

Title: Inter-state milk producers' review, vol. 13

Place of Publication: Philadelphia, Pa.

Copyright Date: 1932/1933

Master Negative Storage Number: MNS# PSt SNPaAg225.4

**FILMED WHOLE OR IN
PART FROM A COPY
BORROWED FROM:**

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

**FILMED
AS
BOUND**

Volume 13
1932/1933

Milk Producers

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER BY THE INTER-

Vol. XIII

Philadelphia, Pa., and West Chester, Pa., May, 1932

No. 1

Dairying in 1931

From the Agricultural Outlook For 1932—U. S. Department of Agriculture

Culled from the 1932 Outlook, presented by the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, we note that on January 1st, 1932, the number of milk cows and heifers, two years old and over, on farms in the United States was 24,379,000.

This is an increase of three and one-half per cent over the number on the same date last year and six and four-tenths per cent greater than the number two years ago.

The increase during the last half of the year was probably the greatest in any similar period for many years. This increase would not appear to have been due to any abnormal number of heifers coming into production but was rather the result of decreased culling due to the tendency of farmers to keep more cows as long as the prices of dairy products are more favorable than those of other products and as long as feed is cheap, relative to dairy products.

Recent sharp declines in the market price of dairy products will probably lead to some readjustments in the northeastern states; but, with results from other agricultural products greatly reduced, many farmers are willing to milk additional cows, even though there is only a relatively small spread between the income received for the products and the market value of the feed. In the Corn Belt and in the West, the highest price of butterfat, as compared with the price of hogs and sheep, is tending to show interest in milk cows. For this reason, the number of milk cows has been increasing in practically all parts of the country.

In view of the sharp changes in prices, occurring in recent weeks it is difficult to predict accurately either the changes that will take place in the number of milk cows on farms or the trend of milk production.

The number of milk cows has been increasing steadily since early in 1929. The record of cows and heifers slaughtered under Federal inspection, which provides a rough estimate of the number of milk cows culled from the herds each month, has been declining since 1925. This decline in inspected slaughter continued, at least, until November 1931, when the inspected slaughter of the cows and heifers was only fifty-seven per cent of the average for that month during the previous eight years, but, in view of the number of aged cattle in the herds, it does not seem likely that culling can be reduced much farther.

When the price of cows declined from the 1929 peak, the number of heifers saved for milk cows was reduced and the number of yearling heifers being kept for milk cows on January 1, 1932 was estimated at 4,665,000 or two and three-tenths per cent below the 4,777,000 on hand on January 1st, 1931 and nearly one per cent below the 4,700,000 on hand on January 1st, 1930.

The number of heifer calves on hand and being saved for milk cows on January 1932 is estimated at 4,891,000 which is the same as the number being saved last year and two and three tenths below

the number being saved in January 1930. This decrease is being shared by practically all states, except those in the West and Southwest.

For the country as a whole, the number of heifers and heifer calves, being saved for milk cows is now only about the number that would normally be required to maintain dairy herds at their present level.

Although the number of milk cows has been increasing for several years, the full effect of the increased size of herds on the production of dairy products has not yet been felt because through most of

Watch Your Milk Supply

In these days of economic stress every effort should be taken by producers of milk to see to it that the milk is free from garlic or other undesirable off flavors.

Milk that contains such flavors, in many cases, reduces consumption and dealers refuse to accept such milk when offered at their various receiving points.

Every producer of milk should see to it that cows should not have access to pastures contaminated with garlic or other objectionable grasses or feeds, which have a tendency to inject such undesirable flavors to the milk supply.

the pasture season of 1929, 1930 and 1931, milk production per cow was materially reduced by wide-spread drought. The winter of 1930-1931 and the first half of the winter of 1931-1932 were unusually mild and winter production was heavier than it would otherwise have been.

Production also responds gradually to the relative prices of feed, grains and dairy products. Last June when butterfat prices were at the low point, the returns from feeding grain for butterfat production were abnormally low and production went below normal. Drought in some areas contributed to the reduction in output and the price of butterfat increased.

When new grains were harvested, the cost of feed grains fell to a very low point. The price of dairy products had strengthened, and as feed costs were lower in comparison with butterfat than in any period of the last twenty years, except the fall of 1931, and as there was some increase in fall freshening, a marked increase in rate of production came in fall months.

Recently, the price of butterfat has fallen again and prices of feed grains have

(Continued on page 8)

What Is Pennsylvania's Leading Farm Crop?

"What is Pennsylvania's leading farm crop?" This question is frequently asked the Department of Agriculture.

The Keystone State produces each year one of the four most valuable apple crops grown in the country, but the leading crop is not apples, says the Department.

Pennsylvania was famous for more than a century as the "granary of America" but the Department shakes its head again. The leading farm crop today is not wheat.

Just last year, the Commonwealth outranked all States in the value of pota-

this perennial campaign for leadership among the crops. For several years after the Civil War, the race was neck and neck with corn, wheat and hay of approximately the same value. Wheat once frequently beat out corn for second place but during recent years, the corn crop has often been twice as valuable as the wheat crop. In 1919, corn set its famous all-time record value of \$109,000,000, almost as much as the total estimated value of all principal crops in 1931. In 1921, the total apple crop in all sixty-seven Pennsylvania counties was worth three million dollars less than the tobacco crop grown largely in Lancaster County.

The 1930 Federal Census gives some important data about the "dark horses" among the Commonwealth's farm crops. For example, the farm woodlot yielded forest products in 1929 valued at \$7,680,000, and the farm gardens produced vegetables totaling \$8,380,000. And last but not least, Pennsylvania producers sold \$3,313,000 worth of mushrooms in 1929.

Of course, not all farm crops in Pennsylvania are cash crops. In fact, most of them are not. The cash income from crops in 1930 was only \$75,826,000, while for livestock and livestock products, the total was estimated at \$179,953,000.

Milk Leads the Products

The leading farm crop is by no means the leading farm product. Hay surrenders immediately to milk. The 1930 census valued the products of Pennsylvania dairy farmers, not including the sale of animals, at approximately \$100,000,000 for 1929, and the products of the poultry yards at more than \$50,000,000. Milk, cream, and butter, more than 80 per cent of which now come from cows known to be free from tuberculosis, is and has been since the World War, the principal source of farm income in most Pennsylvania counties.

A review of leading farm crops and products in Pennsylvania since Civil War days, reveals a Commonwealth with a widely diversified agriculture—a system of farming stressed by William Penn 250 years ago as a means of alleviating hard times.

National Cooperative Milk Producers to Meet in Frisco

The 16th annual meeting of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation will, as announced by Charles W. Holman, secretary, be held October 4-5-6, at the Hotel St. Francis, San Francisco, California.

"This is the first time in the history of the Federation that the Pacific Coast will be host to an annual meeting of the Federation."

The Federation is the oldest organization of commodity cooperatives in the United States and has the largest membership. Its 51 member groups market all of the milk and dairy products of approximately 357,000 dairy farmers in 41 states.

For further details of the program of the meetings communicate with C. W. Holman, secretary, 1731 Eye St. N. W. Washington, D. C.

Hay Leads the Crops

By process of elimination, we have the answer at last: It's hay—homely, old hayseed, himself! Three times as valuable as the wheat crop, one-third more valuable than corn, worth five times as much as the apple production, and three times that of potatoes, hay is the leading crop on Pennsylvania farms. It represents 40 per cent of the total cultivated acreage, and 35 per cent of the total value of crops harvested last year. Pennsylvania produced the second most valuable tame hay crop of any State in 1930 and the third in 1931. While once principally the non-legume timothy, an increasing proportion of the total is now made up of legumes—clover and alfalfa.

Statistics reveal some queer facts about

The Fancier Is Dead! Long Live the Fancier!

S. L. Althouse

True enough. The Fancier of 1910 are dead. But this is a new day and a new Fancier!

The old toast that greeted each new king is still good. "Long live the new king."

The fancier or Standard Breeder should be the most respected of his clan. He is a little different. Commercialism is not to his liking. Breeding is an end in itself. To the successful breeder, the money side of it is incidental.

And just as the artist business is never overcrowded with good artists, so the breeding business will never be overcrowded.

Few people are cut out to be Breeders or Fanciers. The Laws of Nature never change and it is my firm belief that the number of natural breeders—Standard or Production—will always be about the same.

This is a discouraging fact, in some respects. On the other hand, it is most encouraging for the dyed-in-the-wool fancier—the man whose life is wrapped up in some phase of live-stock breeding work. And for the young man, the potential fancier, it is comforting to know that it takes only a short time to discover whether he is cut out for the breeder pattern.

"Supply and Demand" is one of the first and most immutable laws of nature. While the supply of breeders is limited and fairly constant, there is a good chance that demand for the products of the breeder will keep pace and perhaps outrun the supply, as breed improvement programs are developed to a higher degree of perfection.

This is all very theoretical; but if it is sensible and close to the facts, so far as we can foresee them, it is worth considering and keeping in mind.

If a thing is fundamentally right, it is worth a lifetime of effort in working out according to our individual ideas.

I know a man who nets between \$100 and \$200 a week during the breeding season selling Buff Cochins hatching eggs at \$1.00 per. Buff Cochins are a rare breed—old too—and seldom seen any more in large numbers at the shows. Yet, this man has built up a demand for eggs all over the country. He spends a good deal in advertising, but does it judiciously and he makes it pay. Everything he does radiates quality and business like methods. That in itself is worth about 50% of the final price.

And then he delivers the goods—and in a way that there is no comeback.

Facts of Interest

There are 3,128,996 horses, 3,513,000 milch cows, 4,478,000 other cattle, 3,633,000 sheep and 4,716,720 swine on farms in Canada. The value of all live stock, including poultry, is placed at \$458,300,000.

Canadians have a decided predilection for ice cream, according to a special report on its production in Canada just issued by the Canadian Government Bureau of Statistics covering the calendar year 1930. The total production was 9,708,165 gallons valued at \$13,412,550. This is exclusive of the ice cream made in hotels, restaurants and ice cream parlours. The per capita consumption of ice cream in the Dominion is one gallon, an increase of 66.6 per cent since 1925. The provinces showing the highest per capita consumption were Nova Scotia, Ontario, and British Columbia with 1.42, 1.30 and 1.02 gallons respectively.

National Dairy Show Will Not Be Held This Year

The National Dairy Show, an exposition of everything pertaining to the dairy industry, held every year from 1906 to 1931 with the single exception of 1915, will not be held in 1932, according to the vote of the executive committee of the National Dairy Association at a meeting in Chicago, April 11.

It has been held ten times in Chicago; twice each in St. Paul, Milwaukee, Columbus and Memphis; and once each in Springfield, Syracuse, Detroit and Indianapolis and for the past three years in St. Louis. The first year's show in St. Louis, in 1929, was very successful and the attendance greater than at almost any other agricultural exposition in America. Due to financial depression, drought and other local conditions in the territory around St. Louis, the show was not so successful in 1931.

The Committee voted that on account of the present business conditions, the show would be suspended for 1932, but it was decided to proceed at once with plans for holding an even greater show in St. Louis in 1933.

The committee passed a motion expressing to the city of St. Louis and its citizens their sincere appreciation for the splendid accommodations provided for the show in St. Louis and expressing their confidence in the city of St. Louis and its citizens for continuing in 1933 the Dairy Show Exposition in a greater way.

Conduct Tests In 5,506 Cattle Herds

Blood testing of cattle for the control of Bang disease (bovine infectious abortion) is now being carried on in 5,506 herds located in 64 counties, according to the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

One thousand, two hundred and forty-four herds are signed up for the eradication of the disease in accordance with the Pennsylvania plan, and 675 certificates for abortion-free herds have been issued. Blood tests are being made in almost 2,000 more herds than was the case two years ago.

The plan for control adopted in Pennsylvania in 1921, has attained international attention. This plan is voluntary with the herd owner and is based upon sanitary principles, repeated blood testing and the elimination of reactors. This movement in Pennsylvania was the first systematic effort for the control and eradication of the disease to be made in any State.

The number of herds which have been tested for Bang disease is reported by counties as follows: Adams, 13; Allegheny, 103; Armstrong, 45; Beaver, 39; Bedford, 66; Berks, 63; Blair, 34; Bradford, 358; Bucks, 181; Butler, 71; Cambria, 94; Carbon, 11; Centre, 125; Chester, 177; Clarion, 123; Clearfield, 119; Clinton, 24; Columbia, 169; Crawford, 504; Cumberland, 47.

Dauphin, 51; Delaware, 64; Elk, 15; Erie, 87; Fayette, 42; Franklin, 46; Greene, 19; Huntingdon, 30; Indiana, 221; Jefferson, 421; Juniata, 24; Lackawanna, 31; Lancaster, 83; Lawrence, 57; Lebanon, 18; Lehigh, 33; Luzerne, 59; Lycoming, 118; McKean, 82; Mercer, 129; Mifflin, 16; Monroe, 16; Montgomery, 159; Montour, 24; Northampton, 26; Northumberland, 41.

Perry, 9; Philadelphia, 37; Pike, 4; Potter, 113; Schuylkill, 25; Snyder, 13; Somerset, 106; Sullivan, 75; Susquehanna, 127; Tioga, 202; Union, 57; Venango, 39; Warren, 20; Washington, 86; Wayne, 74; Westmoreland, 138; Wyoming, 50; York, 53.

New Dairy Feeding Booklet Issued by Purina Mills

"A guide book toward bigger dairy dollars" is the way some dairymen are describing the new bulletin, "A Complete Dairy Feeding Program" just issued by the dairy department of the Purina Mills. In this booklet attention is focused on the major problems that confront the nation's milk and butter makers. This information runs the whole gamut of dairy farming from the new born calf to cows on the show circuit.

Possibly of most interest to the dairyman are the pages devoted to the care of the dry cow. Commenting on this information which is the very latest, D. H. Van Pelt, dairy specialist for the Purina Mills says, "We have found that if the cow is handled carefully during the dry period she will give better return later—more milk and enough milk to make it profitable for her owner to carry her through with careful treatment."

The whole dairy feeding program as outlined in the bulletin is in accord with the recent statement by George C. Humphrey, professor of Animal Husbandry of the University of Wisconsin. "Dairy cows are the products of the feed which they consume from calfood to the time they become milk producing cows. Their successful growth and development, and also their maintenance, is dependent on the skill of the dairyman who has been responsible for their growth, and who is responsible for their maintenance and production."

Such interesting topics as "Feeding Cows During the Adjustment Period", "Feeding for Milk Production", "Feeding Calves from Birth", together with several pages of suggested home mixed rations are some of the highlights of this brand new dairy booklet whose every page is filled with money-making ideas for the practical dairyman. Copies may be obtained without cost by mentioning the "Inter-State Milk Producers' Review" in writing to the dairy department, Purina Mills, St. Louis, Missouri.

Keystone State Leads in Bull Associations

Pennsylvania has 67 cooperative bull associations, the largest number in any state, says R. R. Welch, Pennsylvania State College extension specialist in charge of this dairy improvement work.

There are 695 dairymen members of these associations, Welch reports, and the groups own 242 purebred sires. There are 135 Holstein bulls in 38 associations, 51 Guernseys in 15 organizations, 39 Jerseys in 10 groups, 11 Ayrshires in 2 associations, and 6 Brown Swiss in 2 organizations.

At the end of the past year, there were 5235 daughters of bull association sires in the herds of members. In 1931, 266 sons of association bulls were sold to other dairymen as herd sires and 316 daughters of association sires were also sold.

By transferring bulls from one block to another in the same association they can be used longer and their value learned, Welch explains. One of these sires proved his worth when 11 of his daughters averaged 17,036 pounds of milk and 533.4 pounds of butterfat, figured on a mature basis. The dams of these cows averaged 10,648 pounds of milk and 301.1 pounds of butterfat. The gain in favor of the bull association sire's daughters, therefore, was 6388 pounds of milk and 203.3 pounds of butterfat.

Uncle Ab says that, even though silence may be golden, if you know anything good or helpful, tell it.

Secretary Hyde Announces Rules for Making Loans from New Farm Board Fund*

The regulations governing crop production loans in 1932, to be made by Secretary of Agriculture under the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act authorizing the allocation of \$50,000,000, for these loans, have been made public by Secretary Hyde. These regulations provide that loans may be made by representatives of the Secretary of Agriculture, in all states except Connecticut and Pennsylvania, to farmers who can not obtain crop production credit from other sources. In Connecticut and Pennsylvania the State loan commissions in various sections of the territory, in order to fully acquaint the milk producers with the conditions of the milk and dairy products markets, which have been more or less upset by the unsatisfactory business conditions throughout the entire country.

(Representatives from Pennsylvania, in Congress, have requested Secretary Hyde to obtain legal opinion from the solicitor for the Department of Agriculture as to whether loans from this fund could not be made on other security than crop liens. If they may be made on other equally good security, farmers in Pennsylvania and Connecticut would be able to procure loans for their 1932 crop production in the Philadelphia Milk Shed. "Production of milk has been at too high a rate and this, when the low rate of consumption is considered, owing largely to the decreased buying power of the consuming public, has given us a surplus, which for borrowers for supplies necessary in the production of these crops. For instance, these low prices, however, have not applied to milk alone, but apply as well, to almost every other line for agricultural production.")

The amount of each loan, will be based on the acreage of specific crops to be planted by the borrower in the spring of 1932 and on the requirements of individual public, has given us a surplus, which for borrowers for supplies necessary in the production of these crops. For instance, these low prices, however, have not applied to milk alone, but apply as well, to almost every other line for agricultural production.")

From reports of the United States Department of Agriculture we note that the number of milk cows in 1931 was 8% higher than in 1929. In some states, farmers have been urged to produce milk, and have gone into the dairy business, with the result that even greater quantities of milk have come into our markets. Referring to our milk price level and that in other dairy sections of the country, Mr. Allebach showed that the price obtained for fluid milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, compared most favorably with that in other sections, in many of which, even more stringent regulations as to production methods, were enforced, than in our own territory.

Cooperation that really means cooperation will do more to solve our present difficulties than anything else. Our producers on the whole are to be congratulated in their effort to keep production in line with demand, but, this has not been all. We must have greater cooperation among cooperatives if the industry is to be successful to all parties interested.

Production of milk, at all times, should be along economical lines. It must start with the cow herself. Every dairyman should know whether or not every cow in the herd is producing milk at a profit. Its unknown boarder cow that usually cuts the profits. Cow-testing association methods will answer this problem and should be more general.

Butter today is at a very low price level and should be liberally used by all, particularly the farmer who, now and then is prone to use butter substitutes in its place. It may seem cheaper from a dollar and cents standpoint, but real cows butter has a health value that is probably more than offset in the slight price variation.

The consuming public can use only a certain proportion of milk as fluid milk—the surplus above that must go into other channels of manufacture, usually butter, and, under present conditions, prices of butter are extremely low and probably do not net the producer much, if any, profit.

If your cost of production is above the price available for milk or butter making, it only reduces the average amount paid you for all your milk.

Today we need but a very little surplus of surplus milk, just enough to take up the daily supply and demand factors and, as a rule, producers would be ahead if they did not produce such vast quantities and offer temptations to those who have these great excesses, to use some of it for fluid needs.

Edward Bricker, delegate to the last annual meeting of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association made an interesting report of the activities of the general program at that time.

Some general discussion on the part of the attending group followed, during which, various phases of the basic and surplus selling plan of the Association were discussed.

Following a number of musical selections, H. D. Allebach, President of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association made an address on the milk marketing situation in general, with special reference to the amounts outlined in this discussion of the Philadelphia Milk Shed. "Production of milk has been at too high a rate and this, when the low rate of consumption is considered, owing largely to the decreased buying power of the consuming public, has given us a surplus, which for borrowers for supplies necessary in the production of these crops. For instance, these low prices, however, have not applied to milk alone, but apply as well, to almost every other line for agricultural production.")

From reports of the United States Department of Agriculture we note that the number of milk cows in 1931 was 8% higher than in 1929. In some states, farmers have been urged to produce milk, and have gone into the dairy business, with the result that even greater quantities of milk have come into our markets. Referring to our milk price level and that in other dairy sections of the country, Mr. Allebach showed that the price obtained for fluid milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, compared most favorably with that in other sections, in many of which, even more stringent regulations as to production methods, were enforced, than in our own territory.

Cooperation that really means cooperation will do more to solve our present difficulties than anything else. Our producers on the whole are to be congratulated in their effort to keep production in line with demand, but, this has not been all. We must have greater cooperation among cooperatives if the industry is to be successful to all parties interested.

Production of milk, at all times, should be along economical lines. It must start with the cow herself. Every dairyman should know whether or not every cow in the herd is producing milk at a profit. Its unknown boarder cow that usually cuts the profits. Cow-testing association methods will answer this problem and should be more general.

Butter today is at a very low price level and should be liberally used by all, particularly the farmer who, now and then is prone to use butter substitutes in its place. It may seem cheaper from a dollar and cents standpoint, but real cows butter has a health value that is probably more than offset in the slight price variation.

The consuming public can use only a certain proportion of milk as fluid milk—the surplus above that must go into other channels of manufacture, usually butter, and, under present conditions, prices of butter are extremely low and probably do not net the producer much, if any, profit.

If your cost of production is above the price available for milk or butter making, it only reduces the average amount paid you for all your milk.

Today we need but a very little surplus of surplus milk, just enough to take up the daily supply and demand factors and, as a rule, producers would be ahead if they did not produce such vast quantities and offer temptations to those who have these great excesses, to use some of it for fluid needs.

Edward Bricker, delegate to the last annual meeting of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association made an interesting report of the activities of the general program at that time.

Some general discussion on the part of the attending group followed, during which, various phases of the basic and surplus selling plan of the Association were discussed.

Following a number of musical selections, H. D. Allebach, President of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association made an address on the milk marketing situation in general, with special reference to the amounts outlined in this discussion of the Philadelphia Milk Shed. "Production of milk has been at too high a rate and this, when the low rate of consumption is considered, owing largely to the decreased buying power of the consuming public, has given us a surplus, which for borrowers for supplies necessary in the production of these crops. For instance, these low prices, however, have not applied to milk alone, but apply as well, to almost every other line for agricultural production.")

From reports of the United States Department of Agriculture we note that the number of milk cows in 1931 was 8% higher than in 1929. In some states, farmers have been urged to produce milk, and have gone into the dairy business, with the result that even greater quantities of milk have come into our markets. Referring to our milk price level and that in other dairy sections of the country, Mr. Allebach showed that the price obtained for fluid milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, compared most favorably with that in other sections, in many of which, even more stringent regulations as to production methods, were enforced, than in our own territory.

Cooperation that really means cooperation will do more to solve our present difficulties than anything else. Our producers on the whole are to be congratulated in their effort to keep production in line with demand, but, this has not been all. We must have greater cooperation among cooperatives if the industry is to be successful to all parties interested.

Production of milk, at all times, should be along economical lines. It must start with the cow herself. Every dairyman should know whether or not every cow in the herd is producing milk at a profit. Its unknown boarder cow that usually cuts the profits. Cow-testing association methods will answer this problem and should be more general.

Butter today is at a very low price level and should be liberally used by all, particularly the farmer who, now and then is prone to use butter substitutes in its place. It may seem cheaper from a dollar and cents standpoint, but real cows butter has a health value that is probably more than offset in the slight price variation.

The consuming public can use only a certain proportion of milk as fluid milk—the surplus above that must go into other channels of manufacture, usually butter, and, under present conditions, prices of butter are extremely low and probably do not net the producer much, if any, profit.

If your cost of production is above the price available for milk or butter making, it only reduces the average amount paid you for all your milk.

Today we need but a very little surplus of surplus milk, just enough to take up the daily supply and demand factors and, as a rule, producers would be ahead if they did not produce such vast quantities and offer temptations to those who have these great excesses, to use some of it for fluid needs.

Edward Bricker, delegate to the last annual meeting of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association made an interesting report of the activities of the general program at that time.

Some general discussion on the part of the attending group followed, during which, various phases of the basic and surplus selling plan of the Association were discussed.

Following a number of musical selections, H. D. Allebach, President of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association made an address on the milk marketing situation in general, with special reference to the amounts outlined in this discussion of the Philadelphia Milk Shed. "Production of milk has been at too high a rate and this, when the low rate of consumption is considered, owing largely to the decreased buying power of the consuming public, has given us a surplus, which for borrowers for supplies necessary in the production of these crops. For instance, these low prices, however, have not applied to milk alone, but apply as well, to almost every other line for agricultural production.")

From reports of the United States Department of Agriculture we note that the number of milk cows in 1931 was 8% higher than in 1929. In some states, farmers have been urged to produce milk, and have gone into the dairy business, with the result that even greater quantities of milk have come into our markets. Referring to our milk price level and that in other dairy sections of the country, Mr. Allebach showed that the price obtained for fluid milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, compared most favorably with that in other sections, in many of which, even more stringent regulations as to production methods, were enforced, than in our own territory.

Cooperation that really means cooperation will do more to solve our present difficulties than anything else. Our producers on the whole are to be congratulated in their effort to keep production in line with demand, but, this has not been all. We must have greater cooperation among cooperatives if the industry is to be successful to all parties interested.

Production of milk, at all times, should be along economical lines. It must start with the cow herself. Every dairyman should know whether or not every cow in the herd is producing milk at a profit. Its unknown boarder cow that usually cuts the profits. Cow-testing association methods will answer this problem and should be more general.

Butter today is at a very low price level and should be liberally used by all, particularly the farmer who, now and then is prone to use butter substitutes in its place. It may seem cheaper from a dollar and cents standpoint, but real cows butter has a health value that is probably more than offset in the slight price variation.

The consuming public can use only a certain proportion of milk as fluid milk—the surplus above that must go into other channels of manufacture, usually butter, and, under present conditions, prices of butter are extremely low and probably do not net the producer much, if any, profit.

If your cost of production is above the price available for milk or butter making, it only reduces the average amount paid you for all your milk.

Today we need but a very little surplus of surplus milk, just enough to take up the daily supply and demand factors and, as a rule, producers would be ahead if they did not produce such vast quantities and offer temptations to those who have these great excesses, to use some of it for fluid needs.

Edward Bricker, delegate to the last annual meeting of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association made an interesting report of the activities of the general program at that time.

Some general discussion on the part of the attending group followed, during which, various phases of the basic and surplus selling plan of the Association were discussed.

Following a number of musical selections, H. D. Allebach, President of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association made an address on the milk marketing situation in general, with special reference to the amounts outlined in this discussion of the Philadelphia Milk Shed. "Production of milk has been at too high a rate and this, when the low rate of consumption is considered, owing largely to the decreased buying power of the consuming public, has given us a surplus, which for borrowers for supplies necessary in the production of these crops. For instance, these low prices, however, have not applied to milk alone, but apply as well, to almost every other line for agricultural production.")

From reports of the United States Department of Agriculture we note that the number of milk cows in 1931 was 8% higher than in 1929. In some states, farmers have been urged to produce milk, and have gone into the dairy business, with the result that even greater quantities of milk have come into our markets. Referring to our milk price level and that in other dairy sections of the country, Mr. Allebach showed that the price obtained for fluid milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, compared most favorably with that in other sections, in many of which, even more stringent regulations as to production methods, were enforced, than in our own territory.

Cooperation that really means cooperation will do more to solve our present difficulties than anything else. Our producers on the whole are to be congratulated in their effort to keep production in line with demand, but, this has not been all. We must have greater cooperation among cooperatives if the industry is to be successful to all parties interested.

Production of milk, at all times, should be along economical lines. It must start with the cow herself. Every dairyman should know whether or not every cow in the herd is producing milk at a profit. Its unknown boarder cow that usually cuts the profits. Cow-testing association methods will answer this problem and should be more general.

Butter today is at a very low price level and should be liberally used by all, particularly the farmer who, now and then is prone to use butter substitutes in its place. It may seem cheaper from a dollar and cents standpoint, but real cows butter has a health value that is probably more than offset in the slight price variation.

The consuming public can use only a certain proportion of milk as fluid milk—the surplus above that must go into other channels of manufacture, usually butter, and, under present conditions, prices of butter are extremely low and probably do not net the producer much, if any, profit.

If your cost of production is above the price available for milk or butter making, it only reduces the average amount paid you for all your milk.

Today we need but a very little surplus of surplus milk, just enough to take up the daily supply and demand factors and, as a rule, producers would be ahead if they did not produce such vast quantities and offer temptations to those who have these great excesses, to use some of it for fluid needs.

Edward Bricker, delegate to the last annual meeting of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association made an interesting report of the activities of the general program at that time.

Some general discussion on the part of the attending group followed, during which, various phases of the basic and surplus selling plan of the Association were discussed.

Following a number of musical selections, H. D. Allebach, President of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association made an address on the milk marketing situation in general, with special reference to the amounts outlined in this discussion of the Philadelphia Milk Shed. "Production of milk has been at too high a rate and this, when the low rate of consumption is considered, owing largely to the decreased buying power of the consuming public, has given us a surplus, which for borrowers for supplies necessary in the production of these crops. For instance, these low prices, however, have not applied to milk alone, but apply as well, to almost every other line for agricultural production.")

From reports of the United States Department of Agriculture we note that the number of milk cows in 1931 was 8% higher than in 1929. In some states, farmers have been urged to produce milk, and have gone into the dairy business, with the result that even greater quantities of milk have come into our markets. Referring to our milk price level and that in other dairy sections of the country, Mr. Allebach showed that the price obtained for fluid milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, compared most favorably with that in other sections, in many of which, even more stringent regulations as to production methods, were enforced, than in our own territory.

Cooperation that really means cooperation will do more to solve our present difficulties than anything else. Our producers on the whole are to be congratulated in their effort to keep production in line with demand, but, this has not been all. We must have greater cooperation among cooperatives if the industry is to be successful to all parties interested.

Production of milk, at all times, should be along economical lines. It must start with the cow herself. Every dairyman should know whether or not every cow in the herd is producing milk at a profit. Its unknown boarder cow that usually cuts the profits. Cow-testing association methods will answer this problem and should be more general.

Butter today is at a very low price level and should be liberally used by all, particularly the farmer who, now and then is prone to use butter substitutes in its place. It may seem cheaper from a dollar and cents standpoint, but real cows butter has a health value that is probably more than offset in the slight price variation.

The consuming public can use only a certain proportion of milk as fluid milk—the surplus above that must go into other channels of manufacture, usually butter, and, under present conditions, prices of butter are extremely low and probably do not net the producer much, if any, profit.

If your cost of production is above the price available for milk or butter making, it only reduces the average amount paid you for all your milk.

Today we need but a very little surplus of surplus milk, just enough to take up the daily supply and demand factors and, as a rule, producers would be ahead if they did not produce such vast quantities and offer temptations to those who have these great excesses, to use some of it for fluid needs.

Edward Bricker, delegate to the last annual meeting of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association made an interesting report of the activities of the general program at that time.

Some general discussion on the part of the attending group followed, during which, various phases of the basic and surplus selling plan of the Association were discussed.

Following a number of musical selections, H. D. Allebach, President of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association made an address on the milk marketing situation in general, with special reference to the amounts outlined in this discussion of the Philadelphia Milk Shed. "Production of milk has been at too high a rate and this, when the low rate of consumption is considered, owing largely to the decreased buying power of the consuming public, has given us a surplus, which for borrowers for supplies necessary in the production of these crops. For instance, these low prices, however, have not applied to milk alone, but apply as well, to almost every other line for agricultural production.")

From reports of the United States Department of Agriculture we note that the number of milk cows in 1931 was 8% higher than in 1929. In some states, farmers have been urged to produce milk, and have gone into the dairy business, with the result that even greater quantities of milk have come into our markets. Referring to our milk price level and that in other dairy sections of the country, Mr. Allebach showed that the price obtained for fluid milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, compared most favorably with that in other sections, in many of which, even more stringent regulations as to production methods, were enforced, than in our own territory.

Cooperation that really means cooperation will do more to solve our present difficulties than anything else. Our producers on the whole are to be congratulated in their effort to keep production in line with demand, but, this has not been all. We must have greater cooperation among cooperatives if the industry is to be successful to all parties interested.

Production of milk, at all times, should be along economical lines. It must start with the cow herself. Every dairyman should know whether or not every cow in the herd is producing milk at a profit. Its unknown boarder cow that usually cuts the profits. Cow-testing association methods will answer this problem and should be more general.

Butter today is at a very low price level and should be liberally used by all, particularly the farmer who, now and then is prone to use butter substitutes in its place. It may seem cheaper from a dollar and cents standpoint, but real cows butter has a health value that is probably more than offset in the slight price variation.

The consuming public can use only a certain proportion of milk as fluid milk—the surplus above that must go into other channels of manufacture, usually butter, and, under present conditions, prices of butter are extremely low and probably do not net the producer much, if any, profit.

If your cost of production is above the price available for milk or butter making, it only reduces the average amount paid you for all your milk.

Today we need but a very little surplus of surplus milk, just enough to take up the daily supply and demand factors and, as a rule, producers would be ahead if they did not produce such vast quantities and offer temptations to those who have these great excesses, to use some of it for fluid needs.

Edward Bricker, delegate to the last annual meeting of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association made an interesting report of the activities of the general program at that time.

Some general discussion on the part of the attending group followed, during which, various phases of the basic and surplus selling plan of the Association were discussed.

Following a number of musical selections, H. D. Allebach, President of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association made an address on the milk marketing situation in general, with special reference to the amounts outlined in this discussion of the Philadelphia Milk Shed. "Production of milk has been at too high a rate and this, when the low rate of consumption is considered, owing largely to the decreased buying power of the consuming public, has given us a surplus, which for borrowers for supplies necessary in the production of these crops. For instance, these low prices, however, have not applied to milk alone, but apply as well, to almost every other line for agricultural production.")

From reports of the United States Department of Agriculture we note that the number of milk cows in 1931 was 8% higher than in 1929. In some states, farmers have been urged to produce milk, and have gone into the dairy business, with the result that even greater quantities of milk have come into our markets. Referring to our milk price level and that in other dairy sections of the country, Mr. Allebach showed that the price obtained for fluid milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, compared most favorably with that in other sections, in many of which, even more stringent regulations as to production methods, were enforced, than in our own territory.

Cooperation that really means cooperation will do more to solve our present difficulties than anything else. Our producers on the whole are to be congratulated in their effort to keep production in line with demand, but, this has not been all. We must have greater cooperation among cooperatives if the industry is to be successful to all parties interested.

Production of milk, at all times, should be along economical lines. It must start with the cow herself. Every dairyman should know whether or not every cow in the herd is producing milk at a profit. Its unknown board

MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

Official Organ of the
Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc.

August A. Miller, Editor and
Business Manager

Elizabeth Mc. G. Graham, Editor
Home and Health Department

Frederick Shangle, Advertising Manager

Published Monthly by the Inter-State Milk
Producers' Association, Inc.

Business Office
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Phila., Pa.
235 E. Gay St., West Chester, Pa.

Editorial and Advertising Office
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Phila., Pa.
Bell Phones, Locust 5391 Locust 5392
Keystone Phone, Race 5344

Printed by Horace F. Temple, Inc.
West Chester, Pa.

Subscription
50 cents a year in advance
Advertising rates on application

"Entered as second-class matter, June 3, 1920,
at the post office at West Chester, Pennsylvania,
under the Act of March 3, 1879."

And here we are again. Even though we protest and even though the confusion is general, the same old policy of giving the city man an "extra hour of daylight for recreation purposes" largely at the expense of the working time of the farmer, who has absolutely no redress, but must go along, whether he wants to or not, is again at hand.

Standard time or sun time rules the activities on the farm, and during the growing season the farmer has little time for recreation, he must work from sun up to sun down, and often even longer hours, but has made little complaint.

The sleeping and waking hours of live stock, of the growing plants and of farm life generally cannot be changed at the will of a city governing body, but all this must be set aside for an hour of daylight for play on the part of the city dweller.

Why not let the city dweller start work one hour earlier and stop work one hour earlier and still have the hour at the end of the day for play, without the necessity of changing all our clocks and watches, to conform with idea of moving the hands up and back again to suit the whims of the city people. Let the clocks and watches go on along the even tenor of their way and let every one go to work earlier; stop an hour earlier and put an end to the confusion that results from the unnecessary changing of our time pieces.

We might even offer a suggestion. Why not make the Daylight Saving time, if we must have it, cover a period of say from Decoration Day to Labor Day each year. This would still give plenty of time for the city dweller for recreation and would not place such a great handicap on the farmer.

Do you know—that, according to Government statistics, the total milk production on March 1st was approximately between 1 and 2 per cent above production at that period last year, the 2 per cent reduction in milk production per cow being more than offset by the 3 1/2 per cent increase in the number milk of cows. The widespread cold weather of the first half of March, no doubt, reduced production over a wide area, leaving total production for this period little, if any, above that of the same period a year ago. It further states that "the number of milk cows continues to increase. The number of dairy heifers coming into production is probably larger than ever before, and that the number of cows and dairy heifers being slaughtered under Federal inspection continues to be far below average, indicating that few cows are being culled from herds."

With the open pasture season at hand, producers of milk for fluid consumption should be particularly careful not to flood their market with excessive production,

Under existing conditions the ultimate consumer will not be able to greatly increase his milk consumption, not withstanding the fact that milk is the cheapest and best food available under any condition.

An even productive rate under the circumstances is the best means of stabilizing your fluid milk market and should be rigidly adhered to.

May Milk Prices

Under agreement between the Sales Committee of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association and cooperating buyers in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, the price to be paid producers for basic milk during May, 1932, is noted below:

The price of basic milk, 3 per cent butterfat content, F. O. B. Philadelphia for May, 1932, and until further advised will be \$2.14 per hundred pounds, or 4.6 cents per quart. 90% of the basic average established by producers will be paid on this basis. The remaining 10% of the established basic, will be paid for at the current surplus price.

The price of basic milk, delivered at receiving stations in the 51-60 mile zone, 3% fat, will be \$0.00 per hundred, with the usual differentials, and variations, at other mileage points.

SURPLUS MILK

Surplus milk shipped during May, 1932, will be paid for by cooperating buyers, on the average price of 92 score butter solid packed, New York City.

Robert F. Brinton
Appointed Head of
Penna. Milk Control

Robert F. Brinton, West Goshen Township, Chester County, Penna., has been appointed head of the milk control in the Department of Health, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Penna. He succeeded R. E. Irwin, who now, it is stated, is in charge of the milk testing and technical work of the Department.

Mr. Brinton, who has for many years, been engaged in dairying and general farming, has been active in the work of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, having been one of the directors of the organization for years, and for a long time has served as the treasurer of the Association.

Mr. Brinton has also been actively engaged in many various civic movements in Chester County and other areas.

He has our hearty congratulations on his new undertaking.

Statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., required by the Act of August 24, 1912, of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Review, published monthly at West Chester, Pa.
Editor, August A. Miller, Brookline, Delaware County, Pa.; Business Manager, August A. Miller, Brookline, Delaware County, Pa.; Advertising Manager, Frederick Shangle, Trenton, New Jersey; Publisher, Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Philadelphia, Pa.
Owner: (If a corporation, give its name and the name and addresses of stockholders holding 1 per cent, or more of total amount of stock. If not a corporation give name and addresses of individual owners.) Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, 219 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; H. D. Allebach, Trappe, Pa.; Fred Shangle, Trenton, N. J.; R. D.; E. Nelson James, Rising Sun, Md.; E. H. Donovan, Brenford, Delaware; F. P. Willits, Ward, Pa.; I. R. Zellers, Pottstown, Pa.; A. B. Waddington, Salem, N. J., and 22,150 others.
Known bond holders, mortgages and other security holders, holding 1 per cent, or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities. None.

AUGUST A. MILLER,
Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of April, 1932.
A. M. BLANCH,
Notary Public.
My commission expires March 9th, 1933.

Editors Note:—We are always glad to have letters from readers about subjects of interest to the rest of us.

MARKET CONDITIONS

H. D. ALLEBACH

In referring to market conditions we stated in the April issue of the "Milk Producers' Review" that the conditions remained about the same as during the previous month and I am compelled to report that, as far as we can see, there has been no improvement in conditions during the past month. Of course we can not expect any material improvement when we are coming right into the peak of production season and we must add to that, that the buying power of the public has not improved. Course sales have not increased, therefore we find that our surplus is greater than has been during the last several months.

We believe that now is the time to weed out our boarder cows. We realize the price of cattle has not increased with this grade of cattle, yet, if we turn them out pasture, they certainly will not improve in flesh, therefore will be likely take a low price later on. We believe it is the boarder cow that is supplying the market with the surplus of milk and unless we keep our production down to where it is, or a little lower, it is questionable what might happen to the price in the very near future. The producers in our territory have done a wonderful piece of work. They have actually kept production lower every month so far this year, in fact, below that of 1931. However, consumption has not increased and some reports are heard that it has fallen materially during the past few months. Consumption is lower today than it was a year ago, therefore we will have to keep our production in line with consumption. It will be impossible for your organization to hold the present market price.

With butter prices as low as they have been any time since this readjustment period started, we hope that every producer will use plenty of milk and butter on their own table at home and this will help clean up the surplus to a certain extent.

During May and June is when we have our peak of production as a general rule. In the weather turns warm and ice cream sales increase, it is possible they can use some of our product in ice cream but, as long as we have the cool weather we have been having, ice cream sales will not increase. Then too, we must remember that the buying power of the public has not increased, therefore that is another reason why ice cream sales are not increasing. However, we realize that the price of ice cream has not been adjusted, as we feel it should have been, yet we hope that the sales of that product will increase to help stabilize the market of our by-products.

Butter

Butter prices during the month have had their ups and downs. The market opened the month at 21 cents for 92 score butter, New York City, but had declined two cents by mid-month and at the close of the month was below the high price at the opening of the month.

To a certain degree the market has been marking time awaiting the usual seasonal changes in production. Under the circumstances there is little at the time that can be forecast as far as production and price changes are concerned.

The immediate situation is, in fact, largely a continuation of the past few months. Prices are extremely low, production is relatively much higher than would be expected under such a condition and consumption is still suffering from the effect of the limited consumer purchasing power.

The average price of 92 score butter, solid packed, New York City, on which the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association surplus price was computed for April was \$2.027 cents per pound.

In the County Agents' column of in a recent issue of the "Civil Whig", Elkton, Md. we note the following:—

"While the total number of dairy cattle in the State has remained about the same during the past two years, there have been some changes in the classification of cattle. Milk cows increased from 180,000 January 1, 1930, to 184,000, January 1, 1931, and 186,000 the first of this year. Milk heifers (1-2 years old) declined sharply in numbers during the past year."

Report of the Field and
Test Dept. Inter-State
Milk Producers' Association

The following statistics show the average operations of all the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association fieldmen in connection with testing, weighing and general membership work for the month of March, 1932:

No. Tests Made..... 9019
No. Plants Investigated..... 41
No. Membership Calls..... 17
No. Calls on Members..... 299
No. Herd Samples Tested..... 641
No. New Members Signed..... 10
No. Cows Signed..... 64
No. Transfers Made..... 8
No. Meetings Attended..... 11
No. Attending Meetings..... 1902

APRIL BUTTER PRICES

	92 Score, Solid Packed	Philadelphia	New York	Chicago
1	22	21	20 1/2	20
2	21 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	19
3	21	20	19	18 1/2
4	21 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2
5	21	20	19	18 1/2
6	21	20	19	18 1/2
7	21	20	19	18 1/2
8	21	20	19	18 1/2
9	20 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
10	20 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
11	20 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
12	20 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
13	20 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
14	19 1/2	19	18 1/2	18 1/2
15	20 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
16	21	20	18 1/2	18 1/2
17	21	20	18 1/2	18 1/2
18	21	20	18 1/2	18 1/2
19	21 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
20	21 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
21	21 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
22	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
23	21 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
24	21 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
25	21 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
26	21 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
27	21 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
28	21	20 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
29	21 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
30	21 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2

EXTRA EDITION OF THE MAY ISSUE
INTER-STATE
Milk Producers Review

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER BY THE INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION, Inc.
West Chester, Pa., and Philadelphia, Pa., May, 1932
Vol. XIII

MODIFICATION
— OF THE —
PHILADELPHIA SELLING PLAN
Effective May 1st, 1932

When the May issue of the Review went to press the organization was in conference with the distributors of milk, with reference to the price to be paid for milk beginning May 1st, 1932. After our Executive Committee had conferred with the distributors of milk for some time, going over the situation thoroughly and taking into consideration prices paid to producers in surrounding territories and prices charged the consumers in those territories and the possibility of the Pennsylvania State Law being enforced that restricts importation of all cream for liquid purposes under the provisions of the Pennsylvania Milk Code, we finally agreed to a plan.

The plan which I am about to announce was arrived at on May 9th, but was not published until after the Board of Directors of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association had an opportunity to study it and act upon it at its regular meeting of the Board, which was held on Friday and Saturday, May 13th and 14th.

The Board approved the plan unanimously and it will be retroactive becoming effective May 1st, 1932. I might add, in agreeing to this plan, in addition to what we have said above, that the cooperating dealers in our territory have, since March 1st, lost quite a lot of retail business, which has gone over to distributors who have started in the business and who are not buying their milk strictly on the Inter-State plan. This has added quite an additional amount of basic milk to our market supply to be taken care of in some way. The milk being sold by these new distributors is not altogether coming from outside of our territory but it is also being bought from some of the manufacturing plants within the territory, that are meeting the Sanitary Regulations.

With the price of butter where it is at present, it should at once inform us that there is entirely too much milk being produced in this country on the whole, and no doubt in foreign countries as well, to meet the needs of the consuming public for fluid milk and milk products.

The price of 92 score butter, New York, Monday, May 16th, was \$1.850 per pound. This is the lowest it has reached for many years. This should caution all of us not to raise our production at this time.

In endeavoring to explain to you the plan agreed upon, I will first explain it to you as a whole and then will work out the plan using three different conditions, explaining each separately as I work it out. The plan is as follows: Ninety per cent of your established basic quantity will be used as heretofore. Ten percent of your production, up to and equal to, your

established basic quantity, will be sold at a cream price. The cream price is based on the average of ninety-two score New York butter plus ten cents per pound and this, multiplied by four, will give you the price of four per cent milk at all receiving station points for milk bought for cream. If your production exceeds your established basic quantity, you still have ten per cent of the established basic quantity at a cream price. The cream price in all cases will be forty cents per hundred above the surplus milk price. (To figure the price f.o.b. Philadelphia you add to this price the same differential we have added to the surplus price.)

I will now endeavor to illustrate in figures the different conditions the farmers will have in working out this new plan. First of all, you will need to know your own established basic quantity.

Farmer "A"—producing below his Established Basic Quantity.
5000 pounds—Established Basic Quantity.
4500 pounds—Basic allowed by 90% ruling.
4000 pounds—Actual quantity shipped.
10% of 4000 pounds=400 pounds at cream price.
4000 pounds—400 pounds=3600 pounds at basic price.

This example is where the producer has produced below his established basic quantity. We are using five thousand pounds as his established basic quantity. Ninety per cent of his established basic quantity will give the farmer forty-five hundred pounds. If he shipped only four thousand pounds during the month you then take ten per cent of the four thousand pounds which will be four hundred pounds at a cream price and the difference will be thirty-six hundred pounds at a basic price.

Farmer "B"—producing between 90% and 100% of his Established Basic Quantity.
5000 pounds—Established Basic Quantity.
4500 pounds—Basic allowed by 90% ruling.
4800 pounds—Actual amount shipped
10% of 4800 pounds=480 pounds at cream price.
4800 pounds—4500 pounds=300 pounds at surplus price.
480 pounds+300 pounds=780 pounds sold at a price less than basic price.
4800 pounds—780 pounds=4020 pounds at basic price.

This is where the producer shipped between ninety per cent of his established basic quantity and his full established basic quantity. Using five thousand pounds you will note that forty-five hundred pounds is ninety per cent of his

established basic quantity. Figuring that this producer has shipped forty-eight hundred pounds we take ten per cent of the forty-eight hundred pounds, which is four hundred and eighty pounds at cream price. Subtracting forty-five hundred from forty-eight hundred pounds you have three hundred pounds at surplus price. Add the amount figured at cream price and the amount at surplus price. This will give you seven hundred and eighty pounds. This subtracted from his production will give him four thousand and twenty pounds at basic price.

Farmer "C"—shipping above his Established Basic Amount.

5000 pounds—Established Basic Quantity.
4500 pounds—Basic allowed by 90% ruling.
6000 pounds—Actual amount shipped.
10% of 5000 pounds=500 pounds at cream price.
6000 pounds—4500 pounds=1500 pounds at surplus price.
1500 pounds+500 pounds=2000 pounds sold at a price less than basic price.
6000 pounds—2000 pounds=4000 pounds at basic price.

This is where the producer shipped above his allowed basic quantity and again using five thousand pounds you will note that forty-five hundred pounds is ninety per cent of his established basic quantity. This producer shipped six thousand pounds of milk. Instead of taking ten per cent of his actual amount shipped in this case you take ten per cent of his established basic quantity, which is five thousand pounds. You then have five hundred pounds at a cream price. You will again note that his allowed basic is ninety per cent of his established basic quantity, which is forty-five hundred pounds. Subtracting this from the six thousand pounds you will have fifteen hundred pounds at surplus price. Add the amount figured at cream price and the amount at surplus price, this will give you two thousand pounds. This subtracted from his production will give you four thousand pounds at basic price.

Although this plan may appear difficult to understand, we believe that with a little study of the foregoing examples, you will be able to make your own calculations.

H. D. Allebach.

President,
Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc.
Philadelphia, Pa.

(1) at terminal market delivery points are met.

(2) at receiving station delivery points is between 10,001-50,000.

IF THE BACTERIA REQUIREMENTS ARE NOT MET IN APRIL.

CLASS V—Shippers will fail to qualify for any bacteria premium if the bacteria requirements are not met.

(1) at terminal market delivery points are not met.

(2) at receiving station delivery points is 50,001 or over.

The butterfat differential of 6 cents per 1/10 per cent B.F. will not be paid unless the bacteria requirements are met, nor will bacteria bonuses be paid unless the butterfat test is equal to, or higher than the minimum requirement of the delivery point where the milk is delivered. In other words, no premium of any kind except 4 cents per 1/10 per cent for butterfat above 3.50% will be paid unless the butterfat test of milk delivered is above the minimum butterfat requirement in effect at the delivery point where delivered and unless the bacteria requirements of Class I, II, III, or IV are met. The shippers of "A" milk at terminal markets are paid according to schedule of prices on Table II.

These prices are determined by the bacteria requirements of your individual buyer.

**There are no Class III or Class IV Shippers during May, June, July, August, September and October.

Points

at any
100 lbs.
creentials

of 3.50%
100 Lbs.

34

34

34

34

34

34

34

34

34

34

34

34

34

34

34

34

34

34

34

34

34

34

34

34

34

34

34

34

34

34

34

34

34

34

34

34

34

34

34

34

34

34

34

34

34

34

34

34

34

34

34

34

34

34

34

34

34

34

34

34

34

34

34

34

34

34

34

34

34

34

34

34

34

34

34

34

34

34

34

MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

Official Organ of the
Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc.

August A. Miller, Editor and
Business Manager

Elizabeth Mc. G. Graham, Editor
Home and Health Department

Frederick Shangle, Advertising Manager

Published Monthly by the Inter-State Milk
Producers' Association, Inc.

Business Office
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Phila., Pa.
232 E. Gay St., West Chester, Pa.

Editorial and Advertising Office
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Phila., Pa.
Bell Phones, Locust 5391 Locust 5392
Keystone Phone, Race 5344

Printed by Horace F. Temple, Inc.
West Chester, Pa.

Subscription
50 cents a year in advance
Advertising rates on application

"Entered as second-class matter, June 3, 1920,
at the post office at West Chester, Pennsylvania,
under the Act of March 3, 1879."

And here we are again. Even though we protest and even though the confusion is general, the same old policy of giving the city man an "extra hour of daylight for recreation purposes" largely at the expense of the working time of the farmer, who has absolutely no redress, but must go along, whether he wants to or not, is again at hand.

Standard time or sun time rules the activities on the farm, and during the growing season the farmer has little time for recreation, he must work from sun up to sun down, and often even longer hours, but has made little complaint.

The sleeping and waking hours of live stock, of the growing plants and of farm life generally cannot be changed at the will of a city governing body, but all this must be set aside for an hour of daylight for play on the part of the city dweller.

Why not let the city dweller start work one hour earlier and stop work one hour earlier and still have the hour at the end of the day for play, without the necessity of changing all our clocks and watches, to conform with idea of moving the hands up and back again to suit the whims of the city people. Let the clocks and watches go on along the even tenor of their way and let every one go to work earlier; stop an hour earlier and put an end to the confusion that results from the unnecessary changing of our time pieces.

We might even offer a suggestion. Why not make the Daylight Saving time, if we must have it, cover a period of say from Decoration Day to Labor Day each year. This would still give plenty of time for the city dweller for recreation and would not place such a great handicap on the farmer.

Do you know—that, according to Government statistics, the total milk production on March 1st was approximately between 1 and 2 per cent above production at that period last year, the 2 per cent reduction in milk production per cow being more than offset by the 3½ per cent increase in the number milk of cows. The widespread cold weather of the first half of March, no doubt, reduced production over a wide area, leaving total production for this period little, if any, above that of the same period a year ago. It further states that "the number of milk cows continues to increase. The number of dairy heifers coming into production is probably larger than ever before, and that the number of cows and dairy heifers being slaughtered under Federal inspection continues to be far below average, indicating that few cows are being culled from herds."

With the open pasture season at hand, producers of milk for fluid consumption should be particularly careful not to flood their market with excessive production,

Under existing conditions the ultimate consumer will not be able to greatly increase his milk consumption, not withstanding the fact that milk is the cheapest and best food available under any condition.

An even productive rate under the circumstances is the best means of stabilizing your fluid milk market and should be rigidly adhered to.

May Milk Prices

Under agreement between the Sales Committee of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association and cooperating buyers in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, the price to be paid producers for basic milk during May, 1932, is noted below:

The price of basic milk, 3 per cent butterfat content, F. O. B. Philadelphia for May, 1932, and until further advised will be \$2.14 per hundred pounds, or 4.6 cents per quart. 90% of the basic average established by producers will be paid on this basis. The remaining 10% of the established basic, will be paid for at the current surplus price.

The price of basic milk, delivered at receiving stations in the 51-60 mile zone, 3% fat, will be \$0.00 per hundred, with the usual differentials, and variations, at other mileage points.

SURPLUS MILK

Surplus milk shipped during May, 1932, will be paid for by cooperating buyers, on the average price of 92 score butter solid packed, New York City.

Robert F. Brinton
Appointed Head of
Penna. Milk Control

Robert F. Brinton, West Goshen Township, Chester County, Penna., has been appointed head of the milk control in the Department of Health, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Penna. He succeeded R. E. Irwin, who now, it is stated, is in charge of the milk testing and technical work of the Department.

Mr. Brinton, who has for many years, been engaged in dairying and general farming, has been active in the work of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, having been one of the directors of the organization for years, and for a long time has served as the treasurer of the Association.

Mr. Brinton has also been actively engaged in many various civic movements in Chester County and other areas.

He has our hearty congratulations on his new undertaking.

Statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., required by the Act of August 24, 1912, of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Review, published monthly at West Chester, Pa.

Editor, August A. Miller, Brookline, Delaware County, Pa.; Business Manager, August A. Miller, Brookline, Delaware County, Pa.; Advertising Manager, Frederick Shangle, Trenton, New Jersey; Publisher, Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Philadelphia, Penna.

Owner: (If a corporation, give its name and the name and addresses of stockholders holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of stock. If not a corporation give name and address of individual owners.) Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, 219 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.; H. D. Allebach, Trappe, Pa.; Fred Shangle, Trenton, N. J.; R. D. E. Nelson James, Rising Sun, Md.; E. H. Donovan, Brenford, Delaware; F. P. Willits, Ward, Pa.; I. R. Zollers, Pottstown, Pa.; A. B. Waddington, Salem, N. J., and 22,150 others.

Known bond holders, mortgage and other security holders, holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities. None.

AUGUST A. MILLER,
Editor.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of April, 1932.

A. M. BLANCH,
Notary Public.
My commission expires March 9th, 1933.

Editors Note—We are always glad to have letters from readers about subjects of interest to the rest of us.

MARKET CONDITIONS

H. D. ALLEBACH

In referring to market conditions we stated in the April issue of the Producers' Review that the conditions remained about the same as during previous month and I am compelled to report that, as far as we can see, there is no improvement in conditions during the past month. Of course we can not see any material improvement when we are coming right into the peak of production and we must add to that, that the buying power of the public has not improved course sales have not increased, therefore we find that our surplus is greater has been during the last several months.

We believe that now is the time to weed out our boarder cows. We realize price of cattle has not increased with this grade of cattle, yet, if we turn them pasture, they certainly will not improve in flesh, therefore will be likely take price later on. We believe it is the boarder cow that is supplying the market the surplus of milk and unless we keep our production down to where it is, or lower, it is questionable what might happen to the price in the very near future. Producers in our territory have done a wonderful piece of work. They have kept production lower every month so far this year, in fact, below that of 1931. ever, consumption has not increased and some reports are heard that it has materially during the past few months. Consumption is lower today than a year ago, therefore we will have to keep our production in line with consumption, it will be impossible for your organization to hold the present market price.

With butter prices as low as they have been any time since this reading period started, we hope that every producer will use plenty of milk and butter own table at home and this will help clean up the surplus to a certain extent.

During May and June is when we have our peak of production as a general rule. In the weather turns warm and ice cream sales increase, it is possible the use some of our product in ice cream but, as long as we have the cool weather, we have been having, ice cream sales will not increase. Then too, we must remember the buying power of the public has not increased, therefore that is another reason ice cream sales are not increasing. However, we realize that the price of ice cream has not been adjusted, as we feel it should have been, yet we hope that that product will increase to help stabilize the market of our by-products.

Butter

Butter prices during the month have had their ups and downs. The opened the month at 21 cents for 92 score butter, New York City, but had two cents by mid-month and at the close of the month was below the high price opening of the month.

To a certain degree the market has been marking time awaiting the usual seasonal changes in production. Under the circumstances there is little at the time to be forecast as far as production and price changes are concerned.

The immediate situation is, in fact, largely a continuation of the past few months. Prices are extremely low, production is relatively much higher than would be under such a condition and consumption is still suffering from the effect of the consumer purchasing power.

The average price of 92 score butter, solid packed, New York City, on the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association surplus price was computed for April at \$2.027 cents per pound.

In the County Agents' column of in a recent issue of the "Civil Whig", Elkton, Md. we note the following:—

"While the total number of dairy cattle in the State has remained about the same during the past two years, there have been some changes in the classification of cattle. Milk cows increased from 180,000 January 1, 1930, to 184,000, January 1, 1931, and 186,000 the first of this year. Milk heifers (1-2 years old) declined sharply in numbers during the past year."

Report of the Field and
Test Dept. Inter-State
Milk Producers' Association

The following statistics show the average operations of all the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association fieldmen in connection with testing, weighing and general membership work for the month of March, 1932:

No. Tests Made..... 9019
No. Plants Investigated..... 41
No. Membership Calls..... 17
No. Calls on Members..... 299
No. Herd Samples Tested..... 641
No. New Members Signed..... 10
No. Cows Signed..... 64
No. Transfers Made..... 8
No. Meetings Attended..... 11
No. Attending Meetings..... 1902

APRIL BUTTER PRICES

92 Score, Solid Packed	Phila.	New York	Chica.
1	22	21	20
2	21½	20½	19
4	21½	20½	19
5	21	20	19
6	21	20	19
7	21	20	19
8	21	20	18
9	20½	19½	18
11	20½	19½	18
12	20½	19½	18
13	20½	19½	18
14	19½	19	18
15	20½	19½	18
16	21	20	18
18	21	20	18
19	21	20	19
20	21½	20½	19
21	21½	20½	19
22	20½	20½	19
23	21½	20½	19
25	21½	20½	19
26	21½	20½	19
27	21½	20½	19
28	21	20½	19
29	21½	20½	19
30	21½	20½	19

EXTRA EDITION OF THE MAY ISSUE
INTER-STATE

Milk Producers Review

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER BY THE INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION, INC.

Vol. XIII

West Chester, Pa., and Philadelphia, Pa., May, 1932

No. 1

MODIFICATION
— OF THE —
PHILADELPHIA SELLING PLAN
Effective May 1st, 1932

When the May issue of the Review went to press the organization was in conference with the distributors of milk, with reference to the price to be paid for milk beginning May 1st, 1932. After our Executive Committee had conferred with the distributors of milk for some time, going over the situation thoroughly and taking into consideration prices paid to producers in surrounding territories and prices charged the consumers in those territories and the possibility of the Pennsylvania State Law being enforced that restricts importation of all cream for liquid purposes under the provisions of the Pennsylvania Milk Code, we finally agreed to a plan.

The plan which I am about to announce was arrived at on May 9th, but was not published until after the Board of Directors of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association had an opportunity to study it and act upon it at its regular meeting of the Board, which was held on Friday and Saturday, May 13th and 14th.

The Board approved the plan unanimously and it will be retroactive becoming effective May 1st, 1932. I might add, in agreeing to this plan, in addition to what we have said above, that the cooperating dealers in our territory have, since March 1st, lost quite a lot of retail business, which has gone over to distributors who have started in the business and who are not buying their milk strictly on the Inter-State plan. This has added quite an additional amount of basic milk to our market supply to be taken care of in some way. The milk being sold by these new distributors is not altogether coming from outside of our territory but it is also being bought from some of the manufacturing plants within the territory, that are meeting the Sanitary Regulations.

With the price of butter where it is at present, it should at once inform us that there is entirely too much milk being produced in this country on the whole, and no doubt in foreign countries as well, to meet the needs of the consuming public for fluid milk and milk products.

The price of 92 score butter, New York, Monday, May 16th, was \$1.850 per pound. This is the lowest it has reached for many years. This should caution all of us not to raise our production at this time.

In endeavoring to explain to you the plan agreed upon, I will first explain it to you as a whole and then will work out the plan using three different conditions, explaining each separately as I work it out. The plan is as follows: Ninety per cent of your established basic quantity will be used as heretofore. Ten percent of your production, up to and equal to, your

established basic quantity, will be sold at a cream price. The cream price is based on the average of ninety-two score New York butter plus ten cents per pound and this, multiplied by four, will give you the price of four per cent milk at all receiving station points for milk bought for cream. If your production exceeds your established basic quantity, you still have ten per cent of the established basic quantity at a cream price. The cream price in all cases will be forty cents per hundred above the surplus milk price. (To figure the price f.o.b. Philadelphia you add to this price the same differential we have added to the surplus price.)

I will now endeavor to illustrate in figures the different conditions the farmers will have in working out this new plan. First of all, you will need to know your own established basic quantity.

Farmer "A"—producing below his Established Basic Quantity.
5000 pounds—Established Basic Quantity.
4500 pounds—Basic allowed by 90% ruling.
4000 pounds—Actual quantity shipped.
10% of 4000 pounds=400 pounds at cream price.
4000 pounds—400 pounds=3600 pounds at basic price.

This example is where the producer has produced below his established basic quantity. We are using five thousand pounds as his established basic quantity. Ninety per cent of his established basic quantity will give the farmer forty-five hundred pounds. If he shipped only four thousand pounds during the month you then take ten per cent of the four thousand pounds which will be four hundred pounds at a cream price and the difference will be thirty-six hundred pounds at a basic price.

Farmer "B"—producing between 90% and 100% of his Established Basic Quantity.
5000 pounds—Established Basic Quantity.
4500 pounds—Basic allowed by 90% ruling.
4800 pounds—Actual amount shipped.
10% of 4800 pounds=480 pounds at cream price.
4800 pounds—480 pounds=300 pounds at surplus price.

4800 pounds+300 pounds=780 pounds sold at a price less than basic price.
4800 pounds—780 pounds=4020 pounds at basic price.

This is where the producer shipped between ninety per cent of his established basic quantity and his full established basic quantity. Using five thousand pounds you will note that forty-five hundred pounds is ninety per cent of his

established basic quantity. Figuring that this producer has shipped forty-eight hundred pounds we take ten per cent of the forty-eight hundred pounds, which is four hundred and eighty pounds at cream price. Subtracting forty-five hundred from forty-eight hundred pounds you have three hundred pounds at surplus price. Add the amount figured at cream price and the amount at surplus price. This will give you seven hundred and eighty pounds. This subtracted from his production will give him four thousand and twenty pounds at basic price.

Farmer "C"—shipping above his Established Basic Amount.

5000 pounds—Established Basic Quantity.
4500 pounds—Basic allowed by 90% ruling.
6000 pounds—Actual amount shipped.
10% of 5000 pounds=500 pounds at cream price.
6000 pounds—4500 pounds=1500 pounds at surplus price.
1500 pounds+500 pounds=2000 pounds sold at a price less than basic price.
6000 pounds—2000 pounds=4000 pounds at basic price.

This is where the producer shipped above his allowed basic quantity and again using five thousand pounds you will note that forty-five hundred pounds is ninety per cent of his established basic quantity. This producer shipped six thousand pounds of milk. Instead of taking ten per cent of his actual amount shipped in this case you take ten per cent of his established basic quantity, which is five thousand pounds. You then have five hundred pounds at a cream price. You will again note that his allowed basic is ninety per cent of his established basic quantity, which is forty-five hundred pounds. Subtracting this from the six thousand pounds you will have fifteen hundred pounds at surplus price. Add the amount figured at cream price and the amount at surplus price, this will give you two thousand pounds. This subtracted from his production will give you four thousand pounds at basic price.

Although this plan may appear difficult to understand, we believe that with a little study of the foregoing examples, you will be able to make your own calculations.

H. D. Allebach.

President,

Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc.
Philadelphia, Pa.

MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

Official Organ of the
Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc.

August A. Miller, Editor and
Business Manager

Elizabeth Mc. C. Graham, Editor
Home and Health Department

Frederick Shangle, Advertising Manager

Published Monthly by the Inter-State Milk
Producers' Association, Inc.

Business Office
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Phila., Pa.
235 E. Gay St., West Chester, Pa.

Editorial and Advertising Office
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Phila., Pa.
Bell Phones, Locust 5391 Locust 5392
Keystone Phone, Race 5344

Printed by Horace F. Temple, Inc.
West Chester, Pa.

Subscription
50 cents a year in advance
Advertising rates on application

"Entered as second-class matter, June 3, 1920,
at the post office at West Chester, Pennsylvania,
under the Act of March 3, 1879."

MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

Page 5

THE LATEST MARKET PRICES

Prices, quoted below are for April, 1932, and represent those to be paid by cooperating dealers.
The price of "A" milk of any given butterfat content and bacteria count at any
"A" milk delivery point may be ascertained by adding to the base price per 100 lbs.
for 3.50% B.F. milk at that delivery point, as given in Table I, butterfat differentials
and bacteria bonuses as indicated in Table II.

PHILADELPHIA SELLING PLAN
INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION PRICES
This list is issued with the understanding that it is net to the producers and that all buyers
on a basis of payment to producers, shall in addition thereto make the following contributions
to the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk
from members of said Association.
to the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk
from any producer at prices listed hereon.
to the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk
from other producers at prices listed hereon.
This list is issued with the understanding that it is net to the producers and that all buyers
on a basis of payment to producers, shall in addition thereto make the following contributions
to the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk
from members of said Association.
to the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk
from any producer at prices listed hereon.
to the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk
from other producers at prices listed hereon.

BASIC PRICE
April, 1932
F.O.B. Philadelphia
Grade B Market Milk
Basic Quantity
Per 100 Lbs.

Basic Quantity Per 100 Lbs.	Price Per Qt.
2.14	4.6
2.16	4.65
2.18	4.7
2.20	4.75
2.22	4.75
2.24	4.8
2.26	4.85
2.28	4.9
2.30	4.95
2.32	5
2.34	5.05
2.36	5.05
2.38	5.1
2.40	5.15
2.42	5.2
2.44	5.25
2.46	5.3
2.48	5.35
2.50	5.4
2.52	5.4
2.54	5.45
2.56	5.5
2.58	5.55
2.60	5.6
2.62	5.65
2.64	5.7
2.66	5.7
2.68	5.75
2.70	5.8
2.72	5.85
2.74	5.9
2.76	5.95
2.78	6
2.80	6
2.82	6.05
2.84	6.1
2.86	6.15
2.88	6.2
2.90	6.25
2.92	6.3
2.94	6.3

APRIL SURPLUS PRICE

F.O.B. Philadelphia
Class 1

Test Per Cent.	Per 100 Lbs.
3.05	\$0.38
3.1	0.42
3.15	0.44
3.2	0.46
3.25	0.48
3.3	0.50
3.35	0.52
3.4	0.54
3.45	0.56
3.5	0.58
3.55	0.60
3.6	0.62
3.65	0.64
3.7	0.66
3.75	0.68
3.8	0.70
3.85	0.72
3.9	0.74
3.95	0.76
4	0.78
4.05	0.80
4.1	0.82
4.15	0.84
4.2	0.86
4.25	0.88
4.3	0.90
4.35	0.92
4.4	0.94
4.45	0.96
4.5	0.98
4.55	1.00
4.6	1.02
4.65	1.04
4.7	1.06
4.75	1.08
4.8	1.10
4.85	1.12
4.9	1.14
4.95	1.16
5	1.18

APRIL SURPLUS PRICE

F.O.B. Philadelphia
Class 1

Test Per Cent.	Per 100 Lbs.
3.05	\$0.38
3.1	0.42
3.15	0.44
3.2	0.46
3.25	0.48
3.3	0.50
3.35	0.52
3.4	0.54
3.45	0.56
3.5	0.58
3.55	0.60
3.6	0.62
3.65	0.64
3.7	0.66
3.75	0.68
3.8	0.70
3.85	0.72
3.9	0.74
3.95	0.76
4	0.78
4.05	0.80
4.1	0.82
4.15	0.84
4.2	0.86
4.25	0.88
4.3	0.90
4.35	0.92
4.4	0.94
4.45	0.96
4.5	0.98
4.55	1.00
4.6	1.02
4.65	1.04
4.7	1.06
4.75	1.08
4.8	1.10
4.85	1.12
4.9	1.14
4.95	1.16
5	1.18

MONTHLY BASIC PRICE OF GRADE B

OR MARKET MILK
3 per cent butterfat content

Month	F.O.B. Phila.	Receiving station 50 mile
1929	3.29	7.1
January	3.29	7.1
February	3.29	7.1
March	3.29	7.1
April	3.29	7.1
May	3.29	7.1
June	3.29	7.1
July	3.29	7.1
August	3.29	7.1
September	3.29	7.1
October	3.29	7.1
November	3.29	7.1
December	3.29	7.1
1930	3.29	7.1
January	3.29	7.1
February	3.29	7.1
March	3.29	7.1
April	3.29	7.1
May	3.29	7.1
June	3.29	7.1
July	3.29	7.1
August	3.29	7.1
September	3.29	7.1
October	3.29	7.1
November	3.29	7.1
December	3.29	7.1
1931	2.89	6.2
January	2.89	6.2
February	2.89	6.2
March	2.89	6.2
April	2.89	6.2
May	2.89	6.2
June	2.89	6.2
July	2.89	6.2
August	2.89	6.2
September	2.89	6.2
October	2.89	6.2
November	2.89	6.2
December	2.89	6.2
1932	2.51	5.4
January	2.51	5.4
February	2.51	5.4
March	2.51	5.4
April	2.51	5.4

MONTHLY SURPLUS PRICES

4% At All Receiving Stations

Month	Class 1
1929	1.51
January	1.51
February	1.51
March	1.51
April	1.51
May	1.51
June	1.51
July	1.51
August	1.51
September	1.51
October	1.51
November	1.51
December	1.51
1930	1.51
January	1.51
February	1.51
March	1.51
April	1.51
May	1.51
June	1.51
July	1.51
August	1.51
September	1.51
October	1.51
November	1.51
December	1.51
1931	1.40
January	1.40
February	1.40
March	1.40
April	1.40
May	1.40
June	1.40
July	1.40
August	1.40
September	1.40
October	1.40
November	1.40
December	1.40
1932	1.06
January	1.06
February	1.06
March	1.06
April	1.06

April 1932, Inter-State Prices at "A" Delivery Points

The price of "A" milk of any given butterfat content and bacteria count at any
"A" milk delivery point may be ascertained by adding to the base price per 100 lbs.
for 3.50% B.F. milk at that delivery point, as given in Table I, butterfat differentials
and bacteria bonuses as indicated in Table II.

Table I—Base Prices at "A" Milk Delivery Points

NAME OF DELIVERY POINT	Delivery Point Location in Mileage	Minimum Butterfat Test Requirement in Effect at Delivery Per Cent	Base Price of 3.50% Milk per 100 Lbs.
Phila. Terminal Market	F.O.B.	4.00	\$2.34
47th and Lancaster	F.O.B.	4.00	2.34
31st and Chestnut	F.O.B.	4.00	2.34
Baldwin Dairies	F.O.B.	4.00	2.34
Brueninger Dairies	F.O.B.	4.00	2.34
Other Terminal Markets	F.O.B.	4.00	2.34
Audubon, N. J.	F.O.B.	4.00	2.34
Camden, N. J.	F.O.B.	4.00	2.34
Norristown, Pa.	F.O.B. less 9 cts.	4.00	2.25
Wilmington, Del.	F.O.B. less 30 cts.	4.00	2.04
Receiving Stations			
Anadima, Pa.	41-50	3.70	1.85
Bedford, Pa.	261-270	3.70	1.60
Bridgeton, N. J.	41-50	4.00	1.87
Byers, Pa.	31-40	3.70	1.85
Curryville, Pa.	261-270	3.70	1.60
Goshen, Pa.	51-60	3.70	1.78
Huntingdon, Pa.	201-210	3.70	1.66
Kelton, Pa.	41-50	3.70	1.84
Kimberton, Pa.	41-50	3.70	1.85
Landenberg, Pa.	181-190	3.70	1.68
Marcersburg, Pa.	131-140	3.70	1.73
Nassau, Del.	51-60	3.70	1.84
Oxford, Pa.	51-60	3.70	1.84
Red Hill, Pa.	51-60	4.00	1.84
Ringoes, N. J.	51-60	4.00	1.84
Rushland, Pa.	31-40	3.70	1.84
Waynesboro, Pa.	181-190	3.70	1.68
Williamsburg, Pa.	221-230	3.70	1.64
York, Pa.	31-40	3.70	1.87
Zieglerville, Pa.	41-50	3.70	1.85
1st Surplus Price	F.O.B. Phila.	4.00	1.08
1st Surplus Price	F.O.B. All Rec. Sta.	A	.58

*Based on Oxford, Pa., less 6 cents per 100 lbs.
A—Same Butterfat Minimum Requirement as in effect for Basic Milk at each Receiving Station.

Table II—Total B.F. and Bacteria Payments Above Base Price for "A" Milk

Table II—Total B.F. and Bacteria Requirement							
Butterfat Test Per Cent	Premium for Butterfat Content Above 3.50%		Total combined payment for Butterfat differential and bacteria bonus above base price per 100 lbs. for 3.50% B.F. milk.				
	If Bacteria Premium is Made	If Bacteria Premium is Not Made	CLASS OF BACTERIA REQUIREMENT (See note I for definition of each class of bacteria requirement)				
			I	II	III	IV	V
3.50	.00	.00	.40	.25	25	.15	None
3.55	.03	.02	.43	.28	28	.18	.04
3.60	.06	.04	.46	.31	31	.21	.08
3.65	.09	.06	.49	.34	34	.24	.12
3.70	.12	.08	.52	.37	37	.27	.16
3.75	.15	.10	.55	.40	40	.30	.20
3.80	.18	.12	.58	.43	43	.33	.24
3.85	.21	.14	.61	.46	46	.36	.28
3.90	.24	.16	.64	.49	49	.39	.32
3.95	.27	.18	.67	.52	52	.42	.36
4.00	.30	.20	.70	.55	55	.45	.40
4.05	.33	.22	.73	.58	58	.48	.44
4.10	.36	.24	.76	.61	61	.51	.48
4.15	.39	.26	.79	.64	64	.54	.52
4.20	.42	.28	.82	.67	67	.57	.56
4.25	.45	.30	.85	.70	70	.60	.60
4.30	.48	.32	.88	.73	73	.63	.64
4.35	.51	.34	.91	.76	76	.66	.68
4.40	.54	.36	.94	.79	79	.69	.72
4.45	.57	.38	.97	.82	82	.72	.76
4.50	.60	.40	1.00	.85	.85	.75	.80
4.55	.63	.42	.04	.89	.89	.79	.84
4.60	.66	.44	1.08	.93	.93	.83	.88
4.65	.69	.46	1.12	.97	.97	.87	.92
4.70	.72	.48	1.16	1.01	1.01	.91	.96
4.75	.75	.50	1.20	1.05	1.05	.95	1.00
4.80	.78	.52	1.24	1.09	1.09	.99	1.04
4.85	.81	.54	1.28	1.13	1.13	1.03	1.08
4.90	.84	.56	1.32	1.17	1.17	1.07	1.12
4.95	.87	.58	1.36	1.21	1.21	1.11	1.16
5.00	.90	.60	1.40	1.25	1.25	1.15	1.20
5.05	1.04	.62	1.44	1.29	1.29	1.19	1.24
5.10	1.08	.64	1.48	1.33	1.33	1.23	1.28
5.15	1.12	.66	1.52	1.37	1.37	1.27	1.32
5.20	1.16	.68	1.56	1.41	1.41	1.31	1.36
5.25	1.20	.70	1.60	1.45	1.45	1.35	1.40
5.30	1.24	.72	1.64	1.49	1.49	1.39	1.44
5.35	1.28	.74	1.68	1.53	1.53	1.43	1.48
5.40	1.32	.76	1.72	1.57	1.57	1.47	1.52
5.45	1.36	.78	1.76	1.61	1.61	1.51	1.56
5.50	1.40	.80	1.80	1.65	1.65	1.55	1.60
5.55	1.44	.82	1.84	1.69	1.69	1.59	1.64
5.60	1.48	.84	1.88	1.73	1.73	1.63	1.68
5.65	1.52	.86	1.92	1.77	1.77	1.67	1.72
5.70	1.56	.88	1.96	1.81	1.81	1.71	1.76
5.75	1.60	.90	2.00	1.85	1.85	1.75	1.80
5.80	1.64	.92	2.04	1.89	1.89	1.79	1.84
5.85	1.68	.94	2.08	1.93	1.93	1.83	1.88
5.90	1.72	.96	2.12	1.97	1.97	1.87	1.92
5.95	1.76	.98	2.16	2.01	2.01	1.91	1.96
6.00	1.80	1.00	2.20	2.05	2.05	1.95	2.00

NOTE: (1) Definition of Bacteria Classes I, II, III, IV, V
Shippers of A Milk to Receiving Stations during the months of May, June, July, August, September and October, having an average bacteria count for the month of 10,000 bacteria or less, shall receive a bonus of 40 cents per hundred pounds and a shipper with an average count of more than 10,000 and less than 50,000, shall receive a bonus of 25 cents per hundred pounds. During November, December, January, February, March, and April, the above bacteria bonuses shall be paid to those producers only, who have received similar bonuses during three of the previous six months above mentioned, provided that at least one of these three months be July or August. Producers, in addition to the above mentioned, qualifying during the months of November, December, January, February, March, and April for "A" milk bonuses as above described, shall be paid a bonus of 25 cents per hundred pounds for a bacteria count of 10,000 or less and 15 cents per hundred pounds for a bacteria count of more than 10,000 and less than 50,000, or less and 15 cents per hundred pounds for a bacteria count of more than 50,000 and less than 100,000.

CLASS I—Shippers will qualify for Class I bonus of 40 cents per 100 lbs. if the bacteria requirements (1) at terminal market delivery points are met.
(2) at receiving station delivery points are between 0-10,000.
CLASS II—Shippers will qualify for Class II bonus of 25 cents per 100 lbs. if the bacteria requirements (1) at terminal market delivery points are met.
(2) at receiving station delivery points are between 10,001-50,000.

IF THE 1931 SUM



HOME and HEALTH

ELIZABETH McG. GRAHAM, Editor



The Example

Here's an example from
A butterfly;
That on a rough hard rock
Happy can lie;
Friendless and all alone
On this unsweetened stone.

Now let my bed be hard,
No care take I;
I'll make my joy like this
Small butterfly;
Whose happy heart has power
To make a stone a flower.

—W. H. DAVIES.

A Challenge to Pennsylvanians

Pennsylvania in depression suffers for its carelessness in prosperity. Legislators who refused to limit child labor when times were good may now observe children taking the jobs of adults when times are bad.

Governor Pinchot in a Child Labor Day statement reports that child labor is INCREASING in Pennsylvania, that youngsters are keeping their parents out of work by taking jobs at less than half adult wages.

The Governor should know. He is head of a State which has the worst child labor record in America.

Second in industries among American States, Pennsylvania is first as the employer of small children.

More than 50,000 Pennsylvania children, 10 to 15 years of age, are in industry.

Forty States won't let children work more than eight hours a day, 48 hours a week. Pennsylvania lets the youngsters work nine hours a day, 51 hours a week.

Fourteen States require a child to complete the eighth grade of school, if under 15, before going to work. Pennsylvania requires only completion of the sixth grade for children "under 16."

Over 4000 industrial accidents each year in this State involve boys and girls under 18.

Children at school in "backward" Western States will grow up to be better citizens than children of the same age in Pennsylvania shops.

And the parents of those Western school children have better chances to find jobs in hard times.—Philadelphia Record.

"Favorite Recipes From Our Readers"

Strawberry Fluff

Put two cups of strawberries in a bowl and mash and beat until reduced to a pulp. Add one half-cup powdered sugar and the beaten whites of three eggs and beat again. Serve in glasses, each topped with two or three large berries.

Strawberry Rice

Two cups strawberries, three-fourths cup sugar, two cups boiled rice, two eggs one fourth teaspoon vanilla. Crush berries slightly, mixing with half the sugar and place in bottom of buttered baking dish. Beat egg yolks and sugar, add rice and pour mixture over the fruit. Add vanilla to well beaten egg whites and heap over dish. Bake in slow oven until nicely browned.

MRS. CLYDE B. ARNOLD,
R. No. 4, Bedford, Pa.

A New Name for an Old Complaint—Dyskinesia

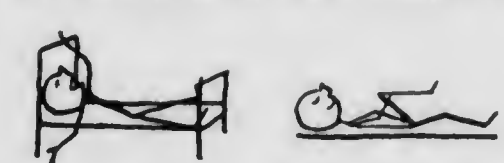
Diet and exercise are the two keynotes in correcting "dyskinesia" which most of us do not recognize as being none other than faulty elimination or constipation.

American diet does not include enough roughage foods, whole grain breads and cereals, not enough fruits and vegetables, and too much sweets and carbohydrates. For those interested in laxative diets, the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has a booklet entitled "Dyskinesia."

"The housewife should not mistake her housework for exercise" says Metropolitan physicians. "Day after day it tires the same old muscles and the same old back, while it neglects the vital muscles around the waist and diaphragm."

Dr. C. Ward Crampton in "Physical Exercise for Daily Use" has outlined the following exercises which, when persisted in faithfully ever day, have proved effective in overcoming dyskinesia.

The Wake Up—Place hands, tightly closed, on shoulders. Take a deep breath, lifting shoulders. Push head back. Bend the body to the right. Stretch the left arm up, the right arm out, and S-T-R-E-T-C-H. Twist the body about, straightening out the right arm, and finally let the breath go as the stretch comes to an end.



Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.

The Wake Up and Sigmoid Exercises

end. Repeat, stretching the right arm up and bending the body to the left.

This is a natural stretch; scientifically started and scientifically finished. So just enjoy a good, long-drawn-out S-T-R-E-T-C-H. Get the head away back; take a long, deep breath; feel that stretching impulse; then twist and bend, and grunt as much as you wish. After that rest a moment, taking a few comfortable breaths; then take another good, long stretch, twisting to the other side.

The heart is working freely; the circulation is stimulated. Now you are ready for the next exercise.

The Sigmoid Appendix Special—This is a nutcracker movement. There are two places in the abdomen in which

stagnation is common, the right lower corner and the left lower corner. On the right side is the caecum—a blind pouch—where the large intestine begins. It must empty upward, against gravity, a movement that is difficult. When the caecum loads up and presses on the appendix, which is just under it, there is little reason for wonder that the poor worm should turn and bring on appendicitis. On the left side are the loops of sigmoid flexure, a twist in the large intestine which is a favorite spot for the delay of residue. The nutcracker movement reaches both sides.

Lie on the back. Place the left fist, firmly closed, low down on the right side, with the knuckles deep in the hollow of



Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.
The Cross-kick and Churning Exercises

the groin. Bring up the right knee so that the thigh squeezes the fist into the lowest part of the abdomen, immediately over the caecum and appendix. Thinking of the left fist as the nut to be cracked, place the right hand on the right knee, and pull down the upper right leg as if it were the shank of a nutcracker. Crack the nut three times; then return the leg to its normal position.

Change to the opposite side, and give the sigmoid the same kindly but energetic treatment; again cracking the nut three times. Repeat the exercise four times on each side. Do it slowly; press down deep; be determined. If any residue is lingering in these regions, it will be hurried along. You will find, too, that this exercise is an excellent abdomen reducer.

If, by any chance, your appendix has become inflamed, this exercise may irritate it; but it is assumed that you have had your health examination and the physician has advised that the exercise may be safely employed.

(Continued on page 9)

Economies Around the House

Set the alarm clock for the time when the food must be removed, when baking a cake or bread, or when canning by the cold-pack method.

When relining a coat, cut one half the old lining to use as a pattern. The other half may be a guide in sewing in the lining.

Satisfactory flower holders may be made at home. Pour paraffin into a container of suitable size, and as soon as the wax begins to harden, insert pencils or large nails and leave them until the wax hardens. Then take them out. The holes left will hold inserted flower stems.

Use left-over pancake batter for dipping foods which would otherwise be dipped in egg and crumb.

In ironing napkins, fold them in thirds one week and in quarters the next, to save wear on the creases.

A thin coat of paraffin inside the top of salt cellars keeps them from corroding. The holes may easily be punched through the paraffin with a pin.

Windows are easily washed with a cloth soaked with vinegar, then polished with a newspaper.

Pin to the outside of the patch bag by a large safety pin a sample of each material placed in it. This saves time looking for desired fabrics for patches.

In making meringue add a teaspoon of cold water to each egg white to make it go farther.

Shackleton, vainly trying with twenty-eight companions, to reach South Pole, adrift on an ice floe, with good ship "Endurance," having ground to bite on the ice pack—in the one supreme command—"You're bloomin' well GOT to be optimistic. Each of us these days carries a burden, some sort, either one of our own or those around us. As during war we must be careful to always sound courageous rather than a discouraging note even in our conversations. Grey once spoke of a friend of his whose presence 'lit many fires in a room.'"

My Feeling About It Is This

"It occurred to me, considering the price of butter, why housewives discontinued the use of cod liver oil, and butter substitutes and give their lies all the benefits of delicious butter. I nearly put 'bread on butter' at our table and cooking is the greatest joy in all experience as a cook—cake made anything but butter makes me shudder. From a Denton, Maryland, Housewife."

"The Home and Health Department is your page. It is our desire to help you to the best of our ability, through columns appearing from month to month. If there is anything you particularly like or dislike—write us. We like to hear from our readers at any time on any subject."



The Garden in May

All kinds of annuals and perennials now be sown in the open ground.

Early spraying of fruit trees is important. Your State College can supply with a spraying schedule.

Most shrubs should be pruned as they have bloomed. Flowering almond and lilacs should be pruned lightly unless forsythia may, if necessary, be cut back more heavily.

The perennial vegetables such as asparagus and rhubarb belong along the side of the garden where they will not be disturbed by the plowing.

Many shrubs are easily reared from seeds which have stayed on the plants winter. Sow in an out-of-the-way corner of the garden.

Gladioli should be planted from time native trees in your neighborhood are unfolding their leaves until the last of June. Plant the bulbs in an open sunny place not too near buildings or trees. Spade ground ten inches deep and fertilize with manure—plant no deeper than six inches.

By making your property more attractive, you make it more valuable. A real estate authority will tell you that well planted place will bring far more money, if offered for sale or for rent, than the same place unplanted or poorly planted. "How to Plant the Home Grounds"

The Need for Great Mothers

DR. HANNAH McK. LYONS



At this season, when everyone is wearing a carnation, there comes to mind the sterling qualities of Mary Ball, mother of Washington. It is a truism that "most men are but miniature editions of

mothers."

We are told that every virtue she possessed she passed on to him; she was issuing orders and demanding instant obedience; punctuality was her creed, and woe unto those of her family who did not move by the stroke of her clock. There was a grim side of her, too, for great characters are steadfast.

In spite of her strength of will and great nobility of character, she was, in the end, very much a mother and imbued with a mother's anxiety and worry. She knew the love of adventure pent up in her George, who once wrote her: "I know no Music so Pleasing as the Whistling of Bullets." When he went against the French, she bitterly opposed it. "Oh, the fighting and killing." Then her Spartan self caused her to add, "God is our sure trust, to Him I commend you." Twenty years later when the Revolution came, "Oh, is there to be more fighting, more blood shed? Surely it will all end in the halter."

When Lafayette came to pay his respects and found her in the garden, she said, "Ah, Marquis, you see an old woman; but come, I can make you welcome without the parade of changing my dress."

Later, when "My good boy George" returned from Yorktown and sent his orderly ahead to tell her, that the shock might not be too great, the orderly touching his three-cornered hat, said, "Madam, His Excellency will be here within the hour." "His Excellency," exclaimed the proud old mother. "You tell George I'll be glad to see him." Then, to her maid, "Patsy, I shall need a white apron."

In her old age she went daily to pray at Meditation Rock, where she now lies buried. Do we not seem to remember that picture of the Great Chieftain praying at Valley Forge?

In "Outstanding Days," Dr. Herrick of Girard College says, " Ofttimes children fail to regard all that mothers have done, and are doing for them, and they consider the services they are asked to render to their mothers as a basis for exactions in

return. A small boy who was in this state of mind drew up a bill of particulars under the heading, 'What Mother Owes John.' He gave a list of errands and chores such as minding the baby, sweeping the steps, mowing the grass, and placed it at mother's plate when she came into breakfast. The mother said nothing, but when John came to supper, he found at his plate a similar bill under the title 'What John Owes Mother' and under this were such entries as birth, health, home, food, clothing and schooling. John quickly saw the point and withdrew his bill in recognition of the much larger service which his mother had rendered him."

"Christ is still the world's best example of a dutiful son. His first miracle was at a wedding, and it was his mother who pointed out the need. On the cross Christ's last thought was of the future of His sorrowing mother, who with a mother's love was near Him in the hour of His death agony."

"The strength of a nation is in its mothers. The people that have respected woman and kept sacred the family ties have been virile; when woman has become the plaything of man's passion, a nation has been well started toward decay. When Spartan mothers gave shields to their sons, with the commission to return either victorious with these shields or borne on them as a sacrifice, Sparta was powerful; and when Greek women were actuated by such virtue, Greece was a great name in the world. When, however, Greek women were courtesans, and the marriage tie a mere convenience, Greece immediately went into decline."

But it is in the home life that women have played a tremendous role—

"The men of earth build houses With pillars, walls and domes. But the women of the earth, God knows: The women build the homes."

So, this beautiful home life we find showing out very decidedly in such men as Lincoln, Garfield and others who, bereft of the father love and care so much needed, the mother seems to have been imbued with a power to supply this need. Again "Outstanding Days" says, "It is the women of the world who are creating the men of the world, and if the men are a poor lot, it is the woman's fault. This is true perhaps because—

"The mother bears the torch of life—physically. She takes her life into her hands in bringing children into the world."

"The mother bears the torch of life—intellectually. Her teaching, inspiration, confidence, hope and ambition for her child are the stronger stimuli."

"The mother bears the torch of life—spiritually. Her early teaching, the prayers which are learned at her knee, the yearning of the mother love for the holiest for her child, all have tremendous effect in holding him firm in times of temptation or in reclaiming him if he has slipped."

The need of the world today—more mothering by such as Mary Ball Washington and the mother of the Gracchi.

You'll find pleasure and health in your garden. The pleasure of planning, the fun of actual planting, the interest of caring for and watching each step in the development of your trees, shrubs, flowers and vegetables. These bring a thrill not to be found in any other activity. And the hours spent in the open air and sunshine will each contribute its full share to your health and happiness.—From "How to Plant the Home Grounds."

(Orders for Items 1 and 2 described above will be gladly forwarded by the Home and Health Department to the stores where they may be purchased.)

USE More Milk at Home

Ways of Cooking With Surplus Milk

USE More Milk at Home

Our most delicious recipes are many times those which call for a generous proportion of milk. It would be timely these days when we are faced with the necessity of somehow disposing of our surplus milk which cannot be marketed, to sort out milk recipes for frequent use.

Cereals, cream soups, white sauces, and milk desserts will immediately fall into this category. In cooking the hot breakfast cereals, substitute milk for water. Lest the family tire of too frequent thickened soups and sauces, vary these occasionally with soup unthickened but made with milk, and cook vegetables in milk omitting the white sauce.

Instead of the ever-present mayonnaise, might not a cooked salad dressing made with milk be substituted? As for milk desserts, the custards and junkets may be made with different flavorings such as vanilla, chocolate or caramel.

Every quart of milk we use in our own kitchens helps the flooded milk market, and provides nature's "most nearly perfect food" for the family in an economical form.



Cook Cereals With Milk Instead of Water

Cream of Lima Bean Soup
1 cup dried lima beans 1 cup milk
6 cups water 2 tsp. Worcester-
1/2 medium sized carrot shire sauce
2 slices onion 2 tsp. salt
4 sprigs parsley 1/4 tsp. freshly
1 cup thin cream ground black
pepper

Wash beans, cover with water and let soak several hours, or over night. Drain and add the 6 cups of water. Heat rapidly to the boiling point, then reduce the flame and simmer until almost tender or for about 25 minutes. Add the carrot sliced, the onion and parsley. Continue cooking until vegetables are tender. Rub through a sieve or put through a potato ricer. There should be 3 cups of the bean puree. If there is not this quantity, add water to make 3 cups. Return puree to the pan and add the cream and milk that have been

heated to the scalding point in the top part of a double boiler. Add the Worcester-shire sauce and salt and pepper. Serve piping hot. Yield: 6 servings.

Cooked Salad Dressing

1 tsp. mustard 1/2 tsp. flour
1 tsp. salt 2 egg yolks beaten
Dash of cayenne 2 tbsp. butter melted
1 tbsp. sugar 1 cup milk
1/4 cup vinegar

Mix dry ingredients in double boiler. Add egg yolks, butter and milk. Cook until thick, stirring constantly. Remove from fire and when cool add vinegar.

Poorman's Pudding

4 cups milk 1/2 tsp. salt
1/2 cup rice 1/2 tsp. cinnamon
1/2 cup molasses 1 tbsp. butter

Wash rice, mix ingredients, pour into buttered pudding dish, set in pan of hot water and bake three hours in slow oven, stirring three times during first hour of baking to prevent rice from settling.

Indian Pudding

5 cups scalded milk 1/2 cup molasses
1/2 cup Indian meal 1/2 tsp. salt
1 tsp. ginger

Pour milk slowly on meal, cook in double boiler twenty minutes. Add molasses, salt and ginger; pour into buttered pudding dish. Set in pan of hot water and bake two hours in slow oven. Serve with cream. Do not bake too rapidly or it will whey. Ginger may be omitted if desired.

Spanish Cream

1/2 cup cold milk 4 eggs
1 tbsp. gelatin 1/2 cup sugar
3/2 cups milk scalded 1 tsp. vanilla
1/4 tsp. salt

Soften gelatin in the 1/2 cup cold milk. Add sugar and salt to the egg yolks. Stir constantly while adding to the scalded milk. Cook over hot water, low fire, stirring constantly until mixture coats a clean spoon. Remove from double boiler, add gelatin. When partially set, fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Pour into small molds and chill. Unmould and garnish with toasted coconut.

Several layers of newspaper under the kitchen-table oilcloth make it wear much longer than it would if unpadded.

A Place Where You Are Needed

You are always invited to attend the meetings of the "Inter-State" local in your neighborhood. Moreover, you are urged to attend, and participate if possible. In these days when hard times have reduced the ability of those in the city to buy our dairy products there are big problems being faced by all "Inter-State" members. The prices are low, and there is too much milk. It is difficult to make ends meet. With these perplexities and worries, your husband needs the help and encouragement which you will be better able to give him with the understanding which attending the "Inter-State" meetings will give you. "United We Stand" as families and as a co-operative organization.

"Do you covet distinction? You will never get it by serving yourself. Do you covet honor? You will get it only as a servant of mankind."—WOODROW WILSON.



4-H Flower Club Encourage Interest of the Boys and Girls in Gardening (Willard Shultz, Worcester, Montgomery Co., Pa.)

Dairying in 1931

(Continued from page 1)
risen, and because of the largely increased competition for the fluid milk market, returns from market milk have generally declined.

As dairymen have more milk cows, have a larger proportion of them in production, and have on their farms much larger quantities of grain than they had a year ago, it is not surprising that the current output of dairy products is heavier and the marketing situation more difficult than at this time last year.

Conditions vary, however, rather sharply between the various producing sections. As freight rates are not exceedingly high in comparison with grain prices, prices of both milk feed and feed grains have been very low in the principal producing areas and relatively much higher in the deficit feed areas of the Northeast.

Feed prices are relatively much lower in the butterfat producing states than they are in the intensive market milk areas.

Milk production this winter does not seem to be seriously effected by shortage in either hay or grain supplies on farms. Hay production in 1931 was far below average, and in 1930 was even slightly lower. The shortage seemed rather serious in the large areas extending from Michigan to California, but the generally mild weather up to the middle of January has permitted late grazing over a large area and has reduced hay requirements. Farmers have not greatly increased the proportion of straw fed to milk fed cows except in the area most seriously effected by the 1931 drought. Feed grain production in 1931 was below average in comparison with live stock numbers but exports of grain and feedstuffs are at a low level and much wheat has been fed, so the total tonnage of feed grains and commercial feedstuffs available for current feeding season appears to be only slightly below average and markedly above supplies available for feeding last winter.

During the fall months the quantity of grain fed to milk cows was probably slightly less than that fed last year, for the late fall pasturage available more than offset the much lower price of feed grains as compared with the price of dairy products. By the first of January there was a sharp curtailment in grain feeding in the principal northern and eastern market milk areas where the price of milk is low compared with the cost of shipping in feedstuffs. The supply of silage, however, is probably somewhat above that of 1931.

New Milk Bills Approved by Governor Moore of New Jersey

Two milk bills pertaining to the production and handling of milk were recently signed by Governor Moore of New Jersey.

Chapter 76 of New Jersey Laws of 1932 requires that milk sold, offered for sale, or distributed in the State of New Jersey, which is subject to the process of pasteurization, shall be pasteurized within forty-eight hours from the time of production; cream sold, offered for sale or distributed within the State, which is subject to the process of pasteurization, shall be pasteurized within ninety-six hours from time of production.

Chapter 131 of New Jersey Laws of 1932 specifically defines the definition of milk eligible for sale in the State of New Jersey and it clearly outlines requirements of production on the farm and the handling of milk, in the plants. Copies of this bill may be obtained, we understand, by writing to the New Jersey Department of Agriculture, Trenton, N. J.

Secretary Hyde Announces Rules For Making Loans From New Farm Board Fund

(Continued from page 2)

purchase of machinery, or for payment of taxes, debts, or interest on debts.

Any farmer who desires to obtain a loan will make application on a form provided by the Secretary of Agriculture and at the same time will execute a note in the amount of his loan and will give as security a first mortgage on his crop to be produced in 1932. Application blanks and other necessary forms will be sent to county seed loan advisory committees to be set up in each county. These committees will make recommendation to the Secretary of Agriculture with reference to the individual applicant. On completion of the county committee certificate on the back of the application, all papers in connection with the loan will be sent to one of the several field offices to be established by the Secretary for the convenient handling of applications.

Locations of Offices

The offices for the making of crop production loans recently authorized by Congress will be in Washington, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Memphis, Dallas, Salt Lake City, Spokane, and Grand Forks, North Dakota. The offices in Washington, St. Louis, Memphis and Grand Forks are already functioning and made loans in 1931. The offices in Minneapolis, Dallas, Salt Lake City and Spokane will soon be established.

The Washington office will receive applications for loans from farmers in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Michigan, Ohio, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

The office in Minneapolis will make loans in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, South Dakota and Nebraska. The office in Grand Forks will handle applications from North Dakota and Montana where the drought of 1931 was especially severe and from which states, it is expected, many applications will be received.

The St. Louis office will operate in Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma; and the Dallas office in Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. The Memphis office will serve Tennessee, Arkansas, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, the same territory as in 1931. Loans in Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Southern Idaho, Nevada and California will be handled from Salt Lake City and those in northern Idaho, Washington and Oregon from Spokane.

Note—Referring to the first and second paragraphs of this article we are advised that Pennsylvania farmers can borrow money for seeds, on practically the same basis as last year, the closing date for application is May 14.

Nor Tries to Corner the Market

Man criticizes woman for her extravagance, but she never wastes two dollars' worth of shotgun shells in order to get a twenty-cent rabbit—LOUISVILLE TIMES.

Nor goes into a restaurant and buys a 25-cent meal and gives the waiter a 25-cent tip because he smiled at her.—FLORIDA TIMES-UNION.

Twenty-five of the forty-four New York dairy herd improvement associations culled 388 cows in February; 82 for low test; 50 for tuberculin test; 25 for udder trouble; 25 for dairy use; 13 sterile; 11 old age; 9 died; 9 injured; 7 abortion; and 5 for other reasons.

No Great Change In Crop Program

Reports from hundreds of farmers in all parts of the Commonwealth indicate that no great change in the crop program for 1932 compared with 1931, will be made, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

Intentions are to plant slightly more corn and tobacco, to have the same amount of hay, and to reduce oats plantings one per cent. While the intended acreage of potatoes in the North Atlantic States is three per cent less than last year, the Pennsylvania total may be five per cent greater.

The only pronounced change is in the planting of barley. The intentions are to plant 15 per cent more than in 1931. The trend in barley acreage was downward from Civil War days until 1914, the total dropping to 7,000 acres. Since the World War, the acreage planted has increased gradually until it appears that the total for 1932 will be almost ten times that of 1914.

Because of the increasing interest in the crop, the bureau of statistics and information has issued this year estimates for the first time covering the product of barley by counties. The ten leading counties with the production in bushels for each are: Somerset, 127,990; Berks, 114,540; York, 104,440; Tioga, 91,300; Schuylkill, 86,090; Centre, 78,910; Adams, 58,970; Chester, 57,880; Lehigh, 55,930; and Franklin, 52,960.

The average acre yield of barley in Pennsylvania last year was 26.5 bushels—almost 10 bushels more than the United States average.

Farmers May Increase 1932 Potato Acreage

According to January 1 acreage intentions, Pennsylvania farmers expect to plant 197,000 acres to potatoes, an increase of three per cent over 1931 when the acreage was 191,000, the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service estimates. The total for all States may be slightly less than a year ago.

There are marked variations in the changes growers propose to make in the different States and between different districts within some States. The most pronounced decreases are reported for the early Southern commercial areas. Intended decreases for other parts of the country are, in general, heaviest for shipping areas at greatest distance from their principal market outlets. For other areas that are within truck-hauling distance of market, or which produce potatoes mostly for local sale or for home use, the acreage plans range from only slight decreases to increases of as much as 10 per cent.

Detect Poor Cows

Record keeping on milk production of dairy cows becomes of greater importance as milk prices decline. Detective work should be started at once and continued until all profit losers are definitely spotted. Then "out they go" should be the slogan.

Keep Milk Clean

Sterile milk utensils greatly reduce bacteria in milk. Pails, cans, and strainers should be sterilized by boiling or by use of live steam under pressure. Clean milk tastes better and keeps longer.

Touch Wood!

And now we hear the people say That winter's gone and lost its way. If so, I hope that lost 'twill stay And not come raging round in May. —PORTLAND EXPRESS.

Many Farmers Grind Own Feed

Job Done Cheaply and Easily at Home if Enough Grain is Grown and Used

Feed grinding is one farm job that can be done as cheaply with a small burr-type grinder and a half-horsepower electric motor as with the larger hammer mill which use five or ten horsepower, according to B. A. Jennings of the New York state college of agriculture.

Whether it pays for a farm to have, feed grinder depends on how much grain is grown and fed, on the distance to the grist mill, and on the charge for grinding. The cost varies with different kinds of grain, the amount of moisture, and how fine it is ground, and may range from ten to eighty cents a ton, he says.

When an electric motor is used in grinding feed, the job should be made more or less automatic; the grain may run from the bins in a chute, fed directly to the mill, and then dropped into a feed box under the grinder or blown into a granary bin. A paddle-like arrangement can be made on the bottom of the feed chute to feed the grain into the mill so it is unnecessary to have a man feed grain into the mill. With such an arrangement the feed grinding can be done while doing chores.

Small capacity burr mills are available for motors as low as one-half horse power and other sizes may be used up to the larger hammer mills which may use five or ten horsepower. On the average, according to Mr. Jennings, a motor use about a kilowatt of current an hour while working at full load.

Don't Buy Cows on Basis of One-Day Fat Test

New Jersey dairy farmers who are buying replacement cows should not be greatly influenced by the results of fat tests on one-day samples, warns Prof. F. C. Button, associate dairy husbandman at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. He contends that these fresh milk samples give little indication of the average test of a cow.

"Since the composition of milk from different breeds and from individual cows varies decidedly, it is reasonable to expect variations from different herds", says Professor Button. "There is a variation in the fat content of milk from the same herd from milking to milking and from day to day, and this daily variation, most apparent in the small herds, may exceed 1 per cent. Recent data prove that the milk from herds of 30 to 43 per cent of milk plant patrons varies more than 1 per cent in fat tests from day to day and that only 17 to 23 per cent of milk from various farms shows variations of less than .5 per cent. When the average of these daily tests is taken over a period of fifteen days, however, the result will check with the test of the composite sample covering the same period and the same milk."

Professor Button urges members of herd improvement associations to pay more attention to the yearly production of their cows since the yearly average will give a true test of a cow's or herd's butterfat production. The most accurate procedure to follow when buying cows from a dealer who cannot furnish reliable cow testing association records, he declares, is to take a composite sample of an average of the test over a period of five, ten or fifteen days.

DRINK MILK EVERYBODY

If Summer Comes

Flies will come also. They are always hungry and several species like the taste of cow blood. Feed is cheap but still too expensive to board flies. Dairymen are in favor of capital punishment for flies. So are the cows.

Arrangements have been made to supply all members of the Association with a product known as Kem-Trates. This product is being used by some of the largest farms in America and has proven itself to be one of the most efficient preparations for controlling flies around dairy farms. Kem-Trates is a concentrated solution put up in quart cans. A quart can of this solution mixed with nine gallons of kerosene and three quarts of lubricating oil will make ten gallons of dependable fly spray. The resulting product is not only valuable for cattle but kills ticks, mites, lice and hog lice. The directions for mixing are included with each can.

Kem-Trates has secured endorsement from several dairy associations who know its worth from experience. Their say so prompts confidence in its efficiency.

The same care that must be taken in handling any fly spray around milk must be exercised in the handling of this product. We believe that the low cost makes it available to every member. This product may be purchased by mailing checks direct to the manufacturer, Richard W. Leonard, Incorporated, 325 West Huron Street, Chicago, Illinois, or by sending orders with check to the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association office, 219 North Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa. The price appears in an advertisement in this issue.

Farm Prices Remain On Downward Trend

The farm prices of principal products declined during the past month, with the index of 73 on February 15, compared with 79 a month before, and the pre-war level of 100.

Reports to the bureau of statistics and information, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, indicate that the purchasing power of the Pennsylvania farmer's dollar has declined, standing at 60 on February 15, five points lower than on January 15.

The prices of cereals, calves, lambs, and wool have been holding firm while those of apples, other livestock, eggs and poultry have dropped.

The following table gives the farm price for the principal products sold in Pennsylvania on February 15 and comparisons with a month ago, a year ago and pre-war:

Commodity	Pre-War	Year Ago	Month Ago	Feb. 15, 1932
Corn per bu.	28	20	22.5	16.0
Wheat per bu.	32	30	29	26
Oats per bu.	20	18	18	15
Rye per bu.	28	24	24	20
Barley per bu.	28	24	24	20
Hay per ton	14	11	11	10
Alfalfa per ton	14	11	11	10
Butter per lb.	28	20	22.5	16.0
Cheese per lb.	32	30	29	26
Eggs per doz.	20	18	18	15
Calves per 100 lbs.	28	20	22.5	16.0
Lambs per 100 lbs.	32	30	29	26
Wool per lb.	20	18	18	15
Apples per bu.	28	20	22.5	16.0
Oranges per 100 lbs.	32	30	29	26
Pears per 100 lbs.	20	18	18	15
Plums per 100 lbs.	28	20	22.5	16.0
Peaches per 100 lbs.	32	30	29	26
Strawberries per 100 lbs.	20	18	18	15
Blackberries per 100 lbs.	28	20	22.5	16.0
Raspberries per 100 lbs.	32	30	29	26
Blueberries per 100 lbs.	20	18	18	15
Index of farm prices	100	90	63	60
United States	100	90	63	60
Pennsylvania	100	90	63	60
Price farmers pay	100	130	121	121
United States	100	130	121	121
Pennsylvania	100	130	121	121
Farmers purchasing power	100	66	52	50
United States	100	66	52	50
Pennsylvania	100	66	52	50

* Not available.

Per capita consumption of meat in the United States averages a little more than one-third of a pound a day, reports the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Total per capita consumption of meats last year was 133.2 pounds, an increase of about one-half pound over 1930. Per capita consumption of various meats for 1931 were: Pork, 69.6; beef, 49.6; veal, 6.9; lamb and mutton, 7.1.

A New Name for an Old Complaint—Dyskinesia

(Continued from page 6)

Churning—This exercise is the hardest to learn and the easiest to do. Do it in front of a mirror. First, buckle a belt about your waist in the usual fashion. Then, suspend a jack-knife or other article from the chandelier, and sit directly under it. Then, while you keep your head directly under the jack-knife, make a circle with the buckle of the belt from right to left or from left to right.

Begin by practicing the forward and backward movements only. They will pass along the diameter of the circle you are going to make later.

Crumple down; then, straighten up. Keep your head where it belongs, and make the buckle travel at least six inches forward and back.

Now for the side movement. Carry the buckle to the right, making a bow of your body while you keep your head under the string. This will bring the left hip up toward the left elbow. Now carry the buckle to the left, bowing the body to the left. Practice till you get a free, easy motion.

Now try the circular movement. Carry the buckle to the front, then over a circular path, to the right, to the back, to the left, to the front. Do it again and again until you make large, slow, perfect circles, and be especially careful to keep the head in place. When you have learned the circle to the right, try it in the opposite direction. Ten times each way is good, twenty is better.

The Cross-Over—Here is an easy one that will make your trunk muscles tough as whipcord.

Lie on the back, in the form of a cross; the arms extended. Carry the right foot up and to the left until it rests in the left hand. This movement twists and squeezes the abdomen and its contents; and it is easy unless you are stiff or troubled with a large waistline.

Return the right foot to its place, and put the left foot in the right hand. Don't cheat; keep arms well extended. Now alternate right and left, rolling the hips briskly, and grunting a little—if you must.

This exercise can be done in a standing position. It is then more difficult, and is known as the Cross-kick.

Sweeten Sour Soils

Alfalfa requires a sweet soil. Some soils are suitable for this legume and others can be put in the proper condition. Your county agent will test soil samples and inform you of the amount of lime needed.

Corn Grown With Tractor

In an experiment at State College last year it required 5.63 man hours and 4.64 tractor hours an acre to grow 69 acres of corn with tractor equipment.

Queer Weather

On still, cold nights when the air is exceptionally calm temperatures may vary by as much as 10 degrees within short distances. In extreme cases the distance may be as little as 300 feet, though it is usually half a mile or more. A killing frost may damage vegetation on the ground or on low land when a thermometer stationed high above it shows a temperature well above freezing. United States Weather Bureau experts have found that the ideal place to record temperature is 5 or 6 feet above the ground.

A reliable dairy thermometer is cheap insurance against losing a premium or having milk rejected.

Destroy the Japanese Beetle Grub

Lawns in localities where the Japanese beetle, Asiatic beetle or Asiatic garden beetle were troublesome last summer should be protected this spring against damage from young beetle grubs, advises Edgar G. Rex, supervisor of Japanese beetle suppression for the State Department of Agriculture.

The grubs hatch from eggs deposited in the turf by adult beetles during the summer and spend approximately ten months of their existence in the soil. With the advent of spring they move toward the surface of lawns and feed upon grass roots. Their continued feeding destroys grasses through the destruction of the roots.

Commercial dry lead arsenate should be applied to lawns at the rate of five pounds per thousand square feet in cases where there are between eight and 20 grubs per square foot, Rex advises. Where there are less than eight grubs per square foot, treatment need not be made and where there are more than 20, 10 pounds of the arsenate should be applied per thousand square feet.

Commercial lawn treatment preparations containing fertilizer and proper quantities of lead arsenate can be obtained at many stores. The retail prices of these commercial preparations compares so favorably with the cost of lead arsenate and the equivalent fertilizing materials that interested persons are urged to investigate costs before attempting home-mixing of lawn treatment preparations.

Lead arsenate applied this spring will be in an advantageous location in the soil by the middle of July for the killing of young grubs which will hatch from eggs laid next summer, Rex points out. Several years' protection from a single application is not uncommon. The use of lead arsenate with reasonable care, although the compound is poisonous, involves no more risk than does the use of many other chemicals common to the household of today, he says.

Announce Plans for Farmers' Field Day

Getting off to an early start in preparation for the annual Farmers' Field Day at the Pennsylvania State College, Thursday, June 9, the committee in charge of arrangements has planned a program which includes visits to the experiments in progress and demonstrations of modern methods of doing things on the farm.

Every department in the School of Agriculture will participate in the program, Professor T. I. Mairs, chairman of the field day committee, announces. Exhibits will be set up to give a birds-eye view of the work of the school and the experiment station. Believing that the Farmers' Field Day visitors come to State College to see more than to hear, the committee plans to conduct frequent tours through the college farms and about the buildings which house the experimental flocks and herds.

Report of the Quality Control Department Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council

The following is a report of the work done by the Quality Control Department of the Dairy Council for the month of March, 1932:

No. Inspections Made	2122
Sediment Tests	4770
Meetings	12
Reels Movies	0
Attendance	1056
Bacteria Tests Made	2 pl.
No. Miles Traveled	26,313
Man Days, Fairs and Exhibits	0

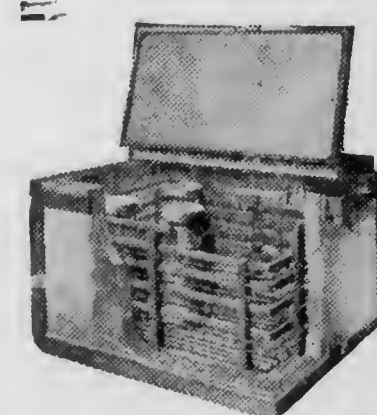
During the month 91 dairies were discontinued from selling for failure to comply with the regulations—81 dairies were re-instated before the month was up.

To date 225,593 farm inspections have been made.

"Every Dairy needs an Esco Milk Cooler"

says W. W. Sager, Jr., Pennsylvania dairy farmer. "It has been absolutely satisfactory in every way."

ESCO
The Patented Electric Milk Cooler



NEW prices—the lowest in the history of electric milk cooling—make ESCO the best investment ever.

ESCO will keep your milk to below 50 degrees and keep it cold until shipped.

Thousands of dairymen are using ESCO Milk Coolers this year to protect their markets and assure their profits.

Get full information now as to what ESCO will do for you.

Just fill out and mail the coupon. Ask, too, about ESCO Electric Dairy Water Heaters and Electric Utensil Sterilizers.

Use convenient coupon.

Esco Cabinet Company
Manufacturers

WEST CHESTER, PA.

ESCO CABINET CO.
West Chester, Pa. 51MPR32

I make _____ cans of milk daily.
Send full particulars on:
☐ ESCO Milk Coolers
☐ ESCO Water Heaters
☐ ESCO Dairy Utensil Sterilizers

Name.....
Address.....
P. O. State.....



40c A GAL. FOR FLY SPRAY

Why pay a big price for FLY SPRAY when KEM-TRATES will give you satisfactory results and at a cost you can afford?

Tried and proven over a period of years by many of the leading MILK PRODUCERS, such as: Carnation Milk Farms, Twin City Milk Producers Assn., Des Moines Co-operative Dairy Marketing Assn., Sheffield Farms Co., Inc., and many others too numerous to mention.

KEM-TRATES are guaranteed to give you satisfaction or your money refunded. Eleven years of success and hundreds of users back this guarantee.

1 Quart KEM-TRATES, \$ 2.50, makes 10 gals. SPRAY
1 Six Qt. Can " \$12.00, makes 50 gals. SPRAY
Prices Include Delivery Charges To You

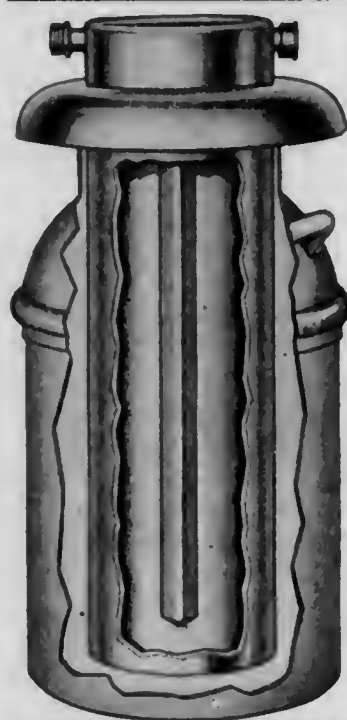
All you do is add Kerosene. Full directions for mixing and using on each can.

Send checks either to your Association Office, direct to us, or if you prefer, we will send C. O. D. prepaid.

Order Your Season's KEM-TRATES Early

RICHARD W. LEONARD, INC.

325 W. HURON ST. Phone: Sup. 8088 CHICAGO



This Is a Depression Special

You Can Save \$3.00 on a HURRI-KOOL MILK COOLER

BY ORDERING AT ONCE

Original price \$7.50—for a limited time your check for \$4.50 will bring standard No. 106 Hurri-Kool Cooler for 10 gallon can to you prepaid parcel post. This advertisement will appear but once. Inexpensive, simple, sanitary, efficient, durable. Fill the milk can shipping full of milk, place the milk can in the cooling tank, insert the Hurri-Kool in the can, and connect with the water supply. No stirring necessary. Four gallons cooling water per minute will quickly cool milk to within 5 degrees of water. Guaranteed. Mail your order or inquiry at once to get this special price.

HURRI-KOOL DIVISION

NORTH MANCHESTER, IND.

Dairy Cattle FOR SALE

From 200 to 400 head of fancy high grade fresh cows and close springers to show you in Holsteins, Jerseys, Guernseys and Ayrshires. Prices the lowest. Quality the best. Rest guarantee given. Several carloads arriving weekly. Also a wide selection in Iowa farm horses.

Lewis H. Furgason
Windham, Greene Co., N. Y.

When answering advertisements always mention the fact that you saw the Ad in the Milk Producers' Review

A New Safe



Antiseptic

FOR TREATMENT OF COWS UDDERS AND TEATS

FOR INFECTIONS AND ULCERATIONS

Send your inquiry to The Special Products Co. BRISTOL, PA.

Kentucky blue grass grows in any section of Pennsylvania where the soil is fertile enough. Where the soil is less fertile, the Canadian blue grass will grow.



TUBULAR COOLING INCREASES PROFITS

TUBULAR cooling and aeration of milk means better milk—improves flavor—safeguards against souring. "Rejects" are avoided. Losses are avoided. And in those sections where milk is graded the properly cooled and aerated product brings a better price. And a good tubular cooler doesn't cost you a lot of money. An Oriole Genuine Tubular Cooler, Model A, 35 gals. an hour, will cost you only \$30.00—Model B, 50 gals. an hour, only \$37.50, plus transportation charges. Oriole Tubular Coolers have always been popular with dairymen. No soldered, hard-to-clean corners between tubes—swinging spout—ten 1 1/4" tubes with big return bends give wonderful cooling capacity—improved trough—strongly built—light weight. All the cooling efficiency of big coolers in coolers of just the right sizes and capacities for your dairy. Write for literature.

CHERRY-BURRELL CORPORATION

Philadelphia, 2324 Market St. Pittsburgh, 1139 Penn. Ave.
Baltimore, Russell & Ostend Sts.

SEEDS THAT GROW

Tested Vegetable Grain and Grass Seeds

Garden and Farm Implements of all kinds in stock, J. I. Case C. C. Tractor, also Standard Viking, Small Farm Tractors, Cattle and Poultry supplies.

WE SOLICIT YOUR NEEDS AT REDUCED PRICES

Martin C. Ribsam & Sons Co.

145-5-7 East Front St.

TRENTON, N. J.

OVERSTOCKED—Cows for Sale!

We are forced to sell some of our 150 Milk Cows in order to reduce our surplus milk. In the past, to maintain our production, we have been forced to buy some Grade Cows. We prefer to sell Grades but will sell either Purebreds or Grades. Considering Quality. Prices will be Reasonable.

In my absence Mr. Bauke Joustra, my partner and farm manager, will show you the cattle and quote you prices.

E. B. BENNETT

Allamuchy, New Jersey

Uncle Ab says that it sometimes seems that the world is made up about equally of persons who know too much, and of those who know too little.
Greased Pig
"Dad, what is influence?"
"Influence, my son, is a thing you think you have until you try to use it."—DER WAHRE JAJOB (BERLIN).

Heard About Town

At the request of the Pennsylvania Department of Health, the Dairy Council Quality Control reports of farm inspections have been placed on file at the various receiving stations and milk plants throughout the territory where they will be available to State and municipal inspectors for checking purposes.

Five Dairy Council fieldmen were assigned to assist in controlling a rather serious outbreak of ropery milk in parts of Maryland recently.

At a meeting held in the Court House at Mt. Holly, New Jersey, on March 22nd, a certain milk dealer made a stirring speech in which he accused the Inter-State of holding the meeting preparatory to reducing the price of milk to the farmers. He claimed to know for a fact that the price was to be reduced April 15th. We nominate him for membership in Lowell Thomas's tall-story-teller's club.

Dairy farms on which "A" milk is produced must be white washed spring and fall. Now is the time for the spring white washing. Of course, if the stables are painted no white washing is needed.

Seems as though about every third man one meets in some districts is selling some kind of refrigeration to dairymen to cool their milk. All sorts of claims and statements are made in an effort to secure the prospect's name on the dotted line. Our advice to the producer is to study the advantages of each machine and then decide for himself which best fits his needs.

Turner and Wescott are closing their feeder plants in southern Lancaster County, with the possible exception of Fulton House, and are planning to handle all the milk at their main plant at Glen Roy.

The installation of a new and very modern can washer at the Abbotts' plant at Oxford has speeded up the receiving of milk at that plant considerably. Plans are now being put into operation to schedule milk deliveries so as to further speed up the receiving of milk.

Horace F. Temple INCORPORATED

Printer and Designer

WEST CHESTER, PA.

Bell Phone No. 1

Some dairymen object to plans to improve their dairy herds, feeling that better cows will mean more milk on the market, and recently at a meeting one dairyman urged the reduction of milk per cow as a means of providing better markets. This seems about as reasonable as planting corn in hills ten feet apart as a means of reducing corn production. Why not save labor by planting fewer acres or milking fewer cows to attain the same end?

HERE'S BIG NEWS!

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER
CROP PRICE GUARANTY NOW INCLUDES
ALL McCORMICK-DEERING TRACTOR-OPERATED MACHINES

In response to popular demand International Harvester's Crop Price Guaranty offer has, as of this date, been extended to include besides tractors and combines every McCormick-Deering machine operated through a tractor hitch, power take-off, or tractor belt pulley.

You can now purchase a McCormick-Deering tractor or any McCormick-Deering tractor-operated machine with a definite price guaranty on varying quantities of cotton, corn, or wheat. If market quotations for these products do not reach the guaranteed price shown herewith at the time payment becomes due on notes given and maturing this year, farmers buying equipment under this plan will receive a credit equal to the difference.

Remember—this offer covers the very latest models of McCormick-Deering power equipment for fast work and low-cost production. It is no longer necessary to delay the purchase of the machines you need because of uncertainty as to the prices you will receive later in the year for cotton, corn, or wheat.

Come in and get full details of the Harvester Company's unique Crop Price Guaranty.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

OF AMERICA
(Incorporated)

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

BALTIMORE, MD.

HARRISBURG, PA.

8 1/2¢

COTTON
for Middling cotton,
New Orleans quotation.

50¢

CORN
for No. 2 Yellow corn,
Chicago quotation.

70¢

WHEAT
for No. 2 Hard wheat,
Chicago quotation.

Sweet Potato Plants For Sale

The best Georgia producers. Big stem Jersey, Dooley yam and Porto Rico varieties. Write for price, stating number wanted. Plant a large patch this year for both economy and health. You'll beat old man Depression. They will please you.

DAVID NICHOLS CO.
KINGSTON, GEORGIA

DAIRY FOR SALE

Accredited Herd of 14 Registered Holsteins and 8 Grade Jerseys will be sold at PUBLIC SALE ON MAY 31, 1932, at 2:00 P. M. (14,000) Fourteen Thousand Lbs. Monthly Basic will go with Herd. Am a Supplee shipper. Also six can size Electric Cooler.

V. C. HERSH, Red Hill, Pa.

HAY, GRAIN, FEED, PRODUCE

WANTED—Hay, Grain, Potatoes, Apples, Onions, etc. Carloads. Pay highest market prices.

FOR SALE—Cotton Seed Meal, Oil Meal, Dairy Feed, Poultry Feed, Alfalfa Hay, Clover Hay, Ear Corn.

Write immediately for our prices

The Hamilton Company, New Castle, Pa.

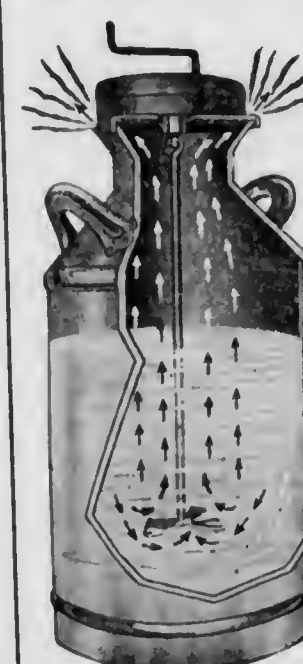
WARNER LIME

for all farm requirements

for Whitewash
for Forage Crops

Warner Company

PHILADELPHIA



PATENTED

COOL YOUR MILK PROPERLY

SPECIAL NEW LOW PRICE \$4.95

Proper cooling of milk and cream with the Milcare Automatic Stirrer will check bacteria growth, and eliminate Animal Heat and Off-flavors. Will enable you to produce a high quality product, which means more profit for you.

Inter-State members may secure this cooler delivered by prepaid parcel post, which formerly sold for \$9.50 each, by forwarding money order or check for \$4.95 to the Milcare Corporation at Fergus Falls, Minn., or to the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, 219 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

MILCARE Corporation

FERGUS FALLS,
MINN.

TRADE MARK
NICE
REG. U.S.A.

THE NAME TO GO BY—WHEN YOU GO TO BUY PAINT AND VARNISHES

Write for Color Cards and Booklet "Paint Pointers"
EUGENE E. NICE COMPANY, Inc., PHILADELPHIA

Facts of Interest

In 1931 a total of 151 canning establishments in Canada canned or packed 5,960,388 cases of vegetables, of which 2,045,858 were tomatoes; 1,356,879 were corn; 1,118,790 peas and the remainder beans, asparagus, spinach, etc.

At Many Springs Farm, New Centerville, owned by W. M. and J. M. Anderson, Imp. Dairylike Leda, one of the aged cows in the large purebred Jersey herd, has completed the exceptional production record of 701.13 lbs. of butterfat, 15,458 lbs. of milk in a 365-day official test.

Compensation, Automobile & Truck Insurance

SAVE MONEY BY GIVING US YOUR INSURANCE

Our policies furnish Compensation protection as required by the Compensation Act. We protect the employer as well as his employees. We paid a dividend for 1929 of 20%. If interested, write for particulars.

I am interested in having Casualty Insurance for my help and protection for myself, 24 hours in the day. I estimate my payroll for the year

at
Occupation
Name
Address

We write insurance
in the state of Penn-
sylvania only.

We Write a Standard Automobile Policy. If Interested, Fill in the Attached Blank and We will give You full Information

Name..... Address..... City..... County.....

Insurance Begins.....19..... Expires.....

Business..... Mfg. Name.....

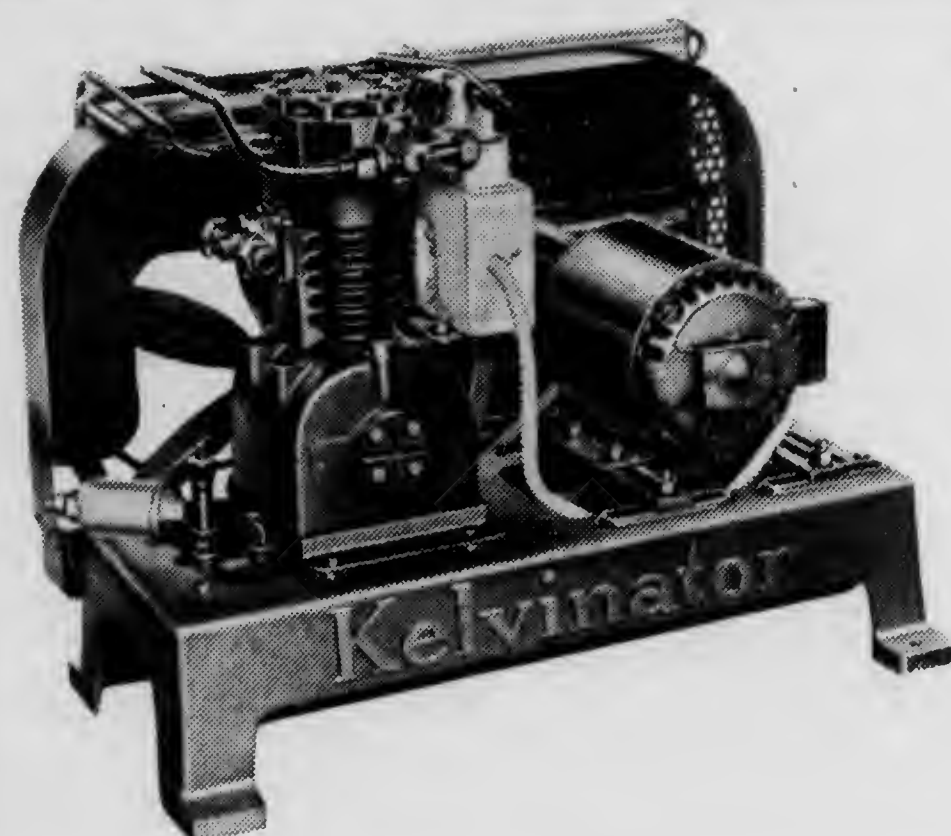
Type of Body..... Year Model..... No. Cylinder.....

Serial No..... Motor No..... Truck.....

Capacity..... Serial No..... Motor No.....

Pennsylvania Threshermen & Farmers' Mutual Casualty Insurance Co.

311 Mechanics Trust Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa.



Milk Cooling with Electricity

KELVINATOR REFRIGERATING EQUIPMENT

Kelvinator electric refrigeration has been favorably known for eighteen years. Even the oldest installations give promise of many more years of service.

☒ Dairymen have been quick to recognize the benefits of electric milk cooling equipment.

- It virtually eliminates all milk spoilage.
- It earns high premiums by maintaining low bacteria count (without which a premium on high butterfat content is unattainable).
- It is economical,—current costs averaging between 5 and 6 cents per 100 pounds of milk.
- It is convenient. Perfect refrigerating facilities are automatically provided at all times without fuss or bother.
- It is the modern, sanitary, practical method of increasing dairy profits.

Even the coldest well water or spring water generally proves inadequate to meet modern dairy standards. Milk must be cooled quickly to below 50°F. to control bacteria growth properly.

Philadelphia Electric Company
1000 Chestnut Street

Philadelphia Electric Company
Commercial Refrigeration Section
Ninth and Sansom Streets
Philadelphia, Pa.

Please send me information on cooling milk with electricity.

Name.....

Address.....

P. O. State.....

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION

RECEIVING STATION PRICES in effect June 1st, 1932.

Subject to change whenever warranted by market conditions.

These quotations are based on 3% butterfat and a differential of 4 cents for each tenth point and 2 cents for each half tenth point up or down. This price list is issued with the understanding that it is net to producers and that all buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers shall in addition thereto make the following contributions and payments.

(1) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from any producer at price listed hereon.

(2) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from members of said association.

(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from other producers at price listed hereon.

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed; for improvement and stabilization of markets and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

Basic price June 1st, 1932		May cream and surplus prices			
Miles		Basic quantity :		Cream :	
		Freight rate	Price :	Per 100# :	Surplus
		Per 100#	3% Milk :	Test	Per 100#
1 to 10	Inc.	.268	\$1.71	3.05	\$0.73
11 to 20	"	.283	1.70	3.05	0.75
21 to 30	"	.303	1.68	3.1	0.77
31 to 40	"	.313	1.67	3.15	0.79
41 to 50	"	.333	1.65	3.2	0.81
51 to 60	"	.343	1.64	3.25	0.83
61 to 70	"	.364	1.62	3.3	0.85
71 to 80	"	.374	1.61	3.35	0.87
81 to 90	"	.389	1.59	3.4	0.89
91 to 100	"	.399	1.58	3.45	0.91
101 to 110	"	.414	1.57	3.5	0.93
111 to 120	"	.424	1.56	3.55	0.95
121 to 130	"	.434	1.55	3.6	0.97
131 to 140	"	.450	1.53	3.65	0.99
141 to 150	"	.460	1.52	3.7	1.01
151 to 160	"	.475	1.51	3.75	1.03
161 to 170	"	.480	1.50	3.8	1.05
171 to 180	"	.490	1.49	3.85	1.07
181 to 190	"	.505	1.48	3.9	1.09
191 to 200	"	.510	1.47	3.95	1.11
201 to 210	"	.520	1.46	4.	1.13
211 to 220	"	.535	1.45	4.05	1.15
221 to 230	"	.540	1.44	4.1	1.17
231 to 240	"	.550	1.43	4.15	1.19
241 to 250	"	.566	1.42	4.2	1.21
251 to 260	"	.566	1.41	4.25	1.23
261 to 270	"	.576	1.40	4.3	1.25
271 to 280	"	.581	1.40	4.35	1.27
281 to 290	"	.596	1.38	4.4	1.29
291 to 300	"	.600	1.38	4.45	1.31
				4.5	1.33
				4.55	1.35
				4.6	1.37
				4.65	1.39
				4.7	1.41
				4.75	1.43
				4.8	1.45
				4.85	1.47
				4.9	1.49
				4.95	1.51
				5.	1.53

By order of the Board of Directors

Tenth Floor, Flint Bldg.,
Philadelphia, Penna.
Issued May 28th, 1932.

President.

Secretary.

INTER-STATE Milk Producers

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER BY THE INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION

Vol. XIII

Philadelphia, Pa., and West Chester, Pa.

Dept. of Agr. Economics
N. Y. State College of Agr.
Cornell University
Ithaca, N. Y.

No. 2

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION
PHILADELPHIA PRICES in effect June 1st, 1932.
These quotations are based on 3% butterfat and a differential of 4 cents for each tenth point and 2 cents for each half tenth point or down. This price list is issued with the understanding that it is not to be used by producers and has allowed the buyers to pay to producers at terminal markets. All buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers shall in addition thereto make the following contribution and payments:
(1) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from any producer at price listed hereon.
(2) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from members of said association.
(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from other producers at price listed hereon.

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed; for improvement and stabilization of markets and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

Basic price June 1st, 1932		May Cream and surplus prices				
Per Cwt.		Price :		Per 100#		
Test	Quantity	Per Cwt.	Per 100#	Per 100#	Per 100#	Per 100#
Per Cent.	Per Cwt.	Per Cwt.	Per 100#	Per 100#	Per 100#	Per 100#
3.05	2.16	4.35 :	1.26	2.7	0.86	1.85
3.1	2.13	4.7 :	1.28	2.75	0.88	1.9
3.15	2.20	4.75 :	1.30	2.8	0.90	1.95
3.20	2.22	4.75 :	1.32	2.85	0.92	2.
3.25	2.24	4.8 :	1.34	2.9	0.94	2.05
3.3	2.26	4.85 :	1.36	2.9	0.96	2.1
3.35	2.28	4.9 :	1.38	2.95	0.98	2.15
3.4	2.30	4.95 :	1.40	3.	1.00	2.2
3.45	2.32	5. :	1.42	3.05	1.02	2.25
3.5	2.34	5.05 :	1.44	3.1	1.04	2.3
3.55	2.36	5.05 :	1.46	3.15	1.06	2.35
3.6	2.38	5.1 :	1.48	3.2	1.08	2.4
3.65	2.40	5.15 :	1.50	3.25	1.10	2.45
3.7	2.42	5.2 :	1.52	3.3	1.12	2.5
3.75	2.44	5.25 :	1.54	3.35	1.14	2.55
3.8	2.46	5.3 :	1.56	3.4	1.16	2.6
3.85	2.48	5.35 :	1.58	3.45	1.18	2.65
3.9	2.50	5.4 :	1.60	3.5	1.20	2.7
3.95	2.52	5.45 :	1.62	3.55	1.22	2.75
4.	2.54	5.45 :	1.64	3.6	1.24	2.8
4.05	2.56	5.5 :	1.66	3.65	1.26	2.85
4.1	2.58	5.55 :	1.68	3.7	1.28	2.9
4.15	2.60	5.6 :	1.70	3.75	1.30	2.95
4.2	2.62	5.65 :	1.72	3.8	1.32	3.
4.25	2.64	5.7 :	1.74	3.85	1.34	3.05
4.3	2.66	5.75 :	1.76	3.9	1.36	3.1
4.35	2.68	5.8 :	1.78	3.95	1.38	3.15
4.4	2.7	5.85 :	1.80	4.	1.40	3.2
4.45	2.72	5.9 :	1.82	4.05	1.42	3.25
4.5	2.74	5.95 :	1.84	4.1	1.44	3.3
4.55	2.76	6. :	1.86	4.15	1.46	3.35
4.6	2.78	6.05 :	1.88	4.2	1.48	3.4
4.65	2.80	6.1 :	1.90	4.25	1.50	3.45
4.7	2.82	6.15 :	1.92	4.3	1.52	3.5
4.75	2.84	6.2 :	1.94	4.35	1.54	3.55
4.8	2.86	6.25 :	1.96	4.4	1.56	3.6
4.85	2.88	6.3 :	1.98	4.45	1.58	3.65
4.9	2.90	6.35 :	2.00	4.5	1.60	3.7
4.95	2.92	6.4 :	2.02	4.55	1.62	3.75
5.	2.94	6.45 :	2.04	4.6	1.64	3.8

By order of the Board of Directors

Tenth Floor, Flint Bldg.,
Philadelphia, Penna.
Issued May 28th, 1932.

W. D. Allebach
President.
W. D. Allebach
Secretary.

Inter-State Directors Hold Bi-Monthly Meeting

The Board of Directors of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Incorporated, held its usual bi-monthly meeting at the headquarters of the Association in Philadelphia, May 13th and 14th, 1932.

The sessions were presided over by H. D. Allebach, president of the organization, during which, in addition to the transaction of routine business, the Board considered many problems in connection with the Association's marketing program and also approved the action of its Sales Committee in connection with modifications of the Philadelphia Selling Plan, which became effective on May 1st, 1932.

During its sessions, the meeting was attended by all but two of its directors, the officers of the Association and the field representatives of the Association and of the Dairy Council.

In addition the following farm representatives attended the various sessions: A. B. Brenninger, Juniata County; Harvey Murphy, Howard Ziegler and Carl Dunmire from Montgomery County; and E. R. Bishop, Queen Annes County, Maryland.

Following the usual roll call, reports were received from I. Ralph Zollers, Secretary; F. M. Twining, of the Field and Test Department; C. I. Cohee, Secretary and Dr. E. G. Lechner, of the Quality Control Department of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council.

President Allebach followed with a general review of marketing conditions, not only in our own territory, but also in the various markets in the United States as well as abroad and the influences of some of these markets on our own marketing program. He discussed the cream and butter markets at length and the influence of excessive production of all classes of dairy products and their influence on the fluid milk marketing situation. He also very thoroughly outlined the program and problems of the Association in connection with the proposed modification of the Philadelphia Selling Plan and its relationship in connection with the use of a program of marketing a portion of the basic supply of our milk for use as table cream, as had been agreed upon by the Sales Committee, subject to the approval of the Association's Board of Directors.

Following a very thorough discussion of this program, the Board of Directors, on motion, duly seconded, formally approved the action of the Sales Committee, in the adoption of this program.

Reports from individual directors as to conditions in their respective territories indicated that recent heavy rains in many sections have had considerable effect on general farm operations. Grain crops, wheat, oats and corn are coming along well although in some sections corn planting has been late and these crops have felt the effect of a backward spring. Alfalfa and hay crops have made satisfactory growth, as a rule, alfalfa is in particularly good condition.

Milk production has varied, in some sections it has increased, while in others it has been stationary and in some, indicated a decline.

In many cases farmers are doing all

of their own farm and dairy work, rather than employing extra labor and progress in such cases is somewhat retarded.

Lower market prices were reported for practically all classes of farm products.

Truck crop prices showed decreases in comparison with those of last year.

While the outlook for crop production was believed to be favorable, there was a general feeling that prices were so low that there was some question as to the profitable return in dollars and cents, during the coming season.

B. H. Welty, Waynesboro, Franklin County, Penna., was elected a director of the Association, to fill the unexpired term of S. Blaine Lehman, director from Franklin County, Penna., who had resigned.

Coming Annual Meeting

It was decided by the Board of Directors that the 1932 Annual Meeting of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association be held at the Elks Hotel, Broad Street between Race and Callowhill Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (within a half block of the Association's headquarters) on November 29th and 30th.

The following general and sub-committees were named by the president, to serve in connection with the meeting.

GENERAL COMMITTEE	WOMENS COMMITTEE
Frederick Shangle	Mrs. Robert F. Brinton
I. Ralph Zollers	Mrs. Frederick Shangle
Robt. F. Brinton	Mrs. H. D. Allebach
F. P. Willits	Mrs. I. Ralph Zollers
F. M. Twining	Mrs. A. B. Waddington
C. I. Cohee	Mrs. E. M. Twining
August A. Miller	Mrs. C. I. Cohee

PROGRAM COMMITTEE	ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE
F. P. Willits	F. M. Twining
I. Ralph Zollers	C. I. Cohee
August A. Miller	

BANQUET COMMITTEE

The following named Directors, whose terms expire with the coming Annual Meeting were read by the president: H. D. Allebach, Trappe, Montgomery County, Penna.; S. K. Andrews, Hurlock, Dorchester County, Maryland; Ira J. Book, Strasburg, Lancaster County, Penna.; Robert F. Brinton, West Chester, Chester County, Penna.; E. H. Donovan, Smyrna, Kent County, Delaware; B. H. Welty, Waynesboro, Franklin County, Penna.; Albert Sarig, Bowers, Berks County, Penna., and F. P. Willits, Ward, Delaware County, Penna.

The executive session of the Board of Directors was held on May 14th, transacting routine business in connection with the Association's financial and general policies.

Quoting from the "New Jersey Crop Report", issue of May, 1932, we note that the supply of farm labor in that state, on May 1st, was estimated at 123 per cent of a normal, and that the demand at 81 per cent of a normal, resulting in a potential farm labor supply of 152 per cent as compared with 130 per cent, the potential on May 1, 1931 and 109 the potential on May 1, 1930.

New Milk Law in New Jersey*

By WILLIAM B. DURYEE
Secretary Department of Agriculture, State of New Jersey

It is quite in order to analyze the needs and rights of dairy farmers and compare them with the provisions of Chapter 131, Laws of 1932, which was recently enacted by the Legislature and becomes effective on July 1. The act covers the production and handling of milk, cream and dairy products sold in New Jersey.

In the first place, the dairymen of the state are entitled to consideration through the establishment of a limited area from which milk can be drawn to supply the needs of the state. This is accomplished in some degree at least by the act through the requirement for inspection of all dairy farms by an inspector from the state. It will not be feasible to provide inspection of milk produced great distances from the market, and this fact will have a decided tendency to reduce the area from which New Jersey's milk supply can be shipped.

In the second place, the dairymen are entitled to fair competition, and, if the dairy farms of this state are to be inspected, those supplying milk to New Jersey that are located outside the boundaries of the state should also be inspected. This is provided for and will have the effect of eliminating supplies of milk from farms outside the state which are not living up to ordinary standards of sanitation.

In the third place, dairymen in the state should have a set of standardized requirements which would apply throughout the state and in competing areas. Such requirements are specifically stated in the measure and, while in some instances they are of a minimum type, a great advance has been made through having them assembled and set up so that they can be readily understood.

Fourth, the dairy interests of this state are entitled to protection against "bootleg" milk. This is milk of unknown origin, produced under doubtful conditions but loaded into tank cars or trucks for sale wherever a purchaser can be found. The new law will eliminate such products through the provision that every dairy farm producing milk for sale in New Jersey must be inspected and that no milk will be permitted to be sold which has been produced under unsanctioned conditions.

In the fifth place, dairymen have sought protection against tremendous volumes of cream and other milk products which are of unknown quality and are available at very low cost. The new act covers all dairy products and requires certification as to source and condition of the cream or other milk products. This provision will also prevent the "bootlegging" of these products into the state.

Finally, if the dairy farmer is to be required to adopt methods of sanitation intended to safeguard the milk supply, the same standards of cleanliness should apply to pasteurizing and other phases of milk handling after it leaves the farm. The

act carries with it complete requirements to be followed by collectors and distributors of milk.

The new law provides that every shipper of milk must secure a permit from the State Department of Health, or from the municipal health department, before milk can be shipped. These departments are given authority to refuse to issue or to revoke permits upon due cause. In a general way it may be said that this act requires that all milk, whether produced in this state or outside, must comply with the same sanitary requirements, this to be determined by actual inspection of the premises where the milk is produced or handled.

While the act does not satisfy everyone, it is the most significant step that New Jersey has ever taken in the safeguarding of its milk supply and in giving to producers the square deal that has been lacking in the past. A great deal of the success of the act depends upon the vigilance with which it is enforced.

Other bills with meritorious features are before the Legislature and in one or two cases these would give the dairymen of the state additional protection through limitation of the milk shed. Chapter 131 of the Laws of 1932, when made fully operative, will be found to be a highly constructive measure and any weaknesses that develop can be taken care of by amendments after the act has been tried out.

*Reprinted from New Jersey "State Department Service," May, 1932.

85 Associations Test 36,694 Cows in 1931

Eighty-five dairy herd improvement associations tested 36,694 cows last year, I. O. Sidelman, of the Pennsylvania State College dairy extension service, reports after summarizing records for the year.

Average production of milk per cow was 8081 pounds and average production of butterfat was 312.8 pounds, an increase of 2.8 pounds over the previous year. This is the second year that the average milk production has exceeded 8000 pounds and the fifth consecutive year that the average butterfat production has been more than 300 pounds.

During the year 1932 herds produced 300 pounds or more butterfat a cow. Fifty-nine associations had averages of 300 pounds or more butterfat per cow for the year, Buffalo Valley of Union county leading with 381 pounds. Every association in the state averaged more than 6000 pounds of milk per cow, with Buffalo Valley again leading with 10,887 pounds per cow.

Lycoming county association had the herd with highest butterfat average per cow, 547 pounds. This was a registered Holstein herd of 17 cows. A grade Jersey in Allegheny county led in butterfat production among all the cows with a yield of 927.4 pounds for the year.

Chester county had the largest number of cows tested, 2918, and Bradford county led in 300-pound butterfat producers with 68.

Farm Products Show Wide Price Variations

The current farm products price report of the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics reveals some striking variations and anomalies as between areas. In some States, average prices are so low as to read like a price list for the year 1832 instead of one for today.

The farm price of eggs, for example, ranges from an average of 7 cents a dozen in Texas to an average of 22.8 cents a dozen in Massachusetts. The average for the United States is 10.2 cents a dozen. The farm price of butter ranges from a low of 17 cents a pound in Tennessee to a high of 28 cents a pound in Maine. The average for the United States is 21.9 cents a pound.

Chickens can be bought for as low as 9 cents a pound on farms in North Dakota; the highest average farm price was reported at 20.5 cents a pound in Rhode Island and Connecticut. The average for the United States is 12.6 cents a pound. The farm price of apples ranges from a low of 55 cents a bushel on farms in West Virginia to a high of \$1.75 a bushel in Arizona.

The average price of mules is only \$34 on farms in Montana but New York leads in high-priced mules at an average of \$125 a head. Pennsylvania also ranks high in mule value, the average farm price there being \$112 per mule. A horse is not worth as much as a mule in Montana where average price on farms is \$31, but in New York horses rank high with a farm price of \$114. Horses are bringing on the average only \$32 a head in Texas, but \$111 in Pennsylvania. The low price for cows is an average of \$25 in Alabama, and the high price \$88 in New Jersey.

The farm price of lambs ranges from an average of 4.2 cents a pound in Texas and Montana to 7 cents a pound on farms in Maryland; sheep range from 2.1 cents a pound on farms in Wisconsin to 4.7 cents in Louisiana; veal calves from 3.9 cents a pound in Alabama and Mississippi to 8.4 cents in Connecticut; beef cattle from 2.6 cents a pound in Mississippi to 5.5 cents in Connecticut; and hogs 2.9 cents a pound in North Dakota to 6 cents a pound in Rhode Island.

Wheat ranges from an average of 35 cents a bushel on farms in Oklahoma to 84 cents a bushel in Georgia; corn from 23 cents a bushel in Indiana to 68 cents on farms in Arizona, and oats from 18 cents a bushel in Indiana, Illinois, and Oklahoma to 46 cents a bushel in Utah. The price of potatoes on farms ranges from 25 cents a bushel for old potatoes in Maine to \$1.16 a bushel for new crop stock in South Carolina, and of sweet potatoes from 40 cents a bushel in Delaware to \$1.10 in West Virginia.

Cotton is the only commodity that shows uniformity in price as between States, the range being from 5 cents a pound on the average in Missouri to 6.2 cents in New Mexico, with a United States average of 5.7 cents.

The Canadian wheat carry-over July 31, 1932, will be in the neighborhood of 103 million bushels, according to an estimate published by the Canadian Government Bureau of Statistics. This is the smallest carry-over since July 31, 1928. During the crop year it is estimated that 33,710,000 bushels of wheat were used for feed, Alberta using 13,600,000 bushels for that purpose; Saskatchewan, 7,623,000; Manitoba, 3,240,000 and Ontario, 7,709,000.

A grating on the floor of the milk cooler is of no aid in cooling the milk.

Beetle Regulations Cover Half of State

Latest details regarding the regulations and restrictions to be enforced this year in connection with the control of the Japanese beetle, have been announced by the bureau of plant industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The quarantine restrictions now cover approximately the eastern half of Pennsylvania; the line runs south from the Tioga and Bradford County line, includes the greater part of Lycoming, a part of Clinton, follows the line between Union and Snyder, splits Mifflin in half and then goes south between Huntingdon and Juniata, and Fulton and Franklin Counties. All territory east of this line is included in the quarantine.

The restrictions affect the movement of nursery stock, greenhouse stock, soil, sand, compost and manure throughout the year. These may not lawfully be taken outside of the quarantine district without inspection and certification by an inspector of the Department of Agriculture. Officials say that inquiries are often made about the reason for having this regulation persist throughout the year. The reason is that the Japanese beetle is found in the immature or grub stage in the soil or soil products throughout the year, and the movement of any of this material would result in the extension of the infested district.

The restrictions of the movement of farm produce is necessary because of the flying habits of the beetle and for its preference of certain farm crops and produce. This year, the regulations are made to include only green corn on the cob, beans in the pod, bananas, apples, peaches, blackberries, blueberries, huckleberries and raspberries. The restriction on the movement of these extends from June 15 to October 15. Following in this same time and with about the same regulations, comes cut flowers and portions of plants without roots and free from soil. This includes such material as branches, twigs of trees, shrubs, scions, Christmas trees, holly, laurel, sphagnum moss and fish grass. As has been stated, the time of restriction of movement is from June 15 to October 15. The only tuber which comes within the regulation is the dahlia. These may not be lawfully moved at any time except after inspection and certification.

Anyone interested in moving any of the articles enumerated in this quarantine may secure detailed information by applying to the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg.

Erosion Toll 21 Times That of Annual Crops

The plant food removed from the fields and pastures of America every year by erosion is at least twenty-one times more than that removed by the crops harvested, says the United States Department of Agriculture.

The plant food taken by crops can be restored in the form of fertilizer, but that taken by erosion can not be restored, because this ruinous process takes the whole body of the soil, plant food and all. Land impoverished strictly by plant food depletion, as sometimes results from continuous growing of the clean-tilled crops, is not worn-out land; the only worn-out land is that which has been so badly washed by erosion that it would be entirely futile to undertake its reclamation.

Try to figure how to get more pleasure, profit, or satisfaction from a dollar than from a dollar's worth of annual flower seed; then buy the seed and plant it.

52,000 Pennsylvania Farmers Do \$43,000,000 Business Cooperatively*

Sale of Milk and Milk Products Comprise 76% of Total Value

More than 52,000 Pennsylvania farmers are now members of agricultural cooperative marketing or purchasing associations, according to H. A. Hanemann, market analyst, bureau of markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The number increased over 3,000 during 1931, large interstate organizations gaining almost ten per cent while the small local groups lost five per cent.

Falling commodity prices throughout most of the year 1931 caused the sales through these associations to drop 19 per cent in value below those of 1930 and to reach the lowest level since 1926. A compilation of sales shows that the total business transacted by Pennsylvania farmers through their cooperative buying and selling organizations during the year amounted to \$42,773,055, as compared with \$53,981,244 in 1930.

The total volume of commodities handled by farmers' cooperatives, as indicated by those associations which sent in tonnage reports, was slightly greater in 1931 than in the preceding year indicating that despite adverse conditions, economically the growth of cooperative effort among Pennsylvania farmers continued. Milk marketing associations, which handled 97 per cent of all milk sold cooperatively by Pennsylvania producers, reported total sales of 668,700 tons against 650,600 tons in 1930, a gain of three per cent in volume. Livestock sales associations reported sales for 1931 at 5,616 head as compared with 2,234 head in 1930, an increase of 151 per cent; incorporated wool pools handled 188,035 pounds in 1931 against 231,560 pounds in the previous year, a decrease of 23 per cent; fruit marketing associations (with 60 per cent of the total volume) sold 12,820 tons of fruit in 1931 compared to 8,948 tons in 1930, a gain of 43 per cent. Identical cooperatives which purchase farm supplies reported their 1931 purchases at 191,224 tons of fertilizers, lime, feeds and seeds as compared to 200,942 tons in 1930, a decrease of 4.8 per cent.

Although the value of farm products sold through cooperative organizations in 1931 was less than in 1930, the volume of all commodities handled, except wool, was greater than in 1930. The marketing of farm products comprised 83 per cent of all cooperative business in 1931, as compared with 82 per cent of the total in 1930. On the other hand, the cooperative purchasing of farm supplies, which in 1930 accounted for 18 per cent of the entire cooperative business, dropped to 17 per cent of the total in 1931. The sale of milk and milk products made up the bulk of the agricultural cooperative business, comprising 76 per cent of the total value; the marketing of fruits and vegetables accounted for 6 per cent of the total sales and the sale of livestock, eggs and wool constituted one per cent of the total.

The value of farm supplies distributed by cooperatives in 1931 was 24 per cent less than in 1930, but as the volume of supplies purchased by buying associations was only 5 per cent less than in 1930, most of the decline in sales was caused by sharply falling prices. Forty-eight identical local purchasing associations distributed \$2,043,095 of farm supplies in 1931, as compared with \$2,173,417 in 1930, a decrease of only 6 per cent.

*Reprinted from "State Department Service", May, 1932, "Weekly News Bulletin" Pa. Department of Agriculture.

Extra Care Makes Greens Palatable

Special care in preparing and serving greens is needed to make them popular with all members of the family, including children, who need the iron and vitamins. Even the most careful cooking will not make greens attractive unless all traces of grit. The greens should be washed at least three times and the entire mass of leaves lifted from the pan each time the water is poured out to permit all sand to run out. A sprayer connected to the cold water faucet gives a vigorous sprinkling, with the greens spread out in the sink, and helps to loosen stubborn particles of earth.

The natural bright green color retained if the greens are left uncovered and cooked only until tender, says the New York state college of home economics. They may be cooked in either a large or small quantity of water. In any case the vegetable water contains considerable minerals and vitamins and should be utilized in soups, or gravies, or chills and used as a drink. The method of cooking is the same for any form of greens, whether spinach, chard, beet tops, dandelion greens, cress or lamb's ears and the cooked dish should be very little altered in color from the raw leaf. Over cooking, and covering the kettle, results in a brownish-green color and a too-so texture, according to how long the greens are cooked.

For cooking spinach and chard, enough water clings to the leaves after washing. Greens which do not retain so much moisture after washing may have a small amount of water added. They may be packed into an uncovered kettle, cooked for five or six minutes when they will begin to wilt down, and then turned to give the leaves on top a chance to cook. From eight to twenty minutes of cooking depending upon the kind of green, over a moderate heat, should leave them tender but crisp and with a pleasing bright green color. Serve with salt and butter; lemon juice or vinegar may be added at the table if desired. A hard-boiled egg slices over the top of the spinach adds attractiveness to the dish.

A pleasing way of preparing greens is in ramekins or individual baking dishes. Greased individual ramekins are filled two-thirds full with cooked, seasoned and chopped greens. Drop a freshly broken egg on top of each filled ramekin and season with salt and butter. The ramekin is then set in a pan of hot water and baked in a moderate oven until the egg has set.

Hot greens on toast are also attractive as a change from the more usual ways of serving. To a pint of chopped greens add a tablespoon of onion juice, two tablespoons of horse-radish, one-fourth cup of sour cream, and salt and pepper. Heat the mixture and spread it on slices of hot, well-buttered toast. Place two or three slices of crisp bacon and some minced cucumber pickle on top of each serving.

Experience and experiments show that a typical, good farm garden grows about \$46 worth of vegetable, in addition to potatoes, figured at farm prices according to the New York State College of Agriculture. The food would cost nearly \$100 at retail. That is one reason for gardening interest, and another is that families consider any produce grown at home to be just so much money saved.

Uncle Ab says there are times when the intelligent listener excels the intellectual talker.

June, 1932

Back-to-Land Movement Needs Guidance, Committee Urges

A request that Congress direct the Secretary of Agriculture to provide the services of his department in guiding and safeguarding both public and private movements to put the unemployed back on the land, was made by the National Advisory and Legislative Committee on Land Use.

Because of the personal tragedies and the group distress that have resulted from the wholesale, indiscriminate back-to-the-land movements in the past, the committee reported, the guidance of some well-equipped national agency is necessary. Business, civic, and relief agencies have been active recently in advancing plans by which the unemployed can be put on the land.

The movement is already under way, the committee said, "and there is need for a public policy in guiding and directing it and in preventing exploitation, resulting in the adoption of unwise types of land settlement."

The average farmer is sympathetic with the needs of the unemployed, it was pointed out, but he is also aware that the United States does not now need more land in cultivation. Pointing to the economic difficulties of agriculture for the last 10 years, and the possibility of further complicating the farmer's problems. One member of the land use committee told of a factory which a few years ago required 2,500 men, but now, through improved machinery, requires only 200 for the same output. "Is it up to agriculture to take care of those 2,300?" he asked.

Reporting the experience of a large Georgia farmer, another committee member said that this man had a thousand people employed on his plantation, with every good acre occupied and working. To ask him to take still more on, when he already had more labor than he needed, he did not consider fair. If any large proportion of the unemployed are to go back to the land and to rural communities, he asked if the cities would be willing to

pay for the additional rooms and teachers the schools must have, and for the additional health facilities.

A magazine article depicting the opportunities on the remaining public domain of 160,000,000 acres, had already aroused false hopes in thousands of people, members of the committee reported. The facts are that "such lands are adapted for range for cattle and sheep at the rate of from 20 to 50 acres per head of cattle, but in general contain little or no land capable of cultivation. The largest unit that can be acquired under the Homestead Acts, namely 640 acres, is far too small to permit the making of an adequate livelihood for a family by grazing stock. Since the land is already in use by western livestock men for range purposes, to grant large homestead units would mean displacing those already using the land."

Although there are opportunities for settlers on Federal reclamation projects in the West, settlers who take full-size farms are required to have at least \$2000 or its equivalent in equipment, and two years' farming experience; but provision is being made on several projects for farm workers' homes of two to five acres, for which only \$500 capital is required.

Efforts to promote compact rural colonies on undeveloped lands, with the unemployed as the colonists, encountered no enthusiasm in the land use committees. The committees pointed to these difficulties: the history of such attempts is not a happy one; large capital is necessary by the promoters, and a profitable commercial agriculture is implied; a long time would elapse before undeveloped tracts could be made productive; few unemployed, under these restrictions of capital and administrative resources, could be aided.

The principal opportunity in the country for the unemployed, in the judgment of the land use committees, lies in providing some of the unemployed with opportunity to wrest a subsistence from the soil in areas suitable for gardening adjacent to large cities.

Fewer Eggs and Less Butter in Storage

Fewer eggs and less butter, beef, veal and mutton but more poultry, fish, game and pork were reported in the seventy-one licensed cold storage warehouses in Pennsylvania on March 31 this year than on the corresponding date a year ago.

The number of "shell" eggs in storage is the lowest since 1926 while the amount "out-of-shell" sets a new high record. The poultry total stands at 5,000,000 pounds, a figure which has been exceeded only three times since 1915. The quantity of cold storage beef is the lowest since 1923 while pork tops its total for every year since 1924.

The figures for March 31, 1932 and for the corresponding date in 1931 are as follows:

	1931	1932
Eggs in shell (dozs.)	3,257,113	635,125
Eggs out of shell (lbs.)	3,740,708	3,821,302
Butter (lbs.)	1,460,586	1,194,747
Poultry (lbs.)	3,593,648	5,050,497
Fish (lbs.)	1,517,200	1,548,025
Game (lbs.)	7,364	7,987
Beef (lbs.)	1,445,748	946,299
Veal (lbs.)	49,607	35,911
Mutton (lbs.)	85,063	74,094
Pork (lbs.)	4,218,049	4,977,951

When a pasture is plowed and reseeded, it takes about ten years for it to reach its peak yield. When about 500 pounds of superphosphate is added to the acre, the peak yield is reached in two seasons.

Milk Marketing Conditions and Prices in Other Leading Territories

Pittsburgh, Pa.

The following prices announced by the Dairymen's Cooperative Sales Association, through its official organ, "Dairymen's Price Reporter", are for April shipments, net, for 3.5 milk.

The basic milk price, f. o. b. Pittsburgh, is \$1.665 per cwt. or \$1.432 per gallon. Surplus milk f. o. b. Pittsburgh, is \$1.13 per cwt. Basic milk at country plants is \$1.075 per cwt. and surplus milk at country plants is 82 cents per cwt.

In District No. 1 the price is \$1.525 per cwt., with surplus milk at 76 cents per cwt. In this district producers will be paid 90 per cent of their specified base at the ordinary basic price and the balance of the milk will be paid for at surplus price.

In District No. 4, the price is \$1.06 per cwt. for all milk sold. In District No. 5 the price at all manufacturing plants for milk from dairies which have passed either Pittsburgh Board of Health or Dairy Council inspections is \$1.00 per cwt.

In District No. 6 the same price applies as under District No. 1 country plants. In District No. 7, basic milk is \$1.77 and surplus milk 80 cents per cwt. District No. 8, the price is \$1.79 for all milk sold. District No. 10, basic milk \$1.425, surplus 99 cents per cwt. District No. 12, basic milk \$1.625 and surplus at average Chicago butter prices, 92 score, plus pounds of skim at 10 cents per cwt.

Falls Cities, Ky.

The following prices are quoted by the Falls Cities Cooperative Dairymen, Falls Cities, Ky., for April payments.

Grade B milk, shippers should be paid the Class 1 price of \$1.80 per cwt., for 98% of their base. Grade B milk in excess of the 98 per cent of base, should receive \$1.16 per hundred pounds.

Ungraded shippers should receive 72 1/2 cents per hundred. Bases are not to be applied on ungraded milk.

The above quoted prices are for 4% milk, delivered to dealers plants.

Milk testing above or below 4 per cent is subject to a 3 cent per point differential.

Milwaukee, Wis.

Following conferences of the marketing association and the buyers of milk, says the "Milwaukee Milk Producer", official organ of the Milwaukee Cooperative Milk Producers', the May price for fluid milk was reduced from \$2.10 per hundred to \$1.70, to be applicable during May and June, during which all tolerances will be dropped.

The manufacturing price for April milk was \$0.69, twenty cents lower than the March price, as a result of a lower butter market.

The following prices, based upon reports from cooperating dealers during April ranged from \$2.10 to \$1.87, while average prices ranged from \$1.36 to \$1.87. Surplus or manufactured milk prices were quoted at \$0.69 per hundred.

Cutting off the tolerance of 45 per cent, will, it is estimated, increase the price from 10 to 15 cents per hundred pounds.

Baltimore, Md. and Washington, D. C. The "Maryland Farmer", quotes the April price for fluid milk as announced by the Maryland State Dairymen's Association as 26 cents per gallon for Class I and 16 cents per gallon for Class II milk, 4% butterfat content.

The Maryland-Virginia Milk Producers' Association price is quoted at \$2.79 per cwt., for 3.5 milk, delivered Washington. Class II milk for April, is quoted at \$1.63.

Hartford, Conn.

Quoting from the May issue of the

"C. M. P. A. Bulletin", official organ of the Connecticut Milk Producers' Association, Hartford, Connecticut, we note that "Receipts of milk by our dealers since April 1st have not shown the usual seasonable increase. Preliminary reports suggest that production has been reduced between 5 and 10 per cent. With increased sales and reduced production we are heading in the right direction toward a proper balance between supply and demand, which is a desirable condition in the marketing of our commodities."

April prices for Grade B milk, pooling contract, were 6 cents per quart for all milk sold in fluid form; Classes 11, 111, IV will be sold under the usual classifications. The average price of butter, on which surplus will be paid for April was 20.65 cents per pound.

The May price has been set at six cents per quart, delivered at market centers.

Detroit, Mich.

The price of milk for May had not been determined when the May issue of the "Michigan Milk Messenger", official organ of the Michigan Milk Producers' Association went to press. "Association price", it states, "must meet competition", but the program had not yet been arrived at and was subject to further continued study.

The April price for 80 per cent base was \$1.52 per cwt. for 3.5 milk, delivered Detroit. This is the same price as received at receiving stations for March. This is the equalized price for base milk whether delivered to association stations or to distributors.

Milk delivered in excess of the 80 per cent base is priced at 66 cents per cwt., with 3.5 test, f. o. b. country stations. This manufactured price is 3 1/2 times the average Chicago butter price for the month.

St. Paul, Minn.

Quoting from the "Twin City Milk Producers' Bulletin", official organ of the Twin City Milk Producers' Association, "we are paying \$1.05 per hundred pounds for 3.5% milk for the month of April.

"Sixty two per cent of all of our milk was sold as surplus on a continuously declining market.

Chicago, Ill.

We note from "Pure Milk", official organ of the Pure Milk Association, Chicago, Ill., that the May price of milk will be \$1.98 net per hundred pounds, and will apply to 90 per cent of basic milk sold.

The balance of the milk delivered will be sold for 3.5 times 92 score Chicago butter, flat.

The price of can milk was \$1.39 net. All prices apply to 3.5 milk, f. o. b. country plants or platforms within the 70 mile zone, plus any additional differential effective on sub-markets.

April manufacturing price is the balance of all the milk delivered and the price is 3.5 times 92 score Chicago butter, flat, or 66 cents net. The April butter price was .1893 cents.

Dairymen's League

Quoting from the "Dairymen's League News", official organ of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, New York, we note that the average price for April, for grade B milk in the 201-210 mile zone, 3.5% fat, including both that sold direct to dealers and that handled in the plants operated by the Association, will amount to approximately \$1.225.

The net pool price for the month is \$1.17 per hundred pounds. The March price was \$1.32 per cwt.

MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

Official Organ of the
Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc.

August A. Miller, Editor and
Business Manager
Elizabeth McG. Graham, Editor
Home and Health Department
Frederick Shangle, Advertising Manager

Published Monthly by the Inter-State Milk
Producers' Association, Inc.

Business Offices
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Phila., Pa.
235 E. Gay St., West Chester, Pa.

Editorial and Advertising Office
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Phila., Pa.
Bell Phone, Locust 5391 Locust 5392
Keystone Phone, Race 5344

Printed by Horace F. Temple, Inc.
West Chester, Pa.

Subscription
50 cents a year in advance
Advertising rates on application

Entered as second-class matter, June 3, 1920,
at the post office at West Chester, Pennsylvania,
under the Act of March 3, 1879.



The special issue of the Milk Producers Review has no doubt reached all of our membership.

This special issue has brought to your attention the changes made in the Philadelphia Selling Plan.

Your officers and sales committee have been considering a plan for some time which would develop the use of cream produced in our own market. Cream that we were assured would be produced under our own sanitary program. Of necessity, however, we would have to compete, in marketing this product, with cream made in other sections of the country, particularly in the west, and therefore it could be marketed only at a price which would not be materially higher than outside cream, laid down in our market.

The marketing of cream, as planned, will no doubt relieve some of the load of excess basic milk production, and, at the same time open a market for some of the distressed milk that has been floating around without a definite market, or when marketed could only be taken at surplus prices.

The program is a new one and will, we believe, simplify our general marketing program to a considerable extent.

Under it, all producers will be equally effected and the decrease per 100 pounds of basic milk so small that we do not feel that it will be a burden on any of our producers.

Probably no one factor in milk production is so important from the standpoint of producing a high quality of milk, as proper cooling of the milk supply. Countless experiments have demonstrated the fact that bacteria develops rapidly in the warm milk and soon results in the milk becoming sour. Practical experience leads us to believe that many of the undesirable flavors developed in milk could be avoided if milk were quickly and properly cooled. Water supplies on many farms, particularly where dug wells or springs depend largely upon surface water, are used as a cooling medium, usually rise materially in temperature during the middle and latter end of the summer, continuing at a high temperature during the early fall months. Extreme care must be exercised with this type of water supply to insure sufficient cooling to produce a good quality of milk.

Care should be exercised to secure water in the cooling tank as at near the temperature of the water supply as possible. This may be done by having the pipes well

underground and by insulating exposed pipes so as to maintain a low temperature of the water.

Covers on milk tanks will be found to be of great assistance in keeping warm air from coming in contact with the water supply. Substantial losses are incurred each year by thousands of dairymen who do not properly cool and maintain their milk at a low temperature. Avoid this loss on your farm by cooling the milk to at least sixty degrees wherever possible. A good dairy thermometer used frequently is splendid insurance against loss of milk from improper cooling. Take temperatures often, change the water in the cooling tank when necessary and protect both your milk check and your market by delivering milk that has been properly cooled immediately following the milking.

Your Milk Supply Today

Quite often producers of milk express grave concern in the whys and wherefores regarding their milk supply, the trend of prices and the relative consumption, in these days of stress, of their various products. The problems of supply and demand are important factors, not alone in their milk supply, but in practically all other classes of farm products.

The economic conditions, unfavorable to all alike, not only in this country but in foreign countries as well, have as their source many problems. Some of them difficult to understand, some of them hard to solve, and some of them may lack easy solving. Many of our farm problems today are just as hard to solve as some of the economic problems.

What we need probably is a closer unity of thought—a closer measure of cooperation and a definite willingness to act and to go ahead.

Too many people are pulling different ways—or probably not pulling at all, and greater cooperation is needed all along the line.

We must realize that in these days of lack of employment and consequent lack of ability on the part of the consumer to buy our products that excessive production—be the product what it may, the further flooding of that market breaks down the possibility of a satisfactory money return for that product, and in so doing limits the producers ability to, not only pay the costs of his production but limits the amount of money available for the proper maintenance of his own family.

Today our cities and towns are thronged with people who have little, if any means of employment, welfare work is general and what there is, is limited by lack of funds.

It is the belief of many that we will soon "go around the corner."

With the winter season of the year behind us, we should look upon this in a more hopeful frame of mind.

Production in agriculture has probably been on too high a plane and should be brought more closely in line with demand. Over-production, seldom, if ever, brought a reign of higher prices and cannot do so today.

Temporarily, we must be satisfied with having a little less money to spend and when we do spend, let us do it wisely. Keeping money in circulation means the life of trade and many of our commodity purchases are now at lower price levels.

Lack of confidence in the future has had much to do without present day economic conditions and our viewpoints must change if we are to have a return of more prosperous conditions.

There has been a disposition to "get rich quickly." In this we must curb our minds. There is an old adage—"We must creep before we can walk." Today, too many of us are not even trying to creep.

(Continued on next column)

MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

June, 1932

MARKET CONDITIONS

H. D. ALLEBACH

Conditions in the Philadelphia milk market during the month of May have improved over those of April. The change made in the Philadelphia Selling Plan, the May issue of the Review was sent you by means of a special issue of the May Review, which I feel explained practically everything about the new plan in detail. We regret that we could not print the details of the plan in the May issue and also that the selling plan had to date back to May first, but there didn't seem to be anything else we could do under the circumstances. Even with this, we are saying that, with the low price of butter, let us caution our producers not to increase your production, because this change in program should warn anyone that there still too much milk and milk products in this country to meet the needs of the consuming public.

Just what our selling plan will be for 1933 has not yet been decided, but we are meeting during the month of June to discuss the plan. We hope that we don't have to make any radical changes but there seems to be some need of modifying the plan to a certain extent, although in modifying it we will have to bear in mind that it is to be along the lines of curtailing instead of increasing production. If some should be adopted that appears to be an advantage to some producers and increase their production, it might be the means of reducing price. The question is whether we have a large production and low price, lower than at present, or, whether we have our production in line with consumption and try to maintain our present prices. It will be questionable whether we can do either. With the large production of basic milk and also a large amount of milk on the market, it is more essential that we better care to our milk than we ever did before so as to increase consumption on the whole; in other words, get the consumer to use more rather than less of our products. In the first place low temperature will play a big part along those lines. Cleaning is another big factor. Both the Boards of Health and the distributors are becoming very particular about low temperatures of milk, and, milk going to an "A" milk plant and direct shipped milk will have to be cooled down near sixty degrees. I am afraid that milk, if it is going to be acceptable on either of these two markets, must be the highest quality possible. In some cases this can be done with the present method on the farm if we actually use them; in other cases you will have to use either ice electric refrigeration. Milk, we believe, will have to be cooled lower this summer than ever before if we are going to be able to sell it in either of the two markets above mentioned.

Even the "B" receiving stations are demanding, at present, a low temperature milk. No doubt the distributors will demand approximately a sixty-degree temperature very soon. In addition to the temperature we will have to watch all odors of milk very carefully, more carefully than ever before, because with the present surplus of milk the distributors naturally will have to be a little more careful what kind of milk they buy, if they are going to keep their retail business up to the mark on the street. It is going to be a case of quality to hold our trade this year, just as much as it is that of price. Let's each do the best we can in producing milk with a low temperature and free from all objectionable odors, so we can increase our sales during this time.

Butter Prices

There has been a steady decline in butter prices during the month of May. While these declines have been largely fractional from day to day, the aggregate loss in price for the month was about 2½ cents per pound.

Due, in a measure, to a continued nervous condition in the trade and an unwillingness to buy for more than current needs, has kept trading within a narrow range. Some buying of the more desirable grades for storage purposes was noted but such buying has not been heavy.

The decline in the seasonal rate of production, which has occurred for the last few weeks reflects a late season and short feed. Butter fat prices have been exceeding low everywhere. In fact, they are the lowest they have been at this season of the year since 1900.

The low butter market has exerted an influence on other dairy products. One of the most discouraging features of the immediate situation is that, at the low price which now prevail, consumption has not increased. In fact, such information as is available for manufactured products indicates just the reverse.

May fat stocks of butter in cold storage were 10,350,000 pounds compared with 17,195,000 pounds last year and a five year average of 10,916,000 pounds. Since the first of the month, (May) stocks have increased, but only to the extent of about eight per cent of the increase which occurred during May last year.

The average price of 92 score solid pack butter, New York City, on which the surplus price for May was computed, was \$1.912 cents per pound.

Throughout the whole country we are confronted by the unfavorable economic conditions and the sooner we make up our minds to go ahead and get together, cooperate, in other words—the sooner the atmosphere will clear and we can again look forward to better conditions, not only in agriculture, but in the entire realm of business affairs.

Today is the time for planning for this forward movement. Time to study, to think cautiously, plan and carefully consider every situation confronting our industry and then move ahead along careful, cautious lines, looking toward a measure of improvement that will do the most good for all concerned and which will lead us out of the depressed conditions that have been confronting us for the past year or two.

MAY BUTTER PRICES

92 Score, Solid Packed

Phila. New York Chicago

	Phila.	New York	Chicago
2	21½	20½	18½
3	21½	20½	18½
4	21	20	17½
5	21	20	17½
6	21	20	17½
7	21	20	17½
8	21	20	17½
9	21	20	17½
10	21	20	17½
11	21	20	17½
12	21	20	17½
13	21	20	17½
14	21	20	17½
15	21	20	17½
16	21	20	17½
17	21	20	17½
18	21	20	17½
19	21	20	17½
20	21	20	17½
21	21	20	17½
22	21	20	17½
23	21	20	17½
24	21	20	17½
25	21	20	17½
26	21	20	17½
27	21	20	17½
28	21	20	17½
29	21	20	17½
30	21	20	17½
31	21	20	17½

June, 1932

THE LATEST MARKET PRICES

The prices, quoted below are for May, 1932, and represent those to be paid by cooperating dealers, for that month.
For basic milk, 90 per cent of the established basic average will represent the amount of milk to be paid for at basic prices.
Ten per cent of production, up to and equal to established basic, will be paid for at the cream price.
(If production is above established basic, 10 per cent of the established basic will be paid for at the cream price.)
Surplus milk representing that quantity in excess of the basic amount will be paid for at the average 92 score butter price, New York City for the month.

PHILADELPHIA SELLING PLAN
INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION PRICES
This price list is issued with the understanding that it is net to the producers and that all buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers, shall in addition thereto make the following contributions and payments:
(1) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk purchased from members of said Association.
(2) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk purchased from any producer at prices listed herein.
(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk purchased from other producers at prices listed herein.
The funds so derived are to be used by the recipient for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, for improvements and stabilization of market and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

BASIC PRICE
May, 1932
F.O.B. Philadelphia
Grade B Market Milk
Basic Quantity
Per 100 Lbs.

Test Per Cent.	Price Per Qt.	Price Per 100 Lbs.
3.05	2.16	4.65
3.15	2.18	4.75
3.25	2.20	4.85
3.35	2.22	4.95
3.45	2.24	5.05
3.55	2.26	5.15
3.65	2.28	5.25
3.75	2.30	5.35
3.85	2.32	5.45
3.95	2.34	5.55
4.05	2.36	5.65
4.15	2.38	5.75
4.25	2.40	5.85
4.35	2.42	5.95
4.45	2.44	6.05
4.55	2.46	6.15
4.65	2.48	6.25
4.75	2.50	6.35
4.85	2.52	6.45
4.95	2.54	6.55
5.05	2.56	6.65
5.15	2.58	6.75
5.25	2.60	6.85
5.35	2.62	6.95
5.45	2.64	7.05
5.55	2.66	7.15
5.65	2.68	7.25
5.75	2.70	7.35
5.85	2.72	7.45
5.95	2.74	7.55
6.05	2.76	7.65
6.15	2.78	7.75
6.25	2.80	7.85
6.35	2.82	7.95
6.45	2.84	8.05
6.55	2.86	8.15
6.65	2.88	8.25
6.75	2.90	8.35
6.85	2.92	8.45
6.95	2.94	8.55

CREAM AND SURPLUS PRICE
May, 1932
F.O.B. Philadelphia
Cream

Test Per Cent.	Price Per 100 Lbs.	Price Per 100 Lbs.
3.05	1.24	2.65
3.15	1.26	2.75
3.25	1.28	2.85
3.35	1.30	2.95
3.45	1.32	3.05
3.55	1.34	3.15
3.65	1.36	3.25
3.75	1.38	3.35
3.85	1.40	3.45
3.95	1.42	3.55
4.05	1.44	3.65
4.15	1.46	3.75
4.25	1.48	3.85
4.35	1.50	3.95
4.45	1.52	4.05
4.55	1.54	4.15
4.65	1.56	4.25
4.75	1.58	4.35
4.85	1.60	4.45
4.95	1.62	4.55
5.05	1.64	4.65
5.15	1.66	4.75
5.25	1.68	4.85
5.35	1.70	4.95
5.45	1.72	5.05
5.55	1.74	5.15
5.65	1.76	5.25
5.75	1.78	5.35
5.85	1.80	5.45
5.95	1.82	5.55
6.05	1.84	5.65
6.15	1.86	5.75
6.25	1.88	5.85
6.35	1.90	5.95
6.45	1.92	6.05
6.55	1.94	6.15
6.65	1.96	6.25
6.75	1.98	6.35
6.85	2.00	6.45
6.95	2.02	6.55
7.05	2.04	6.65

CREAM AND SURPLUS PRICE
May, 1932
F.O.B. Philadelphia
Cream

Test Per Cent.	Price Per 100 Lbs.	Price Per 100 Lbs.
3.05	1.24	2.65
3.15	1.26	2.75
3.25	1.28	2.85
3.35	1.30	2.95
3.45	1.32	3.05
3.55	1.34	3.15
3.65	1.36	3.25
3.75	1.38	3.35
3.85	1.40	3.45
3.95	1.42	3.55
4.05	1.44	3.65
4.15	1.46	3.75
4.25	1.48	3.85
4.35	1.50	3.95
4.45	1.52	4.05
4.55	1.54	4.15
4.65	1.56	4.25
4.75	1.58	4.35
4.85	1.60	4.45
4.95	1.62	4.55
5.05	1.64	4.65
5.15	1.66	4.75
5.25	1.68	4.85
5.35	1.70	4.95
5.45	1.72	5.05
5.55	1.74	5.15
5.65	1.76	5.25
5.75	1.78	5.35
5.85	1.80	5.45
5.95	1.82	5.55
6.05	1.84	5.65
6.15	1.86	5.75
6.25	1.88	5.85
6.35	1.90	5.95
6.45	1.92	6.05
6.55	1.94	6.15
6.65	1.96	6.25
6.75	1.98	6.35
6.85	2.00	6.45
6.95	2.02	6.55
7.05	2.04	6.65

CREAM AND SURPLUS PRICE
May, 1932
F.O.B. Philadelphia
Cream

Test Per Cent.	Price Per 100 Lbs.	Price Per 100 Lbs.
3.05	1.24	2.65
3.15	1.26	2.75
3.25	1.28	2.85
3.35	1.30	2.95
3.45	1.32	3.05
3.55	1.34	3.15
3.65	1.36	3.25
3.75	1.38	3.35
3.85	1.40	3.45
3.95	1.42	3.55
4.05	1.44	3.65
4.15	1.46	3.75
4.25	1.48	3.85
4.35	1.50	3.95
4.45	1.52	4.05
4.55	1.54	4.15
4.65	1.56	4.25
4.75	1.58	4.35
4.85	1.60	4.45
4.95	1.62	4.55
5.05	1.64	4.65
5.15	1.66	4.75
5.25	1.68	4.85
5.35	1.70	4.95
5.45	1.72	5.05
5.55	1.74	5.15
5.65	1.76	5.25
5.75	1.78	5.35
5.85	1.80	5.45
5.95	1.82	5.55
6.05	1.84	5.65
6.15	1.86	5.75
6.25	1.88	5.85
6.35	1.90	5.95
6.45	1.92	6.05
6.55	1.94	6.15
6.65	1.96	6.25
6.75	1.98	6.35
6.85	2.00	6.45
6.95	2.02	6.55
7.05	2.04	6.65

CREAM AND SURPLUS PRICE
May, 1932
F.O.B. Philadelphia
Cream

3.9	1.68	3.5	2.2	2.6	4.4	1.28	0.91
3.95	1.62	3.5	2.22	2.6	4.45	1.31	0.91
4	1.64	3.55	2.24	2.65	4.5	1.33	0.93
4.05	1.66	3.6	2.26	2.7	4.5	1.35	0.95
4.1	1.68	3.6	2.28	2.75	4.55	1.37	0.97
4.15	1.70	3.65	2.30	2.8	4.6	1.39	0.99
4.2	1.72	3.7	2.32	2.85	4.65	1.41	1.01



HOME and HEALTH

ELIZABETH McG. GRAHAM, Editor



IF

If you can keep your head when all about you
Are losing theirs and blaming it on you;
If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you,
But make allowance for their doubting too;
If you can wait and not be tired by waiting,
Or being lied about, don't deal in lies,
Or being hated, don't give way to hating,
And yet don't look too good, nor talk too wise;
If you can dream—and not make dreams your master;
If you can think—and not make thoughts your aim;
If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster
And treat those two imposters just the same;
If you can hear the truth you've spoken
Twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools,
Or watch the things you gave your life to,
Broken, and stoop and build'em up with worn-out tools;
If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue,
Or walk with kings—nor lose the common touch,
If neither foes nor loving friends can hurt you,
If all men count with you, but none too much;
If you can fill the unforfeited minute
With sixty seconds' worth of distance run,
Yours is the Earth and everything that's in it,
And—which is more—you'll be a Man,
My son!

—RUDYARD KIPLING.

"We would like to see every child drink a quart of milk a day, and every adult a pint," says Dr. C. E. A. Winslow of the Yale Medical School. "When such dietary habits become more general, we may look for impressive decreases, not only in tuberculosis, but in infant and maternal mortalities, and in diseases of the heart, arteries, and kidneys, and many other conditions which are influenced directly or indirectly by an adequate dietary."

The most inviting tourist home gets the most business.

"Favorite Recipes From Our Readers"

Bread Omelet

3 eggs 3 slices bread
Soak bread in milk. Beat eggs and mix with bread. Pour into frying pan greased with butter. Cover pan and cook over medium fire.

MRS. A. B. WADDINGTON,
Woodstown, New Jersey.

Devils Food Cake

3 cups brown sugar 3/4 cup cold water
3/4 cup butter 2 tsp. soda
3 eggs 3 cups flour
4 tbsps. cocoa 1 tbsps. vanilla
3/4 cup sour milk
Cream butter and add sugar. Add cocoa. Add eggs well beaten, then flour and milk alternately. Dissolve soda in a little vinegar and mix with batter. Add vanilla. Bake as for other cakes. Makes four layers.

MRS. PHOEBE MUNDIS,
R. D. No. 10, York, Pa.

Fixing Up a Room For a Teen-Age Girl

"You've got to give them a place where they can play," says Dr. Caroline Hedger in speaking, not of children, but of the teen-age boy and girl.

It is only natural that every girl should have a craving for a pretty room of her own where she can perhaps occasionally retreat even from the other members of the family, and to which she can with pride take visiting schoolmates.

The little touches of paint and trimmings mean so much yet cost so little that with a little ingenuity, even a plain bare room can be completely transformed.

The pleasure in a re-decorated room will be doubled if you enlist the young owner's own interest in the proposed plans. And that is not likely to be very difficult!



Desk Set Made by Laura Moll in "My Own Room" 4-H Club Project, New Britain, Bucks County, Pa.

In fact, the girls' 4-H Club in New Britain Township in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, carried out a "My Own Room" project under the guidance of Miss Rhandena Armstrong of the Agricultural Extension Service.

A general painting of woodwork and furniture was followed by the creation in some instances of dressing tables, clothes closets, laundry and shoe bags, lamp shades and the making of desk sets. One girl who needed a dressing table made one from an orange crate and the top of a discarded bureau. For it she used cold water paint in light green, lined the inside with oil cloth, and draped the front with unbleached muslin bound with printed fourteen-cent percale.

Another girl had no closet in her room. A shelf was constructed from composition board, and draped with unbleached muslin with percale binding. Several of the club members procured hat boxes from local men's furnishing stores and enamelled them in light colors.

Practicing What You Preach

A few weeks ago we happened to be in the home of a member of the Women's Hospitality Committee of the "Inter-State." In fact, we had dinner in her home.

At dinner our hostess served three vegetables all cooked with milk, besides milk to drink! There was canned corn from which the liquid had been drained and then heated in milk; cole slaw with a dressing of cream, vinegar and sugar; and lastly potatoes mashed with milk and

A small can of paint works wonders in transforming furniture. Even a plain, stiff chair can be made colorful and more comfortable with paint and covers.



A Dressing Table Made from an Orange Crate by Laura Moll, in "My Own Room" 4-H Club Project, New Britain, Bucks County, Pa.

(See illustration.) For those who are even more ambitious, slip covers may be made for the old type of leather chair which at best was never attractive. The United States Bureau of Home Economics has published a leaflet which contains valuable information about the making and fitting of slip covers. (Leaflet No. 76, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.—price five cents in coin.)

The old-fashioned tufted bed-spread, the hooked or braided rug which have become so popular are pleasant pick-up work and lend an air of quaintness to the room in which they are used.

"Where there's a will, there's a way"



(U. S. BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS)
A Worn Chair made Attractive by a Slip Cover.

is true of giving your daughter happy surroundings in which to pass those sometimes trying 'teen-age years of her growing up.

butter—and a big pitcher of cold milk on the table.

This family is practicing the very thing which, if all of us would unit in doing, would change the complexion of the milk market.

There is an old legend about a meadow lark which made her nest in a grain field. She heard the farmer say, "I'll get my neighbors to cut this grain", but she didn't move; nor when he said, "I'll get my sons to cut it." But when she heard the farmer say, "I'll cut it myself", she moved her nest, for she knew the work would be done!

"The wise workman will not regret poverty or the solitude which brought his working talents." The youth charmed with the fine air and accomplishments of the children of fortune. But all great men come out of the middle classes. Charles James Fox said, England, "The history of this country proves, that we are not to expect from the affluent circumstances the vigilance, energy and exertion without which the House of Commons would lose its greatest force and weight. Human nature is prone to indulgence, and the most meritorious public services have always been performed by persons in a condition of life removed from opulence." And what we ask daily, is to be conventional. Supply, most kind gods, this defect in my address, in my form, in my fortune, which puts me a little out of the run, I admire, and on good terms with the But the wise gods say, No, we have better things for thee. By humiliation by defeat, by loss of sympathy, by loss of dispair, learn a wide truth of humanity than that of a fine gentleman. A Fifth-Avenue landlord, a Westchester householder, is not the highest style man; and, though good hearts and good minds are of no condition, yet he who is to be wise for many must not be proud. Nature is a rag merchant, and works up every shred and ort and into new creations. Like a good chemist, whom I found the other day, in his laboratory, converting his shreds into white sugar. Life is a boundless privilege, and when you pay for your ticket, get into the car, you have no queue of good company you shall find there. Men achieve a certain greatness in life, when working to another aim. But power dwells with cheerfulness; it puts us in a working mood, we despair is no muse, and untunes the powers. . . . An old French verse runs, my translation: Some of your griefs you have cured, And the sharpest you still have survived, But what torments of pain you endure, From evils that never arrived!"



The Garden in June

New Zealand spinach is a variety of what can be done to make children's time out of school profitable for them. Dr. Sutton, Superintendent, gives us his own ideas of what they are trying to do. He says—"The old idea of vacation is a relic of work during the summer, assisting their parents during the harvest and with other things to engage their time. There is still need of rest and change for parents and teachers, but the waste and frivolity of our present system of three months

Nip the tips of growing shoots of annuals as snapdragons and petunias which do not branch sufficiently. This lays the blooming only temporary and sturdier plants will result.

For ridding currant bushes of green currant worms use fresh hellebore mixed with flour to make it cling to leaves. It does not leave a poisonous coating on the fruit.

Cut worms and slugs may be poisoned with a mixture of five pounds of bran one-half ounce of Paris green or arsenic of lead added to one pint of molasses mixed with one gallon of water.

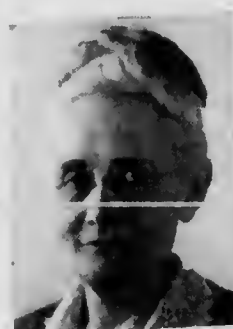
There is still time to sow annuals, especially nasturtiums, marigolds, and nasturtiums. These will be heavy bloomers frost.

The tulips and hyacinth beds may be dug up and filled with summer-blooming plants.

Let the children have a little garden which they can plant a few flowers and vegetable seeds. It will give the pleasure and good experience.

Our Changing Ideals In Vacations

Dr. HANNAH McK. LYONS



A changing civilization has produced new ideals for vacations for recreation.

Commerce has not been blind to possibilities in this line. The amusements of the people have been seized and organized for their marketable value and fattens on our petty savings. And recognizing that this does not make for fine character building, does not improve the home life there are efforts being made to combat these influences and help us make the joyous shout of the children out of school such that it will be continuing and last not only throughout the summer, but also into the school room next September.

Changing ideals—twenty five years ago, it was a settled fact that education and recreation, while not impossible for adults was very improbable. Educators held to the fact that from six to eighteen years was the ideal time for learning either mental or physical skills.

Today in the City of New York, the New School for Social Research has proven that the adult of 40 and more can learn a new mental skill as easily, as rapidly and as well as the child of ten.

A like thing we find in recreation; no longer is play confined to children's games, apparatus and folk dancing, and no longer is the program limited to physical activities alone but we find they include the drama, music, handicraft and art. I have watched a group of mothers in their Grange, Club or other local society spend the hours busy with some handicraft, enjoying it to the limit, playing an active game calling for all their energy, who were most too tired to come, but forgot the "tired" in the joy of doing—no, did not alone "forget" but were rested.

Changing ideals! We are indebted to Atlanta, Georgia for a demonstration of what can be done to make children's time out of school profitable for them. Dr. Sutton, Superintendent, gives us his own ideas of what they are trying to do. He says—"The old idea of vacation is a relic of work during the summer, assisting their parents during the harvest and with other things to engage their time. There is still need of rest and change for parents and teachers, but the waste and frivolity of our present system of three months

Your Shopping Service

L. E. D.

1—For the small sum of ten cents you can buy a butter rule that you simply place beside a pound print of butter to show just where to cut off a quarter of a cup, or three-fourths of a cup, or whatever the cook book calls for.

3—Everybody knows what a parer is and how necessary one is in the kitchen. Up until now all parers were for right handed cooks, but now they can be bought for the left handed cooks too. These parers are new on the market and ten cents is the price of one.

4—Not so long ago we spoke of a rotary cookie cutter to save time. Today we want to tell you about a biscuit cutter that cuts as it rolls. You simply roll your biscuit dough to the desired thickness and roll the biscuit cutter over it. Presto!—neat pieces of dough in the shape of biscuits appear—ready to be put in the oven. Twenty-five cents is the cost of the cutter.

(Orders for items described above will be gladly forwarded by the Home and Health Department to the stores where they may be purchased.)

cessation of mental activity is a blot on our educational system.

"The children of virtually every city in this nation return to school in September exhausted in body, lowered in vitality, and sometimes thoroughly disorganized socially and even morally."

"During the last three years we have made a beginning, and only a beginning in the Atlanta schools by providing and working out in detail a program of summer activities for which credit will be given when the child returns to school. We have attempted to inspire the parents to help the child become interested in these activities. As a reward for the child, we give credit when he graduates; we announce the number of his points at an assembly; and we award a beautiful button and a certificate for those who have completed at least 100 points in these activities. We place a silver star on his summer activity diploma if 200 points are gained, a golden star for 400 or more points."

Very vividly I recall a mother telling me of her two boys, coming in from the farm "just too tired to do one thing but throw themselves on the porch and lie all evening; but if a neighbor happened to call, there soon followed a lively game of croquet or tennis with no apparent sense of weariness."

Dr. Sutton says, "We made every effort to give the widest possible variety to these activities so that every line of work may be encouraged. The children may do such simple things as cutting out pictures and making a scrap book. They may take care of the baby, set the table, wash the dishes, care for the lawn or automobile, they may look after the sick of their community, write letters, read books and teach others to play games; they may learn to swim, study works of art, or places of historical interest, and do a hundred other things for which credit will be given."

Can we not seem to see the bright faces, when in next September each school has a small exhibit or fair where all the wonderful things the boys and girls have done during the summer are shown or told, the scrap book the bows and arrows, airships, boats—how many times they have tended baby, read to the sick or ran an errand or done some chore for father. Then in assembly to be given their certificate and button. Worth all the effort, but best of all the brain has remained a cultivated garden, the weeds of forgetfulness have not grown and they are ready to go ahead.

The rural community needs the stimulus of such education. As Dr. Caroline Hedger told her audience last November, at the Annual Meeting of the Inter-State Milk Producers—"You every one need an avocation."

I recall vividly the longing in the voice, the eager eye of some young people as they plead for something to do during vacation and there was no one who knew how to lead them—more than mere suggestion was needed. Because of a real need, these changing ideals are here—will you meet the challenge? Look up your Milk Producers' Review of February, 1932 read again "Fun for the Farm Home" by Mrs. Mabel Briggs. You may find just the help needed.

The only good reason for punishing a child is to help the child to do the right thing in the future, not because the adult has lost his temper or wants to show his authority, or because he thinks other adults expect it of him.

USE MORE MILK AT HOME

Sour Milk Delicious in Many Recipes

USE MORE MILK AT HOME

Making use of surplus milk which sours quickly during warm weather is just another way of increasing the home consumption of our own dairy products. With prices low, and more milk crowding the city markets than people have money to purchase we may feel that we are "doing our bit" by using the largest possible amount in cooking. Many delicious recipes need sour milk or cream.

Sour Cream Dressing
1/4 c. sour cream 1 tsp. salt
3/4 c. mayonnaise 1/2 tsp. dry mustard
1/2 tsp. onion juice Dash paprika
1/2 tsp. lemon juice 1/2 tsp. white pepper
Combine seasonings, add to mayonnaise; fold into unbeaten sour cream. Makes 1 pint.

Boston Brown Bread
1 c. rye meal 3/4 tbsps. soda
1 c. corn meal 1 tsp. salt
1 c. graham flour 3/4 c. molasses
2 c. sour milk

Mix and sift dry ingredients, add molasses and milk, stir until well mixed, turn into a well-buttered mould, and steam three and one-half hours. Tie cover down with a string; otherwise the bread in rising might force off cover. A melon-mould or one-pound baking-

powder boxes make the most attractive shaped loaves, but a five-pound lard pail answers the purpose. For steaming, place mould in kettle containing boiling water, allowing water to come half-way up around mould, cover closely, and steam, adding, as needed, more boiling water.

Molasses Corn Muffins
1/2 c. flour 1/2 t. salt
3/4 c. cornmeal 1/4 c. molasses
3/4 t. soda 1 c. sour milk
1 t. baking powder 1 egg
2 tbsps. melted shortening
Mix and sift dry ingredients. Add molasses, well beaten egg and shortening. Beat well. Pour into greased muffin pans. Bake 30 minutes in moderate oven.

Sour Cream Spice Cake
1 c. sour cream 1/2 c. flour
2 eggs 1 tsp. cinnamon
1/2 tsp. soda 1 tsp. nutmeg
1/2 tsp. salt 1/2 tsp. ginger
1 cup sugar

Beat eggs until light. Stir in the sugar. Add soda to sour cream and add to egg mixture. Sift remaining dry ingredients and stir into egg mixture. Bake in a well greased loaf pan in a moderate oven for about a half hour. This is delicious served with whipped cream.

Can You Take a "Tourist" in Your Home?



Some farm homes each summer add to the family exchequer by hanging out a little sign reading "Tourists" which attracts the ever-hurried motorist who wishes to save time by avoiding city traffic.

This year there will be the added reason of economy for electing to stop the car in front of a farmhouse rather than a hotel. True enough, there will not be as many mere vacationists on the road, but July and August always produces a certain number of them to whom may be added those who travel for business rather than pleasure.

Whether or not your own home is one which can be made a dollar-earner in this way depends on a few factors which can be determined in advance and certain others which can be learned only by the actual experiment.

The first one of course, being—do you live on or near enough to a highway where there actually are travellers going back and forth whom you may hope to attract by the signs either in front of or directing to your home?

In the second place, by a little doubling up, can you free several rooms which will not be uncomfortably hot and in which there are beds with comfortable mattresses? For the tired tourist pays you for the opportunity to sleep, not toss!

If you can answer "yes" to both of these questions, there is no reason why, if you so desire, you should not hang out a sign and try your luck among other tourist homes. As one little lady says, "All the best people are doing it!" It is scarcely customary and certainly not a necessity—fortunately—that food be provided with lodging. Most travellers wish only breakfast, which you may serve them at a small table in the living room or better still, on the porch if either of these places is more convenient for you than the family dining room.

In the matter of signs, in addition to the one directly in front of the home, it is a great asset if you have several placed at the distance of a half or quarter of a mile from the farm in order that those tourists whose motors fairly devour miles, may have ample opportunity to slow down in time to turn in at your driveway. There's many a motorist who wished he'd seen that nice place sooner but "We're past it now and there'll be another one farther on." Don't let the missed one be yours!

What shall I charge? Bess M. Rowe in "The Farmers Wife", suggests the customary price in your own section, usually seventy-five cents to a dollar per night per person with two people in a room. For a single room, a dollar to a dollar and a half a night. Most people will not want to pay much more than fifty cents for breakfast, and if they expect only cereal, toast and coffee, you may feel you can charge less.

After all, it is the economy and restfulness of your home versus a hotel which will decide the average person in favor of the former. You cannot offer hotel service nor facilities. On the other hand, you do offer the charm of the country at country prices. And you're only asking a fair margin of profit.

If you are seriously thinking of tourists for this summer, "The Farmer's Wife", St. Paul, Minnesota, has published a ten-cent booklet—"Tourist Home Information", which may aid you with information and ideas.

Can YOU Answer These Questions About Milk



Question

What is a "culture?"

Answer

The culture you refer to is the preparation of special bacteria which is added to specially prepared milk.

To make buttermilk a culture of lactic acid bacteria is added to milk which is usually sufficiently heated to insure against the development of any other bacteria.

To make acidophilus milk—a culture of acidophilus bacteria is added. These are the only beneficial bacteria that can establish themselves in the human colon, thereby eliminating other detrimental or harmful bacteria such as the putrefactive bacteria so harmful to the colonic tract.

Question

Have the bone building properties in milk been decreased in value after the butterfat has been removed?

Answer

No. The bone building properties of milk are due to the combination of the minerals, calcium and phosphorus, but are present in milk even when the cream has been removed. The peculiar value of milk as a bone building food is due to the balance of these two minerals in milk. The lack of either one results in faulty bone structure. (These questions were asked in a Dairy Council meeting for milk salesmen. Every producer of milk should be interested in the answers.)

Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council

219 North Broad Street

Tuberculin Testing in New Jersey

New Jersey dairymen who have not yet had their cattle tested for tuberculosis would do well to make application for testing at once and have their cattle placed under state supervision before July 1, William B. Duryee, state secretary of agriculture, declared recently.

"Approximately \$75,000 of federal funds are available for the payment of indemnities for tuberculous New Jersey cattle between now and the first of the 1933 fiscal year, July 1", Secretary Duryee said, "and the state has provided funds for its share of indemnity payments in the same period."

"With milk companies, health officials and consumers demanding that milk be produced by tuberculin-tested cows, the owners of the untested 15 per cent of New Jersey's cattle should realize that sooner or later they must meet this demand or lose their market. If a number of them do not take advantage of the present opportunity to have cattle tested, it is quite possible that at a later date many of the group will find that indemnity funds are no longer available."

"At present", Secretary Duryee pointed out, "85 per cent of the state's 152,000 cattle are under the supervision of the State Department of Agriculture for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis and less than 25,000 cattle remain to be tested. These cattle are located principally in Sussex, Warren, Hunterdon and Middlesex counties."

"By having tuberculin-test reactors marketed where they are likely to bring the highest prices, the Department of Agriculture has been successful in obtaining satisfactory amounts of salvage money for New Jersey dairymen. The department has the reactors sold in Buffalo, Jersey City, New York or in local markets, according to the prospects for obtaining good prices for them."

"In March, the last month for which figures are available, New Jersey dairymen received an average of \$16.20 for each reactor, as compared to \$12.78, the average received by dairymen throughout the country, and \$12.46, the average received by dairymen in five eastern states not including New Jersey. The higher salvage received by New Jersey farmers meant that they received comparatively high return for reactors and that indemnity funds provided by the state and federal governments were conserved."

Report of the Quality Control Department Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council

The following is a report of the work done by the Quality Control Department of the Dairy Council for the month of April, 1932:

No. Inspections Made.....	2976
Sediment Tests.....	4060
Meetings.....	7
Reels Movies.....	0
Attendance.....	862
Bacteria Tests Made.....	30 pl.
No. Miles Traveled.....	29,399
Man Days, Fairs and Exhibits	4 1/2

During the month 117 dairies were discontinued from selling for failure to comply with the regulations—97 dairies were re-instated before the month was up.

To date 228,569 farm inspections have been made.

Uncle Ab says the world would be twice as good a place if half the time spent in putting things off were spent in doing what we know should be done.

Inter-State Milk Producers' Association

Incorporated
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Representing over 22,000 Dairy Farmers
in the Philadelphia Milk Shed

OFFICERS
H. D. Allebach, President
Frederick Shangle, Vice President
J. B. Zeller, Secretary
August A. Miller, Assistant Secretary
Robert F. Brinton, Treasurer
F. M. Twining, Assistant Treasurer

Board of Directors
H. D. Allebach, Trappe, Montgomery Co., Pa.
S. K. Andrews, Hurlock, Dorchester Co., Md.
J. H. Bennet, Sheridan, R. D., Lebanon Co., Pa.
Ira J. Book, Strasburg, Lancaster Co., Pa.
Robert F. Brinton, West Chester, Chester Co., Pa.
E. H. Donovan, Smyrna, R. D., Kent Co., Del.
E. Nelson James, Rising Sun, Cecil Co., Md.
J. W. Keith, Centerville, Queen Anne's Co., Md.
H. I. Lauer, Port Royal, Juanita Co., Pa.
A. R. Marvel, Easton, Talbot Co., Md.
J. V. Otto, Carlisle, R. D., Cumberland Co., Pa.
Chester H. Gross, Manchester, York Co., Pa.
C. F. Preston, Nottingham, R. D., Chester Co., Pa.
Albert Sarig, Bowers, Berks Co., Pa.
John Carvel Sutton, Kennedysville, Kent Co., Md.
Frederick Shangle, Trenton, R. D., Mercer Co., N. J.
C. C. Tallman, Mount Holly, Burlington Co., N. J.
R. I. Tussey, Hollidaysburg, Blair Co., Pa.
Harry B. Stewart, Alexandria, Huntington Co., W. Va.
S. U. Troutman, Bedford, R. D., Bedford Co., Pa.
F. M. Twining, Newtown, Bucks Co., Pa.
F. P. Willis, Ward, Delaware Co., Pa.
A. B. Waddington, Woodstown, Salem Co., N. J.
B. H. Welty, Waynesboro, Franklin Co., Pa.

Executive Committee
H. D. Allebach, Chairman
Frederick Shangle
Robert F. Brinton
F. P. Willis
R. I. Tussey
E. H. Donovan
A. B. Waddington
E. Nelson James
A. R. Marvel

Excitement in Fly-Town

Rumor from fly spring headquarters reports agitators are exhorting the fly populace against Kem-Trates, the deadly fly spray. They say it is so cheap the dairymen will be apt to use it who formerly paid fly-tribute with blood-money.

The reason Kem-Trates is inexpensive is because the concentrate toxic ingredients are mixed at home with low cost kerosene and machine oil. Ready to use, it costs only about 40 cents a gallon. Kem-Trates is not an untried product. Formerly large dairies and organizations purchased exclusive rights to mix and use it. The endorsement of these users makes for confidence in its effectiveness.

Fly-time is not far away. Have Kem-Trates on hand and fool those fly "reds" who are trying to get a bill through the legislature prohibiting sprays deadly to pests.

Kem-Trates is shipped direct from Chicago. Orders with remittance may be sent to Richard W. Leonard, Inc., 325 W. Huron Street, Chicago, or to the Association office. The manufacturer will also send C. O. D. prepaid.

Use of Farm Products Affected by Changes

Speaking at the Grange Lecturer Short Course at the Pennsylvania State College, Dr. O. E. Baker, senior economist of the United States Department of Agriculture, showed how population changes, per capita consumption, and exports affect the amount of agricultural products used.

He said that about 90 per cent of the farm products grown in the United States in recent years have been used at home while the remaining 10 per cent have been exported. For several decades the population increased at the rate of one and one-half per cent a year. Restricted immigration and a declining birth rate have reduced the gain and lowered the possibilities for consumption of farm products. Changes in diet also have affected the amounts of different products consumed, Doctor Baker showed. There have been increases recently in the use of sugar, dairy products, and pork.

Dairy Cattle FOR SALE

From 200 to 400 head of fancy high grade fresh cows and close springers to show you in Holsteins, Jerseys, Guernseys and Ayrshires. Prices the lowest. Quality the best. Retest guarantee given. Several carloads arriving weekly. Also a wide selection in Iowa farm horses.

Lewis H. Furgason
Windham, Greene Co., N. Y.

Horace F. Temple

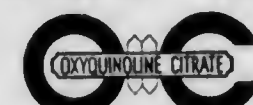
INCORPORATED

Printer
and
Designer

WEST CHESTER, PA.

BELL PHONE No. 1

A New Safe



Antiseptic

FOR TREATMENT OF
COWS UDDERS AND TEATS

FOR
INFECTIONS AND ULCERATIONS

Send your inquiry to

The Special Products Co. BRISTOL, PA.

WARNER LIME

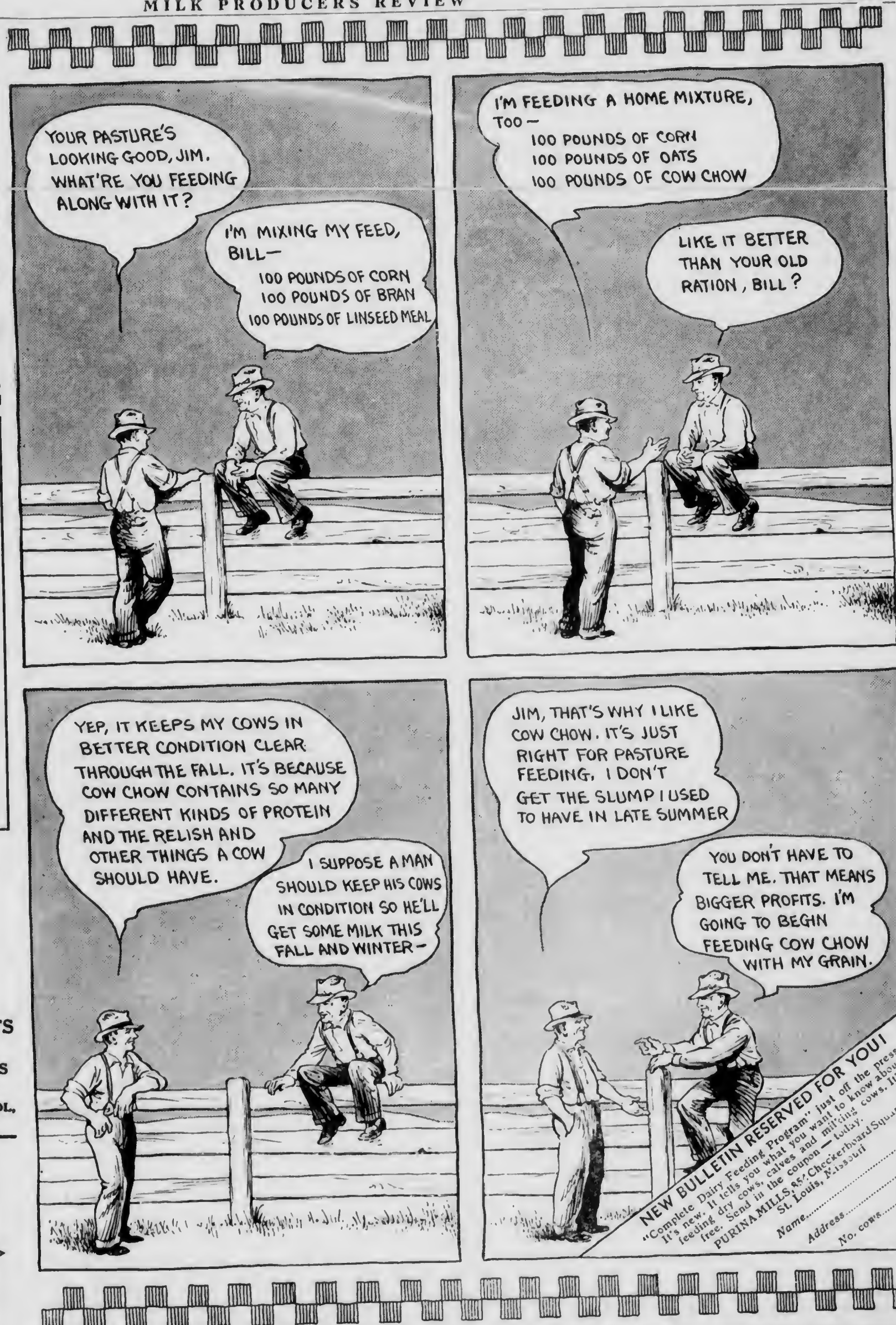
for all farm requirements

for Whitewash
for Forage Crops

Warner Company
PHILADELPHIA

HAY, GRAIN, FEED, PRODUCE
WANTED—Hay, Grain, Potatoes, Apples, Onions, etc. Carload. Pay highest market prices.
FOR SALE—Cotton Seed Meal, Oil Meal, Dairy Feed, Poultry Feed, Alfalfa Hay, Clover Hay, Ear Corn.
Write immediately for our prices.
The Hamilton Company, New Castle, Pa.

"A foolish man sees happiness in the distance, the wise man grows it under his feet."—JAMES OPPENHEIM.



Horse Sense

A horse can't pull while kicking: This fact I merely mention. And he can't kick while pulling. Which is my chief contention.

Let's imitate the good old horse. And lead a life that's fitting: Just pull an honest load, and then There'll be no time for kicking.

—COOPERATOR, Gooding, Idaho

Sweet Potato Plants For Sale

The best Georgia producers. Big stem Jersey, Dooly yam and Porto Rico varieties. Write for price, stating number wanted. Plant a large patch this year for both economy and health. You'll beat old man Depression. They will please you.
DAVID NICHOLS CO.
KINGSTON, GEORGIA

Forest Roads

Mileage of forest roads constructed last year more than doubled the mileage constructed in 1930, reports the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture. Trail building increased 23 per cent.

The forest-roads funds were expanded in 39 States and Territories and construction amounted to 4,238.3 miles. The 1930 mileage was 1,725.6. Road-building operations, carried on in part under emergency relief appropriations, were pushed to open up inaccessible areas in national forests where fire danger was greatest and contributed in many communities to the relief of local unemployment conditions.

Seed Potato Growers Set High Record

Producing an average of 316 bushels of certified seed potatoes per acre in 1931, Pennsylvania growers stood at the head of the list among the twenty states which conducted certification work, according to a report made by the Seed Potato Certification Committee to the State Bureau of Plant Industry.

While ranking fourteenth in total production of certified seed, the average acre yield of the Pennsylvania growers was seven times as much as in the State with the lowest average. An interesting fact revealed by the Bureau of Plant Industry is that many potato growers in Pennsylvania buy the certified seed from a State with a 75-bushel acre yield.

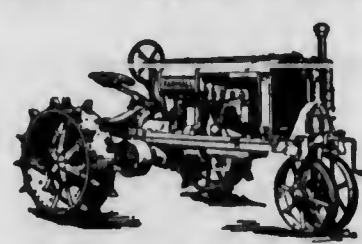
IN 1914 \$1450 Would Buy THIS TRACTOR



International Harvester 2-Plow Tractor as sold in 1914

ONLY

IN 1932 \$1450 Will Buy THIS TRACTOR

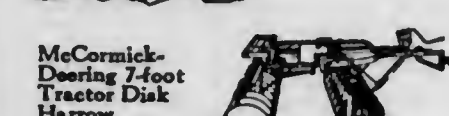


McCormick-Deering Farmall 2-Plow Tractor of 1932

PLUS All the Following Power Farming Equipment



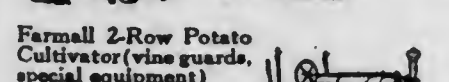
McCormick-Deering 2-Furrow Tractor Plow



McCormick-Deering 7-foot Tractor Disk Harrow



McCormick-Deering 6-section Peg-Tooth Harrow



McCormick-Deering 2-Row Potato Cultivator (vine guards, special equipment)



McCormick-Deering 8-inch Feed Grinder

The tractor of 1914, while it was the best to be had at the time, was practically a stationary engine mounted on a tractor truck. It had a low-speed, one-cylinder engine with open water-cooling system and dry battery make-and-break ignition; a single forward speed with friction drive reverse; winding drum steering device; plain bearings; and cast gears throughout.

The 1932 Farmall Tractor is vastly superior in every respect. It handles all the power jobs on the average farm. It has a power take-off for operating pulled machines. It is made of the best materials. It has a modern heavy-duty four-cylinder engine with high-tension magneto, air cleaner, and closed radiator-cooling system; an automobile type of differential; three-speed transmission running in oil; and anti-friction bearings throughout.

Yet, with all these improvements, the Farmall sells for a price so far below that of the tractor of 1914 that with the difference a purchaser can buy a considerable number of modern power-operated machines in addition. (Prices f.o.b. factory in both cases.)

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA

(Incorporated)

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

BALTIMORE, MD.

HARRISBURG, PA.

Farm Prices Reach Record Low Level

Prices paid producers for principal farm products dropped slightly between March 15 and April 15, reaching the lowest level recorded during the present century, according to the bureau of statistics and information, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The only important product to sell somewhat above its pre-war level is poultry. The other extreme is found in the grain crops; many of these have been selling this past winter for not much more than half of their 1910-1914 average, according to the records.

A most unfortunate circumstance in the present economic situation is the fact that the farmer is paying more than the pre-war price for articles he purchases while selling many of his products for only two-thirds of the pre-war price. This means that his purchasing power is cut practically in half.

The following table gives the farm price for the principal products sold in Pennsylvania on April 15, and comparisons with a month ago, a year ago and pre-war:

Commodity	Pre-War	Year Ago	Month Ago	Apr. 15, 1932
Eggs per doz.	.18	.204	.146	.139
Butter per lb.	.30	.31	.25	.24
Wheat per bu.	1.00	.81	.60	.59
Buckwheat per bu.	.70	.82	.39	.39
Corn per bu.	.70	.85	.43	.42
Oats per bu.	.50	.44	.32	.32
Potatoes per bu.	.75	1.10	.45	.45
Apples per bu.	.35	1.20	.65	.80
Beef cattle per 100 lb.	6.46	6.70	5.00	5.00
Hogs per 100 lb.	8.28	8.40	5.00	4.90
Calves per 100 lb.	7.70	8.70	7.10	6.00
Lambs per 100 lb.	6.82	7.80	5.50	5.90
Chickens per lb.	.133	.204	.171	.171
Hay per ton	10.83	17.90	10.20	10.20
Wool per lb.	.23	.22	.17	.17
Index of farm prices				
United States.....	100	91	61	59
Pennsylvania.....	100	91	71	60
Prices farmers pay				
United States.....	100	134	115	114
Farmers purchasing power				
United States.....	100	68	53	52
Pennsylvania.....	100	62	62	61

* Not available

Black Locust Has a Great Many Uses

Black locust is a 4-purpose tree, says the United States Forest Service. It quickly produces good timber for posts and other uses; it roots strongly, thereby checking soil erosion; its flowers enable bees to make a good quality of honey; and it is a legume. The nodules on its roots store nitrogen in the soil, enriching it for future crops. In addition, it is a tree of beauty and is valuable for shade.



TUBULAR COOLING INCREASES PROFITS

TUBULAR cooling and aeration of milk means better milk—improves flavor—safeguards against souring. "Rejects" are avoided. Losses are avoided. And in those sections where milk is graded the properly cooled and aerated product brings a better price. And a good tubular cooler doesn't cost you a lot of money. An Oriole Genuine Tubular Cooler, Model A, 35 gals. an hour, will cost you only \$30.00—Model B, 50 gals. an hour, only \$37.50, plus transportation charges. Oriole Tubular Coolers have always been popular with dairymen. No soldered, hard-to-clean corners between tubes—swinging spout—ten 1 1/4" tubes with big return bends give wonderful cooling capacity—improved trough—strongly built—light weight. All the cooling efficiency of big coolers in coolers of just the right sizes and capacities for your dairy. Write for literature.

CHERRY-BURRELL CORPORATION

Philadelphia, 2324 Market St. Pittsburgh, 1139 Penn Ave.
Baltimore, Russell & Ostend Sts.

TRADE MARK NICE REG. U.S.A.

THE NAME TO GO BY—WHEN YOU GO TO BUY
PAINT AND VARNISHES

Write for Color Cards and Booklet "Paint Pointers"
EUGENE E. NICE COMPANY, Inc., PHILADELPHIA

Funds Enable Testing of Cattle in New Jersey To Be Continued

The recent passage by the Legislature of an emergency appropriation bill providing \$100,000 for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis in May and June makes this an opportune time for farmers to have their cattle tested for the disease, according to Dr. J. H. McNeil, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

The newly supplied funds, which will be used to pay state indemnities to farmers whose cattle are condemned as a result of the test, release approximately \$50,000 of federal funds to be used for federal indemnities. According to the federal-state tuberculosis eradication agreement, owners of reacting animals are compensated partly by the state and partly by the national government. For several months previous to the passage of the emergency appropriation bill, testing of new herds was retarded because of the depletion of funds, and at the time the bill was passed farmers in various parts of the state had already applied to have more than 3,000 cattle tested.

Exports of Canadian butter to the British Isles and other countries in 1931 amounted to 10,680,000 pounds compared with 1,180,400 pounds in 1930. Of the total quantity exported in 1931 the British Isles took 8,657,000 pounds or 8,645,000 pounds more than in the previous year.

Penn State Students Win Championship

Championship winners of the Penn State Dairy Exposition staged by students at the college are announced by Professor A. A. Borland, head of the dairy husbandry department.

Miss Nellie Markle, State College, won the milking contest in which seven co-ed competitors. She is a sophomore in the dairy husbandry course.

Robert S. Stauffer, Selinsgrove, was awarded grand championship honors in fitting dairy cattle, and Leonard P. Deubler, Narberth, won similar honors in showing dairy cattle. Seventy-nine students competed.

Robert G. Struble, Latrobe, was the champion amateur dairy cattle judge, and Roy W. Zook, Chambersburg, the professional champion in judging dairy cattle.

In judging dairy products championship honors were awarded to Harold G. Benedict, Conneautville, amateur, and Roy C. Kelley, Waynesburg, professional. Sixty-one entered the amateur competition and 18 the professional contest. George W. Heberlig, Newburg, won the clean milk production essay contest, nine students competing.

Speakers at the banquet following the show were Dr. H. E. VanNorman, former head of the dairy department here and now director of research for the Borden Company; Dean R. L. Watts, of the School of Agriculture, and Professor Borland.

Heat Antics Slow Cooling of Milk

Warm Water and Warm Milk Both Rise to Top of Can, Then the 39 Degree Water Further Complicates the Problem

Milk cooling would be an easier job if heat currents would be controlled, but, explains Professor H. W. Riley of the New York state college of agriculture, both the warmer milk rises to the top of the can and the warmer water rises to the top of the tank. As the warm milk rises the cream tends to pick up bacteria on the way and the top layer of creamy milk has a moderate concentration of bacteria. So, he says, the most troublesome place in the can to get cool is the place which needs cooling most because of the bacteria.

When a can of milk at 95 degrees Fahrenheit is placed in a tank of water at 34 degrees the water close to the can becomes warm and rises to the top where it forms a layer of warm water over the top of the tank. The rising curtain of water may be about one-sixteenth of an inch thick but it rises all around the can and shuts off the neck and shoulder of the can from the colder water. And the shoulder of the can must be cooled if the milk is to be cooled under the shoulder.

In a recent test ice was at the top and sides of the tank and the ice was one inch below the surface of the water. The water was 34 degrees when the cans were put in the tank. After ten minutes the top three-fourths inch of water was 48.5 degrees. After twenty minutes the top one-half inch of water was 55.5 degrees and one and one-fourth inches down it was 54 degrees and at the bottom of the tank it was 39 degrees.

Rules Fail

Although warm water rises and cool water falls, water has a peculiar characteristic, when it is at 39 degrees, of being more dense than at 34 or 44 degrees. That is, water at 39 degrees sinks in the presence of water that is either warmer or colder. So the 39 degree water tends to stay at the bottom of the tank and the water that is either warmer or colder tends to rise toward the top. As the 55 degree water reaches the ice and is cooled to 39 degrees the colder water sinks to the bottom of the tank and makes a downward circulation from the top of the tank. The 39 degree water may spread to the ice walls of the tank and be cooled to 36 degrees and start a rising current away from the 39 degree water.

Cracked Ice Best

Professor Riley and H. J. Bruckner tried different ways to counteract the trick currents, and found that the quickest way to cool the top of the can to 50 degrees was to pack the can in cracked ice, with only enough water to fill in around the ice. The top milk cooled to 50 degrees in forty-one minutes. When plenty of cracked ice was floating in the tank of 34 degree water, and the ice was renewed as it melted near the can, the top milk cooled to 50 degrees in two hours and forty-three minutes. The temperature at the bottom of the can was 42, and in the middle it was 46 degrees.

With two electrically cooled tanks, in the large tank which held three and one-third cans of water for each can of milk, the top milk reached 55 degrees in two hours and two minutes. In a smaller tank which held one and three-fourths cans of water for each can of milk the top milk reached 55 degrees in four hours and twenty three minutes.

Clear glass bowls are excellent for dairy flowers, whereas heavy winter flowers, such as jack-o-lanterns and pussy willows, are more effective in large jugs.

START Her and KEEP Her



Two Feeds in One

on AMCO

STARTING and GROWING MASH

THOUSANDS of poultrymen use this simplified feeding plan — ONE ration to carry them from hatching time straight through the growing period. No change from a feed that your chicks get accustomed to — no experimenting. Just a single feed that STARTS 'EM RIGHT and GROWS 'EM FAST.

Amco Starting and Growing Mash is a two-job ration. First, it gives chicks the quick, trouble-free start that every poultryman wants to see. Then it builds them safely up to the laying stage and a healthy, vigorous maturity.

Amco Starter and Grower is an open formula feed that you can see is correctly balanced. Every ton contains 100 lbs. of Dried Buttermilk with the other essential ingredients. Made with or without Cod Liver Oil.

Ask your Amco agent for all the facts — and then start RIGHT with AMCO. The Amco Service Staff of recognized poultry authorities is maintained to help you with poultry problems. Consult them on any poultry questions



HERE'S THE WAY
TO FEED IT

For the first 8 weeks feed it alone as an all-mash ration. Then keep right on feeding it, adding an increasing amount of scratch grains as the chicks develop. Full directions on the bag.



District Office
Dept. H-6

Muncy, Pa.

Uncle Ab says ideas are like plants; once planted they must be cultivated and nourished if they are to bear their best fruits.

Uncle Ab says that of all the mathematics he ever studied, he has never had to use what he learned after the fifth grade.

Not Stone Blind
SHE—"You got fooled on this diamond ring."
HE—"I guess not. I know my onions."
SHE—"Maybe—but not your carats."
BOSTON TRANSCRIPT.

Drink Milk Everybody

Prevent Soil Erosion

Considerable good top soil is lost every year from crops grown under clean cultivation. Depressions likely to gully should be protected by leaving sod strips when the land is plowed. Where erosion is more extensive other precautions can be used. Ask your county agent about them.

Compensation, Automobile & Truck Insurance

SAVE MONEY BY GIVING US YOUR INSURANCE

Our policies furnish Compensation protection as required by the Compensation Act. We protect the employer as well as his employees. We paid a dividend for 1929 of 20%. If interested, write for particulars.

I am interested in having Casualty Insurance for my help and protection for myself, 24 hours in the day. I estimate my payroll for the year at _____

Occupation _____

Name _____

Address _____

We write insurance in the state of Pennsylvania only.

We Write a Standard Automobile Policy. If Interested, Fill in the Attached Blank and We will give You full Information

Name _____ Address _____ City _____ County _____

Insurance Begins _____ 19 _____ Expires _____

Business _____ Mfg. Name _____

Type of Body _____ Year Model _____ No. Cylinder _____

Serial No. _____ Motor No. _____ Truck _____

Capacity _____ Serial No. _____ Motor No. _____

Pennsylvania Threshermen & Farmers' Mutual Casualty Insurance Co.

311 Mechanics Trust Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa.



Kem-Trates When Added To Kerosene and Cheap Machine Oil Will Give You An Effective Cattle Spray

FOR 40c A GALLON

Buy KEM-TRATES with confidence and eliminate the high cost of cheap base material used in ready mixed fly sprays.

KEM-TRATES are guaranteed to give you satisfaction or your money refunded. Eleven years of success and hundreds of users back this guarantee.

1 Quart KEM-TRATES, \$2.50, makes 10 gals. FLY SPRAY
1-6 qt. can KEM-TRATES, \$12, makes 50 gals. FLY SPRAY

The mixing of KEM-TRATES is very simple. Try this new economical method of eliminating your flies. Full directions for mixing and using on each can.

Send checks either to your Association Office, direct to us or, if you prefer, we will send C. O. D. prepaid.

ORDER YOUR SEASON'S KEM-TRATES EARLY

RICHARD W. LEONARD, INC.

325 W. HURON ST. Phone: Sup. 8088 CHICAGO

When answering advertisements always mention the fact that you saw the Ad in the Milk Producers' Review

"Never a Moment's trouble in more than 5 years with my Esco Milk Cooler"

... says E. L. Lawn of Pennsylvania

Using his ESCO Milk Cooler continuously for over half a decade, Mr. Lawn is naturally an enthusiastic booster for ESCO.

The cooling of milk long ago ceased to be a problem with those dairymen who have installed ESCO Milk Coolers. They merely plunge their cans of milk in the ESCO and forget them. Automatically, the milk is quickly cooled to below 50 degrees and kept cold until shipped.

At the new low prices, established at the beginning of the warm season, ESCO offers you a definite way to increase your profits and insure your market.

Quick, sure cooling and efficient, economical operation are ESCO features that have made thousands of dairymen enthusiastic ESCO users. You'll want these advantages. Why not get complete information now? Ask also about ESCO Dairy Water Heaters and ESCO Electric Dairy Utensil Sterilizers.

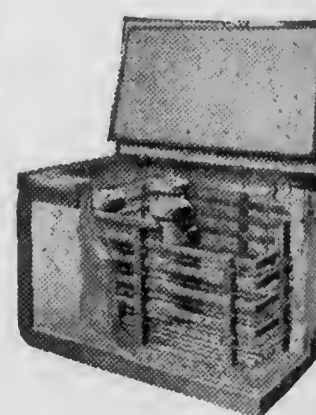
Use convenient coupon.

Esco Cabinet Company

Manufacturers
WEST CHESTER, PA.

ESCO

The Electric Milk Cooler



ESCO CABINET CO.
West Chester, Pa. 6MPR32

I make _____ cans of milk daily.

Send full particulars on:

☐ ESCO Milk Coolers

☐ ESCO Water Heaters

☐ ESCO Dairy Utensil Sterilizers

Name _____

Address _____

P. O. _____ State _____

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION

PHILADELPHIA PRICES in effect July 1st, 1932.

Subject to change whenever warranted by market conditions.

These quotations are based on 3% butterfat and a differential

of 4 cents for each tenth point and 2 cents for each half tenth point up or down. This price list is issued with the understanding that it is net to producers and has allowed the buyers 6¢ per cwt. for hauling charge at terminal markets. All buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers shall in addition thereto make the following contributions and payments.

(1) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hundred Pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from any producer at price listed hereon.

(2) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from members of said association.

(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from other producers at price listed hereon.

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed; for improvement and stabilization of markets and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

Test	Basic	Price		Cream	Surplus
per cent.	Quantity	per		Per qt.	Per 100#
	Per 100#	qt. (¢)	Per 100#	Per qt. (¢)	Per 100#
3.	\$2.00	4.3	\$1.16	2.5	\$0.76
3.05	2.02	4.35	1.18	2.55	0.78
3.1	2.04	4.4	1.20	2.6	0.80
3.15	2.06	4.4	1.22	2.6	0.82
3.2	2.08	4.45	1.24	2.65	0.84
3.25	2.10	4.5	1.26	2.7	0.86
3.3	2.12	4.55	1.28	2.75	0.88
3.35	2.14	4.6	1.30	2.8	0.90
3.4	2.16	4.65	1.32	2.85	0.92
3.45	2.18	4.7	1.34	2.9	0.94
3.5	2.20	4.75	1.36	2.9	0.96
3.55	2.22	4.75	1.38	2.95	0.98
3.6	2.24	4.8	1.40	3.	1.00
3.65	2.26	4.85	1.42	3.05	1.02
3.7	2.28	4.9	1.44	3.1	1.04
3.75	2.30	4.95	1.46	3.15	1.06
3.8	2.32	5.	1.48	3.2	1.08
3.85	2.34	5.05	1.50	3.2	1.10
3.9	2.36	5.05	1.52	3.25	1.12
3.95	2.38	5.1	1.54	3.3	1.14
4.	2.40	5.15	1.56	3.35	1.16
4.05	2.42	5.2	1.58	3.4	1.18
4.1	2.44	5.25	1.60	3.45	1.20
4.15	2.46	5.3	1.62	3.5	1.22
4.2	2.48	5.35	1.64	3.5	1.24
4.25	2.50	5.4	1.66	3.55	1.26
4.3	2.52	5.4	1.68	3.6	1.28
4.35	2.54	5.45	1.70	3.65	1.30
4.4	2.56	5.5	1.72	3.7	1.32
4.45	2.58	5.55	1.74	3.75	1.34
4.5	2.60	5.6	1.76	3.8	1.36
4.55	2.62	5.65	1.78	3.8	1.38
4.6	2.64	5.7	1.80	3.85	1.40
4.65	2.66	5.7	1.82	3.9	1.42
4.7	2.68	5.75	1.84	3.95	1.44
4.75	2.70	5.8	1.86	4.0	1.46
4.8	2.72	5.85	1.88	4.05	1.48
4.85	2.74	5.9	1.90	4.1	1.50
4.9	2.76	5.95	1.92	4.1	1.52
4.95	2.78	6.	1.94	4.15	1.54
5.	2.80	6.	1.96	4.2	1.56

By order of the Board of Directors

Tenth Floor, Flint Bldg.,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Issued June 28th, 1932.

A. E. Allbach President.
J. R. P. J. J. J. Secretary.

Mr. Baker Decides to Build Rather Than to Remodel Old Barn

By J. W. Horner*

Mr. Scott P. Baker, of Franklinton, York County, Pa., had been greatly handicapped for years with a poor barn and inadequate facilities for carrying on his dairy farming. The barn was in bad condition when he moved, and to spend hard earned money to improve it, seemed like sending good money after poor money. As a result, he put up with the inconveniences of an old worn-out plant quite long enough. During all this time, he and his old pencil were working and working a plenty, in an endeavor to decide some of the important issues to be met sooner or

There were numerous places to go for information pertaining to the lay-out of a modern dairy barn, but in Mr. Baker's case, he secured most of his information and data from one of the leading mail order houses. They had plans, specifications, and bills of materials from which he could readily calculate costs, with the help of a carpenter. This data when gathered together, gave him a pretty fair idea of the amount that would be necessary, and really, it was surprising to know how much a person can build in this period of reduced prices. The carpenter was in need of work, and gave him a remarkably low figure on that end of the job. Sand, stone, cement and lumber were also at low ebb prices. To make the proposition all the more encouraging, it was learned that the equipment could be secured and the cost distributed over a period of time. With all estimates and figures in and tabulated, it was certain that the new barn could be erected for an amount approximating seven hundred dollars. This would provide him with a one-story dairy barn, 34'x20', constructed of cinder-concrete blocks, with concrete foundations, floors, gutters, steel stanchions, an insulated ceiling, composition shingle roof, a litter carrier, electric wiring, paint and hardware. In addition to the main barn, it would provide for an entry 4'x6' connecting the barn with a milk cooling room,



The Old Barn

later. How could a small herd on a small farm of twenty-seven acres ever justify the expenditure necessary to remodel the old barn, much less to build a new one!

The old barn was a one story affair, 50'x30', and by this time pretty well beyond recognition. The roof was in bad condition, the weather boarding just hanging on, the frame in bad shape, and the interior with no arrangement nor convenience. To repair and remodel this building seemed as impractical as the building and the financing of a new barn. But each year the necessity of a decision became more urgent. Inspectors would not continue indefinitely to pass upon conditions such as existed in the old barn. So there was no other course of action to be taken but to either rebuild the present barn, or to somehow devise ways and means to build a new dairy barn.

In considering a new barn, Mr. Baker figured wisely. He knew that there is a continual demand for improvement in the quality of milk and of the conditions under which it is produced. He knew that existing conditions of a generation ago, on the dairy farm, were not acceptable to the milk market of today. And in the future, some of the conditions which are permitted today will not likely pass then. So the wise thing to do in this case was to anticipate as far as possible the requirements of the future, and to plan the new barn in accordance. A year ago, Mr. Baker started serious planning and figuring. He would build a new dairy barn, if it could be properly financed, which should meet requirements for a period of years to come. For the present, the old barn would serve as a storage space for feeds, and as a horse stable, but the new structure should house and care for only the dairy herd. To be satisfactory, this new barn should be as near fire-proof as was within reason, to build, should be durably built, well lighted, drained and ventilated. In addition, it should be conveniently located. The logical place seemed to be near the existing barn, and should conditions ever warrant it, the old barn could be replaced by a new general purpose barn.



The New Dairy Barn

6'x8', and a concrete cooling tank 23'x49". In this structure he would have room for eight head, with stanchions, ample room for a feed alley, walks at both ends of the stable, and a good wide walk back of the animals.

So with this assurance, Mr. Baker set to work, and today the barn is a reality, having been mostly completed. There is still some work to be done such as the outside grading and planting, the installation of water cups, the piping of the water to the barn and milk house (which is probably completed by this time) and some interior painting. It should be remembered that much of the work fell to Mr. Baker. The entire job was practically done by him with the aid of a carpenter, otherwise there would have been a different story to tell with regard to the final cost. Naturally, with his other work to be done, the barn has not been completed as quickly as it might have been done otherwise.

A tabulated list of the costs include the following items:

Concrete blocks.....	\$ 65.00
Concrete block labor.....	25.20
Lumber.....	216.00
Carpenter labor.....	70.00
Rafters, furnished by the carpenter	17.75
Cement.....	45.00

Labor, concrete.....	11.00
Stall equipment, ceiling insulation, and litter carrier, (on time payment plan).....	147.00
Stone.....	17.60
Sand.....	6.00
Paint.....	8.20
Electric wiring.....	8.00
Doors (used).....	8.00
Hardware, and misc.....	26.00

Total.....\$570.75



Light and Ventilation Arrangements

The interior arrangement of the barn is good. The walls are 6'8" high with an insulated ceiling that measures 7'6" from the floor. The stalls are 39" wide, while the stall platform varies from 4'4" at one end to 4'10" at the other end, to care for animals of different sizes. The litter gutter is 15" wide, 7 1/2" high next to the platform and 6" deep on the walk side. The feed alley measures 4' in width while the walk back of the stalls is 6'. Mr. Baker finds now that he made a mistake in not following the plans calling for a 24" manger. He made his manger 18" wide, with an 8" curb. This makes a feed manger that is too small, and permits the cows to push their feed over the curb, thereby wasting considerable feed. This should have been at least 24" wide, with a 12" to a 15" curb. There are nine large windows in the main barn with twelve lights each, which furnish ample light throughout the barn. These windows will also furnish the ventilation necessary, for they are to be hinged at the bottom to allow the window to open inside at the top. Water connections are already installed in the barn ready for drinking cups, but to date the cups have not been purchased. Mr. Baker has recently bought an electrically operated water pressure system which will furnish well water to the house, the barn and to the milk cooling tank.



Light and Ventilation Stanchions, Feed Trough, etc.

When Mr. Baker first moved to this property, it was in a depleted and rundown condition. It has taken years of hard work to bring it to its present state, and with the completion of the proposed improvements, he should some

day be the proud possessor of an up-to-date small dairy farm. There are, this year, seven acres in sweet clover for the pasture of his six cows, nine acres in corn, and one acre in soy beans. The beans are cut and placed with the corn in the silo for ensilage. This combination has proved very desirable, and raises the protein content of the ensilage. Hay is purchased as needed. Each year from three to five hundred white leghorn chickens are raised from good trap-nested stock. In addition to this regular farm work, there is a milk trucking route to be taken each of each day. Milk from seventeen patrons are hauled to the Brandtsville receiving station. The bulk of this work has fallen to Mr. Baker, but from this time he will have the help of his oldest son who is graduating from high school this spring. With this extra help it is certain that the new barn will receive its finishing touches and many of the things on the waiting list to receive attention will be coming along soon. Electric power has been a great boon on the Baker farm. The washing machine, the iron, the new pump, the radio, and the lighting system all derive their power from this source.

The new barn has already proved to be a practical addition to the present group of buildings, and when completely equipped, painted, graded, and planted, will prove its worth in the production of, and in the handling of a high quality milk.

*Field representative, Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council.

Iowa Courts Impose Penalties for Obstructing Tuberculin Tests

Two recent decisions in Iowa courts upheld the Iowa State law requiring the tuberculin testing of cattle. In reporting the circumstances to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Dr. J. A. Barger, Federal inspector, says that in one case two farmers from Cedar County, J. W. Lenker and Paul Moore, were sentenced to three years each in the Iowa State Penitentiary at Fort Madison and were also assessed the costs of the trial. These men were convicted by a jury in a Jones County court for conspiring to include Cedar County farmers to resist the testing of cattle for tuberculosis.

The other court decision denied an application by G. H. Peverill of Waterloo, Iowa, for a temporary injunction enjoining the State Department of Agriculture from testing his herd of 44 dairy cows.

The court declared that testing of cattle is a measure of public health and should not be delayed or stopped because of the remote possibility that a healthy animal may be negligently condemned or the test found not infallible.

These decisions are in keeping with four previous court decisions, before four different judges, in which the Iowa tuberculin testing law was upheld, says the department.

The number of yearling heifers in New York State increased forty-four per cent from 1926 to 1929 due to good prices for milk and cows; from 1927 to 1931 the number of cows increased nine per cent.

Uncle Ab says that a poverty of sense is a lot worse than a poverty of dollars.

Ninth Annual Dairy School Held at Cool Springs, Del.

On Wednesday evening and afternoon of May 11th, the Annual Dairy School was held at Cool Springs, Community Building, Delaware.

The Extension Department of the University of Delaware, the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, the Sussex-Trust-Jones Milk Company, the Sussex-Trust Company of Lewes, the Nassau Milk Producers' Association and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, co-operated with the Cool Spring Presbyterian Church.

Although the weather conditions were very unfavorable, the afternoon session was well attended and the evening meeting exceptionally so, with practically all available space taken.

During the afternoon, an address by F. A. Walls, President of the Nassau Milk Producers' Association welcomed those in attendance. Mr. Walls stated that he hoped some means could be worked out whereby more of the surplus could be diverted to basic milk and that he believed many of the producers could no doubt use more of the surplus milk to good advantage in their own homes. He thought the children could be induced to drink more milk. If "daddy" would drink milk instead of coffee, especially boys, as they are very likely to practice their fathers' habits.

Mr. Walls address of welcome was followed with an address by Mr. H. D. Davis of Supple-Wills-Jones Milk Company entitled, "The Right Temperature at the Right Time." Mr. Davis expressed his appreciation of the cooperation shown by the producers at the Nassau plant during the several years of operation. He stressed the fact that milk must be clean and cool and that it was a case of the survival of the fittest, as it is the law of the milk business. We have the unfit producer as well as the unfit cow, and these producers as well as the cow will soon be out of the picture. It is not the desire of the company to try to drive any one out of business but dairymen must be equipped properly, if they wish to continue. Non premium producers will be reinstated if proper cooling equipment is installed.

Mr. Davis' address was followed by a talk by Clayton Reynolds, Field Representative of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association on "The Inter-State Field Service."

Prof. C. C. Palmer of the University of Delaware followed Mr. Reynolds with illustrated lecture on "Breeding Problems", after which a general discussion was led by A. D. Cobb, Assistant Director, University of Maryland.

At the close of the afternoon session a splendid chicken dinner was served by the ladies of the Cool Spring Presbyterian Church, which was thoroughly enjoyed by all those fortunate enough to be present.

The evening session opened with Community Singing and musical selections by the Cool Spring orchestra led by C. H. Powers, director.

The speaking program of the evening included a talk by Frederick Shangle, on "Maintaining a Satisfactory Milk Market", followed by Mr. C. I. Cohee, with a talk on the "Lessons to be Learned from the Present Economic Situation."

The evening program closed with a Dairy Council playlet, a puppet show, which was presented by Miss Louise Everets of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council.

Uncle Ab says that success is not so much due to the job the man has, as to the man who has the job.

National Dairy Council Holds Annual Meeting of Its Units

The National Dairy Council held the regular annual meeting of its various units at Pocono Manor, Pennsylvania, June 20 to 23. Four newly organized units were represented for the first time.

Among those appearing on the program were the following: M. D. Munn, President, National Dairy Council; Prof. Hubert Greaves, Yale University; Vera McCrea, Dairymen's League Co-operative Association; Edward F. Brown, Milk Research Council, New York City; Dr. Seneca Egbert, University of Pennsylvania; Dr. F. F. Lininger, Pennsylvania State College; and Prof. A. A. Borland, Pennsylvania State College.

In connection with reports from the various Dairy Council units, scattered throughout the United States, concerning their activities to stress the fact to the city consumer that in these days of economy "milk is the first food to buy, the last to omit", C. I. Cohee, Executive Secretary of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, described a milk ticket system developed in Philadelphia by that Council which had facilitated the relief agencies of the city in the buying and distribution of 6,957,367 quarts of milk during the past year to needy persons unable to purchase it.

The printing of one hundred and twenty thousand copies of a guide to economical food buying entitled "Don't Mortgage the Future Health of Your Family" which was supplied to the combined relief agencies of the city for their distribution was also described.

In referring to the widespread city distribution of the foregoing piece of Dairy Council literature which stressed the importance for health's sake of not cutting down on the daily milk order, Robt. W. Balderston of the National Dairy Council stated, "It is impossible to estimate how many thousands of dollars worth of milk this particular piece of literature has provided an outlet for the dairymen in that territory."

In addition to the already established Dairy Council units, the following four which were recently organized were represented: Columbus, Ohio; Memphis, Tennessee; Nashville, Tennessee; and Chicago, Illinois.

Butter Keeps As Well in Prints as in Tubs

The belief that butter for storage has to be put up in a large mass, usually 64-pound tubs, has been disproved in recent years by experiments which indicate that butter in 1-pound prints keeps as well as that in tubs, says the United States Department of Agriculture.

For the last eight years a creamery in Pennsylvania, cooperating with the Bureau of Dairy Industry, has stored 20,000 to 25,000 pounds of print butter annually in a cold-storage warehouse in Washington, D. C. This was the quality butter made from unripened, pasteurized, sweet cream. Some of it was stored for as long as seven months. After storage the butter was sold to people accustomed to getting fresh butter from that creamery, and they found it entirely satisfactory.

Butter handlers believed butter should be stored in tubs because this form exposes less surface area per unit weight of the butter. The experiments, indicate however, that sweet-cream butter in 1-pound prints will keep as well and shrink as little as if stored in 64-pound tubs.

True to Facts

Teacher: "Willie, what is an adult?" Willie: "One that has stopped growing except in the middle."

Teacher: "Willie, what is an adult?" Willie: "One that has stopped growing except in the middle."

Teacher: "Willie, what is an adult?" Willie: "One that has stopped growing except in the middle."

Teacher: "Willie, what is an adult?" Willie: "One that has stopped growing except in the middle."

Teacher: "Willie, what is an adult?" Willie: "One that has stopped growing except in the middle."

Milk Marketing Conditions and Prices in Other Leading Territories

Detroit, Mich.
The "Michigan Milk Messenger", official organ of the Michigan Milk Producers' Association, Detroit, Mich., quotes the following prices for milk.

"The common base price received by all producers in the Detroit market area for 80 per cent base milk delivered during May is \$1.50 per cwt. with 3.5 per cent milk laid down in Detroit.

"A deduction of 10 cents per cwt. is made from the \$1.60 price of base milk sold to Detroit dealers, which deduction goes to equalize the price on base milk withheld from the Detroit market.

"The May price for manufactured milk delivered in excess of the 80 per cent bases is 60 cents per hundred for 3.5 test at the receiving stations. This price is three and one half times the average butter price or 17.11 cents.

"The milk price in the city to consumers was raised on May 19th from 8 cents to 9 cents per quart. On April 1st the price went from 10 cents to 8 cents. No cut in the production price was made during April on account of this 2 cents retail drop."

Prices paid for milk in the areas according to the "market review" in the Michigan Milk Messenger show ranges from \$1.40 per cwt. in Flint, Michigan; \$1.54 in Ypsilanti, \$1.40 in Jackson, \$1.10 in Grand Rapids and \$1.20 in Saginaw, all the foregoing being based on 3.5 test, while in Ann Arbor, with milk of 3.8 test the price was \$1.43 per cwt. In this city 72.5 per cent was rated as base milk for which \$1.72 was paid. Manufactured milk in this city, 3.8 test brings 65 cents per hundred.

Chicago, Ill.
The June milk price in the Chicago market, according to "Pure Milk", official organ of the Pure Milk Association, Chicago, Ill., for the month of June will be \$1.82 net per hundred pounds and will apply to 90 per cent of the basic milk sold.

The balance of milk delivered will be sold for 3.5 times 92 score butter, flat. The can milk price is \$1.28 net.

All prices apply to 3.5 milk, f. o. b. plants or platforms within the 70 mile zone, plus any additional differential effective on sub-stations.

The May manufactured milk price is the balance of all the milk delivered and the price is 3.5 times 92 score butter flat, or \$60 net. The official government report for 92 score butter, Chicago for May, was 1.709 cents.

Milwaukee, Wis.
Quoting from the "Milwaukee Milk Producer", official organ of the Milwaukee Cooperative Milk Producers', June, 1932 issue, which states that the price of fluid milk was reduced from \$2.10 per hundred to \$1.75 per hundred.

May manufactured milk brings only 60 cents per hundred pounds. Butter prices are low, the last day of the month Chicago 92 score butter was quoted at 16 1/4 cents.

The prices paid by the dealers whose reports were available were as follows: Gridley Dairy Co. fluid sales of 51.99% at \$1.70; manufactured or surplus sales 36.27% at 60 cents; outdoor relief sales 11.74% at \$1.47 and will pay an average price of \$1.27. Another dairy paid the same price, but the percentage of fluid milk was 47.05% and surplus 41.33%. This dairy paid an average price of \$1.21.

Sunshine Dairy Co. reported on fluid sales of 65.9% and 34.1% surplus. This dairy paid an average price of \$1.33.

Golden Guernsey Cooperative reported fluid sales of 54.44 per cent at \$1.70; manufactured or surplus sales of 36.95% at 60 cents, outside relief milk sales of 8.61% at \$1.47 and will pay an average price of \$1.27.

Layton Park Dairy Co. reports fluid sales of 46.30% and 36.53% at surplus or manufactured milk. Outside relief sales aggregated 17.17 per cent at \$1.47; and will pay an average price of \$1.26, another dairy paid an average price of \$1.30.

Peoria, Ill.
May milk prices, quoted in the June issue of the "Milk Producer", official organ of the Illinois Milk Producers' Association, Peoria, Ill., show the net price to members of the association to have been \$1.65 per cwt. for 3.5 milk, f. o. b. Peoria and a surplus price of 75 cents per 100 lbs.

These prices are subject to butterfat differentials of 3 1/2 cents per hundred pounds for each one tenth of a per cent above or below 3.5%, also to a quality premium or penalty according to grade.

Class I sales were 2% lower than in April and 9% below those of May a year ago.

Class II sales were 33% higher than in April and 27% higher than those of May a year ago.

Class III sales were 75% higher than in April and 34% below those of May a year ago.

St. Louis, Mo.
Quoting from "The Sanitary Milk Bulletin", official organ of Sanitary Milk Producers', Inc., St. Louis, Mo.

The net price for basic milk in June was \$1.35 per cwt., for 3.5 milk, f. o. b. country plants or platforms.

The net price for May first surplus is 67 cents per cwt. for 3.5 milk f. o. b. country.

The net price for May second surplus is 55 cents per cwt., for 3.5 milk f. o. b. country.

The 92 score Chicago butter market for May averaged 17.11 cents per pound.

The base months, this association states, will be July, August, September and November, and the 1933 base payment, beginning January 1933, will be computed upon an average base milk in the basic periods of 1930, 1931 and 1932.

Falls Cities, Ky.
The following prices are quoted by the "Falls Cities Cooperative Dairymen", Falls Cities, Ky., for May prices.

Grade B shippers should be paid for Class I price of \$1.80 per hundred pounds for 80 per cent of their base.

Grade B milk shipped in excess of 80 per cent of base should receive \$0.93 per 100 pounds.

Ungraded shippers should receive \$0.63 1/2 per 100 pounds. Bases are not to be applied to ungraded milk.

The above quoted prices are for four per cent milk, delivered to the dealers platform. Milk testing above or below four per cent is subject to 3 cents per pound differential.

Total bases increased from 3,945,804 pounds in April to 5,201,474 pounds in May.

The sale of milk decreased 1.3 per cent in May over April, but buttermilk and cream sales increased. Our milk sales of this May are only 5.75 per cent lower than a year ago, which is a surprisingly good record.

St. Paul, Minn.
"We are paying \$1.00 per hundred pounds for 3.5% milk delivered Twin Cities for May", says the "Twin City Milk Producers' Bulletin", official organ (Continued on page 11)



HOME and HEALTH

ELIZABETH McG. GRAHAM, Editor



Song For a Little House

*I'm glad our house is a little house,
Not too tall nor too wide,
I'm glad the hovering butterflies
Feel free to come inside.*

*Our little house is a friendly house,
It is not shy or vain,
It gossips with the talking trees,
And makes friends with the rain.*

*And quick leaves cast a shimmer of green
Against our whitened walls,
And in the phlox, the courteous bees
Are paying duty calls.*

—CHRISTOPHER MORLEY.

"What Makes the Wild Flowers Wild"

Twenty-five flowers are listed by the Conservation Committee of the Garden Club of America as being the plants most in danger of extermination in many localities. They are disappearing for many reasons, one of them being the result of not leaving enough flowers to seed for the following year, also the uprooting of plants and breaking down of entire branches of shrubs and trees.

The following flowers which are on this list, need protection against picking: trillium, Cardinal flower, fringed gentian, Lady Slipper, Dutchmans Breeches, Jack-in-the-pulpit, liverwort, May apple, laurel, meadow lily, arctostaphylos, dogwood, fringed orchis, partridge-berry, columbine, rattlesnake plantain, checkerberry, wood lily, shin-leaf, wild honeysuckle, pond lily, pitcher-plant, ladies-tresses, arbutus and bloodroot.

"For promoting good health, fruits and vegetables are important in the diet", nutrition authorities state. "It is necessary that plenty of these fruits and vegetables be canned and eaten in the winter, as well as in the summer."

"Favorite Recipes From Our Readers"

Peach Pudding

1 c. sugar 2 c. flour
1/2 c. butter 3 tsp. baking powder
1 beaten egg 1/4 tsp. salt
1 1/4 c. mashed, cook- 1/2 tsp. vanilla
ed peaches and juice

Cream sugar and butter together. Add the beaten egg and mix with peach pulp. Add the sifted flour with the baking powder and salt. Mix until smooth. Flavor with vanilla and pour into shallow loaf pan greased and floured. Bake in oven. Cool slightly and pour over it the following sauce:

1/2 c. sugar 2 beaten egg yolks
1 1/2 tsp. cornstarch 1/4 tsp. salt
1 c. scalded milk 1/2 tsp. flavoring—
(half vanilla and half almond)

Mix sugar and cornstarch, pour over the scalded milk and cook over hot water until smooth and thick. Add beaten egg yolks and the salt and continue cooking for 3 minutes. Remove from the fire, add the flavoring and cool. Spread over the baked peach pudding and top with a meringue made from 2 egg whites and 4 tablespoons sugar. Arrange the slices of cooked and drained peaches over the meringue and bake in slow oven. Serve warm or cut in squares.

Mrs. ARTHUR LINDERS,
Cambridge, Md., R. D. 1.

Farm Kitchens Which Have Been Organized to Save Time and Steps

RHANDENA ARMSTRONG,
Agricultural Extension Service, Bucks County, Pa.

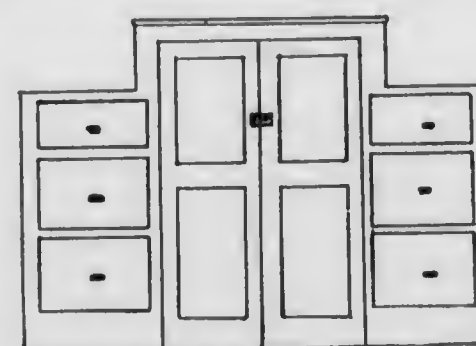
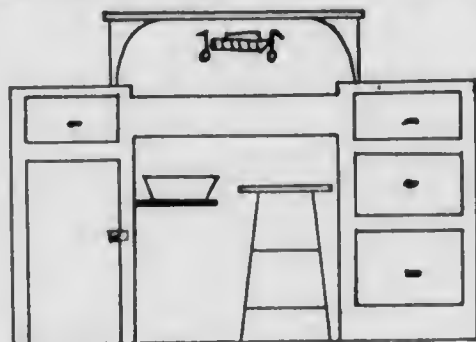
"We women are interested in our homes and our community. We begrudge time and energy wasted in our kitchens, we want them to be more efficient", said Mrs. Joseph Briggs, local chairman in a Kitchen Contest conducted by the Extension Service of Pennsylvania State College in cooperation with the Makefield Mother's Club.

The accompanying illustrations show farm kitchens improved by Mrs. Carl Price and Mrs. Amos Satterthwaite on the Yardley-Newtown road, Bucks County, Pennsylvania.



Remodelled Dresser and Cabinet Table
(Kitchen of Mrs. Carl Price, Yardley, R. D., Bucks Co., Pa.)

Mrs. Price has a combined kitchen and dining room nine feet wide and thirteen feet long with the stone in an alcove. She painted walls, ceiling and woodwork cream and the floor border brown. Apple green was used as trimming for containers and a printed linoleum rug in the three colors was purchased for the floor. Paint and floor covering cost eight dollars and



Plan of Each Side of Sink and Storage Unit Built in Center of Room
(Kitchen of Mrs. Amos Satterthwaite, Yardley, R. D., Bucks Co., Pa.)

Aid For Home Canners Printed by State College

To aid housewives in the canning of fruits, vegetables, and meats in the home, the Pennsylvania State College agricultural extension service has printed a free publication on the subject. It is Circular 124, written by Miss Ethel Jefferds, nutrition specialist of the home economics extension staff. County home economics extension representatives have supplies of the publication, and it also can be obtained from the Agricultural Publications Office at State College, Pa.

seventy-five cents and made the room colorful and attractive and easy to clean. The food preparation center was planned around an old fashioned dresser. Its low counter was cut off to make room for the cabinet work table in the corner. This holds utensils for food preparation, and the food supplies are kept on the new shelves in the dresser. Dishes and ready to serve foods used at the dining table to the right are also stored there.

A few steps across the room from the dining table the dishes are washed and placed in the wire drainer to dry. The dishpans have been raised by a rack in the sink and a drainboard made possible because of a cabinet to support it. This cabinet is pushed away to use the infrequently opened door and is used for table space at the stove and a place to keep frying pans.



Sink and Storage Unit Placed in Center of a Too-Large Room Saves Steps
(Kitchen of Mrs. Amos Satterthwaite, Yardley, R. D., Bucks Co., Pa.)

The stove was raised and moved to the left to make room for the wood box and the cooking center further improved by the addition of a shelf for seasonings and a rack for tools.

The problem of arrangement in Mrs. Satterthwaite's kitchen was one of closer grouping of equipment as the wall between the stove and worktable was cut up with doors. The sink was brought from a far corner and installed in the middle of the floor and a dish cupboard built to its height behind it with table space added on either side under which there are drawers and cupboards.

The picture of the sink shows the work table beyond and the diagrams illustrate the storage space that is provided to supplement the working surfaces. With this change and the addition of a refrigerator, it requires only two-fifths as many steps to prepare, serve and clear away the meal as formerly.

This organization of "centers" in sequence makes for orderly work and eliminates confusion and much walking in the modern kitchen.

The canning of cheap surplus food for home use and distribution to the needy is being urged.

In the extension circular Miss Jefferds outlines the food properties of fruits and vegetables, tells how to prevent spoilage, recommends a canning and storage budget, and explains the various canning processes. She also has included recipes for soups, chowders, scalloped vegetables, and salads. The canning of meats and poultry is presented in a simple but adequate manner.

Flying the Flag

In a recent annual meeting of a neighboring cooperative it was impressive to see the large attendance and intense interest shown by the women in the activities of the organization. It is true that a country marches forward on the feet of its children, it is equally true that a nation's strength in difficult times is measured largely by the encouragement and leadership supplied by its mothers and wives, one of whom said, after having experienced several reverses, "Well, we're not only keeping our heads up,—but we're going to fly the flag as well."

Helpful Topics Studied By Community Clubs In Somerset County, Maryland

The program for the past year of the Community Club groups in Somerset County, Maryland, led by Miss Hil Topfer of the Agricultural Extension Service, has included such helpful topics with demonstrations, as the following: Canning, Neighborhood Parties, School Lunch, Use of Left-Overs, Use of Cheaper Cuts of Meat, Simple Dressing, Laundering, Making Over Old Garments, Garment Finishing, The Simple How Dress, and Successful Sleeve Fitting. The subjects of these demonstrations may be a suggestion for your own community club group for next fall.

The roadside "market" offers one way to shorten the road from the grower to the buyer and is a cash business. A Cornell bulletin suggests ways to make the markets more effective. Ask the office of publication at the New York state college of agriculture for E-193. It is free.

Melt paraffin over the cut end of large piece of cheese to keep it for a long time without moulding.

Your Shopping Service

Louise E. Drotleff

1—Hasn't cellophane and its many uses interested you lately? With the aid of this paper you can make all your summer accessories—purse, belts and even hats. A book of instructions telling you in detail how to make three different belts, a pocket book, a hat and beret, costs but 10¢. The cellophane itself can be purchased at any color desired and sells for 25¢ a roll.

2—A stainless steel saw-edged vegetable slicer for 10¢ is of interest to housewives. This same slicer can be used for cutting and slicing tomatoes, beets, oranges, lemons,—in fact, any soft fruit or vegetable.

3—In these days of "depression" we want to get the most for our money. It was with this in mind that we selected the little rotary food grating set which we want to describe to you. This small device can be used for grating cheese, bread, nuts, spices, chocolate and many more things. It contains three graters—fine, medium and coarse. By means of a small screw it can be fastened securely to the end of your pantry shelf or kitchen table. Twenty cents is the price of this grating set.

Note—These articles will be sent to you at the above prices, plus a small charge for postage. Orders will be gladly forwarded by the Home and Health Department to the stores where they may be purchased.

Helping the Farm Child to Find a Job and the Right Job

DR. HANNAH McK. LYONS



If there ever was—or is—a need greater than another for education in the country, it is that of aiding young people to find their place to work, at the right job.

Under the above topic, Mr. Walter B. Pitkin in the Journal of the National Educational Association, says, "Some-where there are empire builders—Farmers—who, in the great tomorrow, will be the successors of the railroad builders, automobile giants, and steel kings of today."

He continues, "Each year there is a stream of vigorous, intelligent recruits replenishing the ranks that man industry and business. They are a gain to urban life. They are not a total loss to the farm. The migration increases the army of consumers and decreases the surplus of rural workers."

"It is the unintelligent process of selecting those who remain on the farm which operates to weaken the resources of country life. The most energetic, courageous, ambitious youth fill the first ranks of this great exodus. Confident, strong, intelligent, these youth have no fear of the sharp competition, that characterizes

congested centers. They eagerly seek the opportunity for attainment, which the great American legend says is the reward of honesty and thrift and struggle. Through this continuous elimination of the most capable, the farm loses its potential leadership.

"If this selective process continues unchecked in practice for successive years, the rural population will degenerate. Rural life needs its share of the best men and women the nation can develop. Satisfactory adjustments of the economic, social and cultural problems of rural living are no less difficult and no less important to the welfare of the nation than was that of freedom from Old World tyranny or the abolition of slavery in their day. These adjustments call for the leadership of genius. They will not be made by the weak or mediocre who choose agricultural pursuits for the very reason they lack the qualities of initiative and ability which leaders must have."

We immediately turn to our schools for a solution and we find that already they have sensed the seriousness and the need; already an effort is being made to give guidance to the youth so that every girl will not feel that the only highly respectable thing she can do is teach school; and to guide the boy so that he will feel the wide opportunities at hand on father's farm and the satisfaction of helping to do well, a first class job.

Oh, for vitalized schools! "In order to be interested in an occupation, get information about it", says William James. We are crying for better leadership and are told—"Leadership comes not of being born, nor yet by training but of real interest in a subject"—do you really want to impress these children with the worthwhileness—the opportunities which the rural communities give?

Of a vital school program, Mr. Ellsworth Collins tells of the inspiration given to a group by the common sense of one country school teacher. There was a boy in this school who, about the middle of his seventh year, did as so many country boys still do; made up his mind that education was a useless affair and after overcoming the resistance of his parents, embarked upon farm work as more satisfying and worthwhile. The next year the authorities of this school employed through mere accident a teacher with much knowledge of the interests of boys and girls. This teacher installed at his own expense, a small laboratory and workshop in the rear end of the little school and began all sorts of experiments in agriculture and construction in wood and cloth. He afforded his pupils much genuine opportunity to realize their own purposes—to play games, construct rabbit traps, make dresses, go on excursions, and tell stories. On a visit to the school one day this boy who had "stopped school" discovered this new kind of school work and being intensely interested, like most boys, in experimentation and construction, he decided to unbox his books again and enroll in school that he might do some of the new work.

The result was that seven of this class entered high school the next September. With the result that each member of this class is doing no doubt a better piece of work than would have been possible otherwise. One is in the ministry, one as a physician, two as farmers, three as teachers. True, they probably had the influence of many good teachers along the way, but the indisputable fact remains that they owe their beginning, and more, (Continued on page 8)

USE MORE MILK AT HOME

Hot Weather Drinks—A Use For Surplus Milk

USE MORE MILK AT HOME

Cool drinks is one of the ways for using milk at home during the hot summer months. The children particularly are now apt to have lagging appetites and to complain that they are tired of those foods which they have been enjoying through the year. This is true even of milk unless it is served well-chilled. Varying its flavor by using one of the following milk shake recipes will please the family and help to utilize some of your surplus milk. After all, milk is the most nearly perfect food we can serve.

Three-In-One Milk Shake

1 1/2 c. orange juice 1/2 tsp. salt
3/4 c. grapefruit juice 1/2 tsp. lemon extract
3 tbsp. lemon juice 6 c. milk
9 tbsp. honey

Combine the fruit juices, add honey, flavoring and salt. Add to milk, beat until nicely blended, chill and serve. Note:—If honey is not available a sugar syrup made by boiling 1 cup sugar and 1/2 c. water for five minutes, chill and use 4 tablespoons for this recipe, may be used.

Banana Milk Drink

3/4 c. bananas, mased to pulp 1/8 tsp. almond extract
3 tbsp. orange juice Few grains salt
3 tbsp. honey 2 c. milk
Mash bananas to a pulp and mix until the pulp is entirely separated to give a creamy mixture, add all the remaining ingredients, blend thoroughly and serve in glasses with a garnish of whipped cream lightly sprinkled with nutmeg. Yield: 3 glasses.

Vanilla-Chocolate Milk Shake

1/2 c. grated chocolate 1/8 tsp. salt

1/4 c. cream 1/2 c. brown sugar
1/4 c. milk 1/4 c. gran. sugar
1 tbsp. butter 1/2 tsp. vanilla

Make a sauce by combining all of the ingredients and cook slowly, stirring constantly for 5 minutes. Add vanilla and cool. For Chocolate Milk Shake use 2 tablespoons chocolate sauce, 2 tablespoons cream and 3/4 c. milk. Combine ingredients and thoroughly blend, chill and serve. Yield: 1 glass. Variation: Chocolate Egg Nog. Add 1 egg, beat with an egg beater until fluffy. Spiced Chocolate Milk—add 1/2 teaspoon cinnamon.

Chocolate Peppermint Milk Shake

2 tbsp. chocolate syrup 1 c. cold milk
1 drop oil of peppermint 1 tbsp. whipped cream

Thoroughly blend syrup, peppermint and milk. Chill. When ready to serve, top with spoonful of whipped cream. This makes one large glass.

Honey Iced Chocolate

2 tsp. cocoa 3 tbsp. honey 1 cup milk

Heat milk to boiling point. Mix cocoa and honey. Remove heated milk from fire, add cocoa and honey mixture and a good pinch of salt. Stir well. Pour this mixture in iced tea glass filled with cracked ice. Top with whipped cream.

Orange Quench

3/4 c. milk 1/4 c. orange juice
1 tsp. sugar

Combine ingredients, beat with an egg beater until thoroughly blended and serve chilled. Yield: 1 large glass. Variation: Add 1/4 tsp. cinnamon, for Spiced Orange Quench.

Do Customers Remember Your Roadside Market?

The successful roadside market is the one to which customers return because it stands out in their memory. Various jogs to the customer's remembrance are furnished by a distinctive name, by labels on every package or paper sack, or by attractive slogan, surroundings, and attentive service.



A Roadside Stand Which is Simple Yet Attractive

Interesting names should recall some feature of the market, its surroundings, or its products. A sign, besides calling the attention of the motorist to the stand, should help the customer place the particular stand.

Labels for every package and every jar of canned goods are cheap, but they have no value unless the product is high-grade. The design may be simple but

Dyeing Old Fabrics For New Uses

The attic and the rag-bag may be sources of new rugs, new curtains, new upholstery, and new clothes, when the old are dyed, according to members of the household art department of the New York state college of home economics.

Quantity dyeing is not recommended by the college, but old curtains, cushion covers, slip covers, comforters, and even rugs may be refreshed by dyeing. In dyeing any fabric the former color must be considered in getting the desired shade. Always color a sample first, and since getting the color with salt, vinegar or any mordant darkens it, the whole process should be performed and the sample allowed to dry, for accuracy in matching colors.

Uneven or streaked dyeing may be caused by using too little dye solution to cover the material, or by not stirring enough to have all parts of the material in the solution the same length of time. Failure to wash out sizing from new material, or adding the setting substance while the material is in the dye bath, has the same effect. Unevenness also results from wringing the material after taking it from the dye bath, or from hanging it so that two parts of the material touch. Streaking may sometimes be remedied by boiling the material until the color redistributes itself throughout the piece.

should include the name of the market. The appearance of the sales-person may have a definite advertising value. If she, like her stand, is scrupulously neat and clean, the customer is likely to carry away a pleasant recollection of the market.

Bovine T.B. in the U. S. Decreasing, New Map Shows

The extent of bovine tuberculosis in all States and counties of the United States is shown clearly in a map issued June 1, by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Various degrees of shading indicate the areas comparatively free from the disease in contrast to other areas where bovine tuberculosis is still a serious menace to livestock. On June 1, there were 1,422 modified accredited counties, or 46.3 per cent of the total, practically free of the disease, as shown by necessary tuberculin testing of cattle.

The map also shows that seven entire States had all of their counties in that classification. These are Maine, North Carolina, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin, Ohio, and Idaho. Three other States, North Dakota, Nevada, and Utah, are almost tuberculosis-free and veterinary officials expect that these States will reach this goal in 1932 or early in 1933. In most of the other States favorable public opinion, and satisfactory work are bringing about highly gratifying progress.

The situation portrayed on this map has developed since July, 1923, when 17 counties within 4 States were designated as the first modified accredited areas. The progress of this eradication work in the United States is shown by the following results of biennial surveys:

Year	Per cent of cattle tuberculosis
1922.....	4.0
1924.....	3.3
1926.....	2.8
1928.....	2.0
1930.....	1.7
1932.....	1.4

In addition to the work under way in the 48 States the map includes figures showing the status of bovine tuberculosis eradication in the Hawaiian Islands. Several important islands of the group have reduced the infection to less than 1 per cent and the officials in charge of the work are hopeful of establishing one or more modified accredited areas in the near future.

Cautions Farmers Against Breeding Undersized Cows

Dairymen should not hasten the breeding of a young heifer simply because she is old enough to be bred, warns K. S. Morrow, assistant dairy husbandman at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. He believes that the time sacrificed from the productive life of an animal by delaying breeding several months will be amply repaid by increased production when she is older.

Experiments have shown that within a breed, size is an important factor in the milk production of first calf heifers as well as in that of mature cows, states Mr. Morrow. In breeding it is the size and not the age of the animal that should be considered, although it is generally safe for Jerseys and Guernseys to calve between the ages of 24 and 26 months, Holsteins and Ayrshires between 26 and 28 months.

Mr. Morrow contends that feeding conditions have a strong influence upon the development of dairy animals and that an age rule for breeding cannot apply with the same degree of consistency as one based upon growth. "The greatest strain upon a young animal is not that of nourishing the unborn calf," he says. "Milk production following parturition, coupled with the demands for maintaining normal growth, necessitates strong, vigorous bodies."

Carefully Planned Operations Are Important in Dairying

(Continued from page 4)

price for any one commodity, every producer wants to produce that product, and what happens? Many jump into it. The crop comes on the market. The market becomes glutted and the usual program follows. Down goes the price and all your paper profits disappear.

It may be the better part of wisdom to consider, seriously, every productive move that you make—to study the probable demand, the probable supply, every factor, in fact, for your proposed undertaking, before going ahead. To do this would avoid many of the pitfalls to which agriculture, and general business too, has fallen into today.

In our efforts to make more out of a given crop, we have largely overreached our market and we are paying for low level prices which prevail, not only in our own immediate section but, throughout the world.

Outbreak of Foot-and-Mouth Disease Limited to Swine

The type of virus responsible for the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Orange County, Calif., late in April, appears to be of low virulence, according to State and Federal veterinary officials, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, announced today. Thus far the disease has affected only swine, which are especially susceptible to the malady. Although normally foot-and-mouth disease also attacks cattle, sheep, and goats, causing severe lesions, the virus responsible for the present outbreak of the disease has failed to affect these animals, a number of which have been exposed. In connection with the diagnosis of the disease at the beginning of the outbreak, it is noteworthy also that several cattle used in inoculation tests failed to develop lesions.

The low virulence of the present infection is paralleled by observations of two former outbreaks of the same disease in Germany where practically all the cases were confined to the swine species, according to Dr. John R. Mohler, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture. The present outbreak in southern California has been restricted to three foci of infection, in Orange County, Los Angeles County, and San Bernardino County, respectively. On May 7, ten days after the first diagnosis of the disease, all infected and exposed herds had been slaughtered, and buried. No new infection has been observed or reported since that time. Meanwhile, cleaning and disinfecting of the premises involved have progressed rapidly.

Veterinary officials engaged in the suppression of the disease report excellent cooperation from livestock owners, public officials, and various interests affected by the outbreak.

Medicated Eggs

Most medicated or artificial nest eggs often recommended for controlling poultry parasites are nothing but ordinary naphthalene, of which moth balls are made, and are of no use whatever against lice, mites, and other parasites of poultry, says the United States Department of Agriculture. These "eggs" are commonly used in summer in some sections of the country. Naphthalene, explains the department, does not kill or drive away poultry parasites, and may even injure good eggs and give a moth-ball flavor to the flesh of the poultry.

I Am Your Cow!

I have to eat what you give me; drink when you let me; live where you put me.

I may be comfortable—or I may not. I may be a high producer—or I may not. I may be healthy—or I may not. * * * So much depends on you.

I can almost be sure of good pasture, good water and good air in the summer. But when winter comes, what then?

How will you feed me? How will you water me? In what kind of place will you keep me?

I hope it's a clean place—dry and comfortable. I hope it's not too cold and not too warm—and that the air is always fresh and good to breathe. If it is, then we'll both be glad that—
I AM YOUR COW.

Reprinted from booklet, "Louden Ventilating Systems," published by The Louden Manufacturing Company, Fairfield, Iowa.

Sees No Profit From Feeding Poor Cows

With present prices for a pound of grain and a pound of milk about equal, there is no reason for dairymen to hope for adequate returns from feeding mature dairy cows that produce less than 300 pounds of butterfat annually.

This is the belief of E. J. Perry, extension service dairyman at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, who says increases in the amount of grain in a ration are justified now only when they will result in increases of from two to four pounds of milk for each additional pound of grain.

A recent survey of feeding practices on New Jersey dairy farms revealed that low milk production, with accompanying low cash returns, was in some herds attributed to the feeding of poor hay, failure to feed grain according to milk flow, and the underfeeding of dry cows. The elimination of these causes of reduced milk flow, and the keeping of only high producing animals, will aid materially in making a profit in these days of low milk prices, according to Mr. Perry.

JUNE BUTTER PRICES		
92 Score, Solid Packed	Phila.	Chicago
1 18 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/4
2 18 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/4
3 18 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/4
4 18 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/4
5 18 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/4
6 18 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/4
7 19	18	16 1/4
8 19	18	16 1/4
9 18 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/4
10 18 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/4
11 18 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/4
12 18 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/4
13 18 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/4
14 18	17	16 1/4
15 18 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/4
16 18 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/4
17 18	17	16 1/4
18 17 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/4
19 17	16	16
20 17 1/2	16 1/2	16
21 17 1/2	16 1/2	16
22 17 1/2	16 1/2	16
23 17 1/2	16 1/2	16
24 17 1/2	16 1/2	16
25 17 1/4	16 1/4	15 1/2
26 17	16	15 1/2
27 17	16	15 1/2
28 17	16	15 1/2
29 17 1/2	16 1/2	15 3/4
30 17 1/2	16 1/2	15 3/4

Dairy Remedies Company of Montclair, New Jersey and Madison, Wisconsin, makers of Flexo teat dilators and Flexo bag salve have taken over one of the plant buildings in Bristol, Pennsylvania for the manufacture of these items and will also carry and furnish the dairy trades a number of Oxyquinoline Citrate products made up especially for this purpose.

Uncle Ab says reading doesn't do some folks much good. If they agree with a book, it's because they already know what it says, and if they don't, they don't like it.

Helping the Farm Child

(Continued from page 7)

to the courage, common sense and class was the first to embark upon his education from the little country school.

When I recall the strained, tired, bored expressions of country-school children and teachers, trying to get into out of a lifeless, aimless and congested school course, when I see boys still in school, one of whom was merely held in the cause of the wee amount of life put in it which enabled him to make an electric light fixture with the hope that a later it will be used in his home, we not again exclaim—"Oh, for vital school programs."

Kem-Trates Concentrate

Warm weather has brought flies out hiding. They seem delighted to find a bossy is still good eating.

Hundreds of orders have begun to come in for KEM-TRATES which will find advertised in this issue. This concentrate is sent to you direct by Richard W. Leonard, Inc., 325 W. Huron Street, Chicago, Illinois. You send your orders to them or to the Association.

A quart of this concentrate is to added to nine gallons of kerosene and the quarts of cheap lubricating oil which give you ten gallons of dependable spray. This is not only valuable for cats but kills ticks, lice, mites and hog-lice.

KEM-TRATES is not an untried product. The Association learned from original endorsements that it has been used by many of the largest dairies and its farms in America and Canada for eleven years with absolute satisfaction. Other dairy associations have sold it and recommended it.

Order in time to have KEM-TRATES on hand when flies cause distress and loss.

Prove Value of Sire Before Bull Is Sold

A lesson to Pennsylvania dairymen found in the history of a purchased Holstein sire formerly owned by the McKean County Bull Association, R. R. Welch, extension specialist of the Pennsylvania State College, announces.

This bull increased the production of his daughters over their dams by 62 per cent in milk and 56 per cent in butterfat. The average yearly production of the dams was 10,716 pounds of milk and 5 pounds of butterfat while the daughter averaged 17,421 pounds of milk and 5 pounds of butterfat. Unfortunately, however, like so many good bulls he was sold before his value as a sire was known.

Welch urges Pennsylvania dairymen prove their herd sires, and help prevent the slaughter of good bulls. He explains that this would also weed out the poor sires that are decreasing production. He recommends that farmers and dairy cattle breeders adopt some method of proving their bulls, either through dairy improvement associations or by keeping their own records.

New York state dairymen in 53 of 74 dairy herd improvement associations disposed of 361 cows in April. The production was the main reason for the sale. Selling 101 cows; 69 cows were sold in use in other herds, 23 died, and 20 in udder trouble.

The price of a pound of grain is about the same as the price of a pound of milk. If an additional pound or two of grain makes a cow give an additional two or four quarts of milk, feed the grain. "Agrigraphs."

Dairymen's League Holds Annual Meeting

The Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., New York, held its annual meeting at Syracuse, New York, June 15th and 16th, with an attendance of over 3000 League men and women.

Following the formal opening of the meeting, the presentation of annual reports and the announcement of directors elected to serve for the ensuing term, the treasurer of the association presented his annual report.

F. H. Sexauer, president of the association, presented his annual report, outlining the various activities of the association during the past year. He commented upon the status of the industry on the whole and expressed his belief that confidence would again renew the prosperous conditions in the dairy industry.

The afternoon session was featured by two outstanding addresses, one by the Hon. Stanley C. Wilson, Governor of the state of Vermont and by Lewis J. Tabor, Master of the National Grange.

Governor Wilson outlined the milk marketing situation in New England.

He believed that the prosperity of all was dependent, to a large extent, in the prosperity of the farmer. Here in New York and in New England, where dairying is the chief interest of the farmer, the prosperity of the dairy farmer is essential to the success of the other people. When the dairy farmer can't break even, the banks cannot collect their interests.

It is for the interest and well being of all the people, that the farmer shall have a measure of prosperity, if possible. It is absolutely essential that they be able to make a living.

Lewis J. Tabor, National Grange Master, who spoke on the "Cornerstone of Prosperity", said in part: "Agriculture is the base of the pyramid upon which we build the superstructure of progress and civilization."

"Now, I am a dairyman and I can not remember when I couldn't milk. The dairy

cow produces those essentials, those essential food nutrients for the building of strong, robust youth, those nutrients for the maintenance of vigor in declining years and those valuable nutrients for the human race.

"The dairy cow is not only the builder of health, is not only the conservator of the soil fertility, but the dairy cow is the builder of balance and a prosperous agriculture. Without dairying a nation cannot maintain a balanced agriculture and a high degree of civilization."

He touched upon the activities of the National Farm Board, the necessity of better marketing systems. "Through disorganization, through unsound methods, we are depressing a whole industry and while we are depressing industry we bring difficulty and despair to all of us."

"We have all the basic natural resources for stabilization, progress and prosperity. We only lack one thing, which is organization and leadership, plus courage and faith in the government of yours and mine, faith in the stars and stripes that flaut in the breeze, and lastly faith in ourselves, that we have the courage and patience; yes, faith and intelligence and the patriotism, to meet the greater challenge that has come to any people in the history of the world, the challenge of answering the economic difficulties of the hour."

"That is our privilege, our possibility and our opportunity and I plead with you to believe that we have in that fundamental Americanism that has never failed in any stress or trial, the inner ability to solve the greater problem which has faced any people since the 'morning star sang together'."

The annual session of the Home Department of the Dairymen's League, was also held in Syracuse in connection with the annual meeting of the association. Shirley W. Wynne, M. D., Commissioner of Health, City of New York and Miss Mary Mims, Rural Sociologist, State of Louisiana, made outstanding addresses during the sessions of this meeting.

Many Changes Found in Crop Production

Significant changes in recent agricultural policies of Pennsylvania farmers are revealed by the comparisons of the 1925 and 1930 census statistics, according to studies made by the bureau of statistics and information, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. A higher percentage of farms are raising corn, rye, potatoes and alfalfa hay while a lower percentage are raising wheat, oats, buckwheat, tobacco and hay.

Two per cent more farms were raising corn in 1929 than in 1924 but four per cent more were cutting it for silage. This increase appears in all sections of the State but is particularly noticeable in the south central, central and west central counties due probably to the trend toward more dairying in the central area.

While the percentage of farms raising winter wheat dropped from 49.8 to 48.3 during the five-year period, the decrease was particularly noticeable in the northwestern and southwestern counties. It appears that the trend, which started more than a generation ago, toward concentration of wheat production in the southeastern "bread basket" area of Pennsylvania is still under way.

A sharp decrease in the percentage of farms raising oats is reported in the northwestern, north central and northeastern counties. This is significant since it shows,

in direct contrast to the trend in wheat production, that the decrease in oats growing is appearing in those sections of the State which have ranked high in production, resulting in a more even geographic distribution of the crop in the Commonwealth.

The total percentage of farms raising rye did not change greatly between 1924 and 1929, but pronounced increases were noted in the west central, central and south central areas with a sharp decrease in the southeastern section.

The percentage of farms raising buckwheat decreased from 21.6 in 1924 to 19.3 in 1929. The decrease was greatest in the principal buckwheat producing areas. Five per cent more farms were producing potatoes during the last census year than five years previous. At the present time more than three-fourths of all the farms in Pennsylvania raise the crop. The increase has been general throughout the Commonwealth.

Alfalfa is now being produced on 7.6 per cent of the farms compared with less than six per cent in 1924. The increase is noted especially in the north central, west central, central, east central and southwestern areas. The increase is proportionately greater in these areas than in the limestone belt of the southeastern counties.

Penn State to Dedicate New Dairy Building

A monument to the greatness of the cow and her product in the agriculture of the commonwealth, Penn State's new \$500,000 dairy building will be dedicated to the service of Pennsylvania dairymen with appropriate exercises Friday, August 26. On the preceding day important conferences on dairy production and manufacturing will bring prominent dairymen and representatives of the industry to State College. A program for farm women also has been arranged.

A dairy exposition will be staged as a part of the 2-day activities. Forty-two commercial exhibitors of feeds, equipment, and supplies will participate. The various departments of the School of Agriculture and Experiment Station whose work makes use of dairy products or which conduct experiments on dairy problems also will participate.

On the evening of Thursday, August 25, the visitors will attend a banquet at the Nittany Lion Inn on the college campus. E. S. Bayard, trustee of the college and editor-in-chief of the Pennsylvania Farmer, will be introduced as toastmaster by Dr. Ralph D. Hetzel, president of the college. Dean R. L. Watts, of the School of Agriculture, will greet the assembled dairymen. Speakers who have promised to attend are Dr. C. W. Larson, managing director, Wheat's Division, General Ice Cream Corporation, head of the college dairy department, 1913 to 1916; John F. McSparran, secretary of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, and C. L. White, editor of the Pennsylvania Farmer. Others have been invited to speak.

Dean Watts will preside at the dedicatory exercises Friday morning. Governor Gifford Pinchot has been invited to make the presentation address. J. Franklin Shield, president of the college board of trustees, will accept the new building for the board; President Hetzel will accept for the college, and Professor A. A. Borland, head of the dairy husbandry department, will accept for the department. Greetings from the National Dairy Council will be conveyed by R. W. Balderston, director, who also is a trustee of Penn State. H. D. Allebach, president of the Pennsylvania Council of Agricultural Organizations, will bring greetings from the farm groups of the state. Inspection of the building will follow these exercises.

Built in the form of a T the new building houses offices, classrooms, and laboratories in the front section, which is 174 by 58 feet in size. The rear wing, 140 by 90 feet, includes the creamery, dairy manufacturing research, and instruction laboratories.

Boys Successful in Chick Rearing

Fifteen 4-H poultry club members of Jefferson county who purchased 4000 day-old New Hampshire Red chicks still have all the birds they paid for, reports County Agent J. P. Winslow.

While the losses vary from none to four per cent, with an average loss of one in a hundred, all are covered by the extra chicks sent by the hatcheryman.

Only a few of the members have had previous experience in growing chicks and none has expensive equipment. Three of the boys built their own brooder houses, several used old buildings, and one member started his chicks in the dwelling house.

The club members have adopted definite sanitary practices. They started with disease-free chicks, in clean brooder houses, used clean litter, fed clean feed, and kept the chicks on clean ground where no poultry had run for at least two years.

A Menace to Flies

"Dead!"

"Yes, 85% dead", Whitmire, the deathman, uttered as he finished the count.

"Powerful vapor", spoke an observer as his glance grasped the significance of what was going on before him. "It's almost like machine gun fire and poison gas rolled into one."

"Yes, a miniature war", the deathman answered and again he pressed the lever of that great atomizer which threw a spray of death into the chamber where hundreds of condemned awaited execution.

This drama of death takes place every day in that air-tight room in the research laboratories of Purina Mills known as the fly death chamber. Here solutions are tested under all sorts of conditions to determine which one is best for fly spray manufacture. This daily death house procedure goes on under the direction of H. E. Whitmire.

And what is almost as interesting as this death house drama is the story of these flies before they reach the death chamber.

The flies used in this experimental work are all the same age. Many of them are litter mates, Whitmire explains. The food they get is composed of bran, middlings, and alfalfa meal treated with a suspension of yeast and dehydrated beef extract. In reality the mixture is artificial horse manure, the natural habitat of the fly.

Into large screened-in breeder cages amounts of this manure is placed and adult flies introduced. Here they lay eggs that soon develop into larvae. From the larva stage they are placed in other screened-in jars, where they develop into pupae. Soon they are grown flies and after five more days are ready for execution in the death chamber.

"Well, it's a lot like developing poison gas and other implements of war", Whitmire explained as he mixed together another solution, getting ready to do his job of death. "Only in this case destruction is constructive. To find methods of getting rid of flies, to my notion, is a quick way to get rid of many communicable diseases among human beings and livestock."

Whitmire pressed the lever of the atomizer. Death again was taking its heavy toll of flies. That's research in quest of flies' scalps!

Fictitious Livestock Diseases

In spite of increased knowledge concerning livestock disease, there are still evident many ghosts of the fictitious and imaginary ailments, such as "hollow horn", "wolf in the tail", "loss of cud", and many others.

Inquiries concerning such so-called ailments are received frequently by veterinarians of the United States Department of Agriculture who in all cases attempt to dispel the obvious misinformation and discourage the ineffective and cruel treatments commonly used. Barbarous methods have included the pouring of turpentine into holes drilled in a cow's horns, splitting the tail, and the application of severe irritants to various parts of the body.

Methods of preventing many livestock diseases are described in department publications, but in any case where surgery or the use of drugs is involved, a competent veterinarian should be consulted. The Bureau of Animal Industry commends all efforts to dispel superstitious beliefs and is ready to furnish accurate information on actual disease affecting domestic animals.

Can You Answer These Questions About Milk



Question

Does buttermilk have any dietary value?

Answer

Yes. Especially is it more easily digested by older people. It has a tendency to keep the intestinal tract free from putrefactive bacteria.

Orange juice and buttermilk in equal parts is a most excellent tonic.

Question

What is the effect of pasteurization of milk upon its food value?

Answer

The process of pasteurization probably has little or no effect on the food value of milk, except a possible one on the vitamin C content and authorities differ on this point.

Dr. Mayo of Minnesota says of pasteurization—"No one scientific invention meant more to American children."

Pasteurized milk has wiped out tuberculosis of the bone. This is not a matter of food value, however, but one of infection through disease.

Even though the vitamin C content of milk is reduced by pasteurization, this vitamin is supplied through fresh fruits and vegetables.

(These questions were asked in a Dairy Council meeting for milk salesmen. Every producer of milk should be interested in the answers.)

Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council
219 North Broad Street

"Reach For a Checker Instead of a Tit"

That's the new slogan that is going the rounds in the calf lots of the country where baby blondes and brunettes of the bovine family gather to discuss the latest research work in calf feeding.

As the result of this latest development in calf feeding—a small compressed checker which may be fed in dry form in the trough—the messy, unsanitary methods of feeding a calf gruel have been entirely eliminated.

These little checkers, which contain all of the ingredients contained in calf meal for growth and development, are the result of many experiments on the Purina Experimental Farm at Gray Summit, Missouri.

How this kind of feed came to be worked out is told interestingly by E. B. Powell, manager of the Purina Experimental Farm, who says that it has long been known that the calf that is allowed to run with its mother from the day it is born develops into the best cow or bull.

This is due to the fact that it has access to milk at will and keeps a steady flow of food passing through its digestive system the entire day. With hand feeding, the calf is fed a certain quantity at certain set times which tends to cause the calf to become "pot-bellied" and slows its development.

With the development of Calf Checkers, the calf has access to them in the trough at any hour of the day. That's all it gets—just Calf Checkers and water. The calf under this new method of feeding is back to the old method of feeding like nature intended. And what is very important, so far as the feeder goes, it eliminates much work in preparing a gruel. No more water to heat. No more containers to wash. No more worry about disease being carried through unsanitary methods, for calves have gone modern. They are reaching for a Checker instead of a tit.

Public Warned Against Civil Service "Coaching" Schools

The following statement is made by The United States Civil Service Commission:

The Commission warns the public against paying money for "coaching" courses in preparation for Federal civil service examinations.

Schools which sell such courses under present conditions accept money under false pretenses. A purveyor of civil service courses is now under indictment in Iowa for false representation. It is expected that other such cases of prosecution will follow.

Comparatively few appointments are being made in the Federal civil service. Vacancies which must be filled are filled by the transfer of those in the service or the reinstatement of those who have been in the service, wherever practicable.

It is seldom necessary to announce an examination. In most cases large registers of eligibles exist as a result of examinations held during the past year. When an examination is announced, the applicants are usually hundreds of times in excess of the need.

Money paid for civil service coaching courses at this time might almost as well be thrown to the four winds.

The mash for the poultry flock should contain from 10 to 20 per cent of feeds rich in protein. Laying hens need more protein than chicks. Animal protein is superior to that contained in vegetable feeds. Meat scraps, fish meal, and milk are the principal source of animal protein.

Drink Milk Everybody

All Cattle in 1,236 Pennsylvania Townships TB Tested

All the cattle in 1,236 townships of the 1,567 in Pennsylvania have been tested for bovine tuberculosis, the most serious disease of the dairy industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, reports. Of 331 remaining untested townships, 220 have been signed up and will be tested in the near future. Forty-four are now modified accredited, meaning that the disease has been reduced to level and were higher than any other than one-half of one per cent. The counties are: Beaver, Bedford, Bradford, Butler, Carbon, Cambria, Clearfield, Clinton, Crawford, Elk, Erie, Fayette, Forest, Fulton, Huntingdon, Jefferson, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lehigh, Luzerne, McKean, Mercer, Mifflin, Monroe, Potter, Snyder, Somerset, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Union, Venango, Warren, Washington, Westmoreland and Wyoming.

Three additional counties have been completely tested, but as yet are not modified accredited. These counties are Allegheny, Franklin and Lackawanna.

The situation in the remaining counties is as follows:

County	Twp. Tested	Twp. Signed Up	Twp. Not Signed Up
Adams	3	3	15
Armstrong	28	0	0
Berks	14	3	27
Bucks	8	0	22
Chester	13	1	43
Cumberland	14	2	5
Dauphin	10	7	6
Delaware	3	1	17
Greene	10	2	7
Lancaster	6	1	14
Lebanon	1	6	10
Lehigh	8	2	5
Montgomery	11	0	26
Northampton	4	1	12
Northumberland	16	2	6
Perry	8	0	13
Pike	6	0	15
Schuylkill	11	1	25
York	14	6	15
Total	188	38	293

The number of townships that have not been signed up for the T. B. test has been reduced from 355 to 293 in the past five months.

Inter-State Milk Producers' Association

Incorporated
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Representing over 22,000 Dairy Farmers in the Philadelphia Milk Shed

OFFICERS
H. D. Allebach, President
Frederick Shangle, Vice President
F. R. Zollers, Secretary
August A. Miller, Assistant Secretary
Robert F. Brinton, Treasurer
F. M. Twining, Assistant Treasurer

Board of Directors
H. D. Allebach, Trappe, Montgomery Co., Pa.
S. K. Andrews, Hurlock, Dorchester Co., Pa.
J. H. Bennet, Sheridan, R. D., Lebanon Co., Pa.

Ira J. Book, Strasburg, Lancaster Co., Pa.
Robert F. Brinton, West Chester, Chester Co., Pa.

E. H. Donovan, Smyrna, R. D., Kent Co., Del.
E. Nelson James, Rising Sun, Cecil Co., Md.
J. W. Keith, Centerville, Queen Anne's Co., Md.

H. I. Lauver, Port Royal, Lunenburg Co., Va.
A. R. Marvel, Easton, Talbot Co., Md.
I. V. Otto, Carlisle, R. D., Cumberland Co., Pa.

C. F. Preston, Nottingham, R. D., Chester Co., Pa.
Albert Sarg, Bowers, Berks Co., Pa.
John Carvel Sutton, Kennedysville, Kent Co., Md.

Frederick Shangle, Trenton, R. D., 3 Meigs Co., N. J.
C. C. Tallman, Mount Holly, Burlington Co., N. J.

R. I. Tussey, Hollidaysburg, Blair Co., Pa.
Harry B. Stewart, Alexandria, Huntingdon Co., Pa.
S. U. Troutman, Bedford, R. D., Bedford Co., Pa.

F. M. Twining, Newtown, Bucks Co., Pa.
F. P. Willits, Ward, Delaware Co., Pa.
A. B. Waddington, Woodstown, Salem Co., N. J.

B. H. Welty, Waynesboro, Franklin Co., Pa.

Executive Committee
H. D. Allebach, Chairman
Frederick Shangle
Robert F. Brinton
F. P. Willits
R. I. Tussey

E. H. Donovan
A. B. Waddington
E. Nelson James
A. R. Marvel

July, 1932

Comparative Prices of Ohio Farm Products*

By J. I. Falconer

The following table shows a comparison of prices of different Ohio farm products, both with each other and with prices of several previous years.

The commodities have been arranged in the table according to their relative price during the year 1931. Chicken prices in 1931 were 42% above 1910-1914 are now modified accredited, meaning that the disease has been reduced to level and were higher than any other than one-half of one per cent. The counties are: Beaver, Bedford, Bradford, Butler, Carbon, Cambria, Clearfield, Clinton, Crawford, Elk, Erie, Fayette, Forest, Fulton, Huntingdon, Jefferson, Lancaster, Lebanon, Lehigh, Luzerne, McKean, Mercer, Mifflin, Monroe, Potter, Snyder, Somerset, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Union, Venango, Warren, Washington, Westmoreland and Wyoming.

Three additional counties have been completely tested, but as yet are not modified accredited. These counties are Allegheny, Franklin and Lackawanna.

The situation in the remaining counties is as follows:

The price of milk for June was set at six cents per quart, delivered at market centers, says the "C. M. P. A. Bulletin", official organ of the Connecticut Milk Producers' Association, Hartford, Conn. This price is to cover Grade B milk sold on the one price basis.

"Production, which is considerably below that of last year for the same period, is still far beyond the needs of the market. With the present pasture conditions however and the outlook for the hay crop, it is believed certain that production will be still further reduced."

"The price of butter on which our surplus milk is figured for May is 19.18 cents per pound."

Dairymen's League

Quoting from the "Dairymen's League News", official organ of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., New York, we note that the average price received for May for all grade B milk, in the 201-210 mile zone, 3.5 butterfat content, including both that sold direct to dealers and that handled in the plants operated by this association, will amount to approximately \$1.05. The net pool price for the month of May was \$1.05 per cwt.

Baltimore, Md.

Prices of milk quoted in the "Maryland Farmer" for 3.5 milk, Baltimore, Md., show the May price to have been 21 1/2 cents per gallon for Class I milk and 11 1/2 cents per gallon for Class II milk.

Jersey Cattle Club Holds Annual Meeting

George W. Sisson, Jr., Potsdam, N. Y. was re-elected president of the American Jersey Cattle Club at the meeting of that organization held June 1st, 1932 in New York City.

Senator Perry B. Gaines, Carrollton, Ky.; Dr. R. E. Fort, Nashville, Tenn.; H. G. Myers, Boise, Idaho, and R. L. Peely, Oklahoma City, Okla., were elected new directors of the Club. Samuel F. Crabbe of Fargo, N. D., was re-elected a director, Professor C. H. Staples was named vice-president of the board of directors.

John Kopplin of Gaston, Oregon, the owner of the purebred Jersey cow Rinda's Rosaire's Tessie, was announced as the winner of the 1931 President's Trophy, an engraved silver platter, presented annually to the owner of the Jersey cow completing the highest butterfat record during the year. Rinda's Rosaire's Tessie produced 1042.81 lbs. of butterfat, 15,592 lbs. of milk in a 365-day test started when she was 3 years and 11 months of age.

The Field and Test Department representatives in the regular course of their activities perform many extra services of value to members of the Association.

Recently a member who is a breeder of pure bred cattle had a butterfat test below the minimum legal requirement and had arranged to sell part of his herd and was going to buy others to try and bring up his test.

A Field and Test Department representative went to this member's farm to

Milk Marketing Conditions and Prices in Other Leading Territories.

(Continued from page 3)

of the Twin City Milk Producers' Association, St. Paul, Minnesota.

"Our production for the month was 2,362,513 pounds more than for May last year and the total amount of surplus to be manufactured was over two thirds of our supply."

"We are paying 20 cents for butterfat in cream, delivered during May."

Hartford, Conn.

The price of milk for June was set at six cents per quart, delivered at market centers, says the "C. M. P. A. Bulletin", official organ of the Connecticut Milk Producers' Association, Hartford, Conn. This price is to cover Grade B milk sold on the one price basis.

"Production, which is considerably below that of last year for the same period, is still far beyond the needs of the market. With the present pasture conditions however and the outlook for the hay crop, it is believed certain that production will be still further reduced."

"The price of butter on which our surplus milk is figured for May is 19.18 cents per pound."

Dairymen's League

Quoting from the "Dairymen's League News", official organ of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., New York, we note that the average price received for May for all grade B milk, in the 201-210 mile zone, 3.5 butterfat content, including both that sold direct to dealers and that handled in the plants operated by this association, will amount to approximately \$1.05. The net pool price for the month of May was \$1.05 per cwt.

Baltimore, Md.

Prices of milk quoted in the "Maryland Farmer" for 3.5 milk, Baltimore, Md., show the May price to have been 21 1/2 cents per gallon for Class I milk and 11 1/2 cents per gallon for Class II milk.

Baltimore, Md.

Prices of milk quoted in the "Maryland Farmer" for 3.5 milk, Baltimore, Md., show the May price to have been 21 1/2 cents per gallon for Class I milk and 11 1/2 cents per gallon for Class II milk.

WARNER LIME

for all farm requirements

for Whitewash

for Forage Crops

Warner Company

PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA

Compensation, Automobile & Truck Insurance

SAVE MONEY BY GIVING US YOUR INSURANCE

Our policies furnish Compensation protection as required by the Compensation Act. We protect the employer as well as his employees. We paid a dividend for 1929 of 20%. If interested, write for particulars.

I am interested in having Casualty Insurance for my help and protection for myself, 24 hours in the day. I estimate my payroll for the year at

Occupation

Name

Address

We write insurance in the state of Pennsylvania only.

We Write a Standard Automobile Policy. If Interested, Fill in the Attached Blank and We will give You full Information

Name Address City County

Insurance Begins 19..... Expires

Business Mfg. Name

Type of Body Year Model No. Cylinder

Serial No. Motor No. Truck

Capacity Serial No. Motor No.

Pennsylvania Threshermen & Farmers' Mutual Casualty Insurance Co.

311 Mechanics Trust Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa.



Hundreds Are Using Kem-Trates ARE YOU?

KEM-TRATES eliminate the high cost of cheap base material used in ready mixed fly sprays.

KEM-TRATES when added to kerosene and cheap machine oil will give you an effective cattle spray.

For 40c a Gallon

USE IT AND SAVE

1 Qt. KEM-TRATES, \$2.50, makes 10 gallons FLY SPRAY
1 Six Qt. Can " \$12.00, makes 50 gallons FLY SPRAY

Prices include Delivery Charges to You

Full directions for mixing and using on each can.

KEM-TRATES are guaranteed to give you satisfaction or your money refunded. Send checks either to your Association Office, direct to us or, if you prefer, we will send C. O. D. prepaid.

RICHARD W. LEONARD, INC.
325 W. HURON ST. CHICAGO

SODIUM CHLORATE KILL

CANADA THISTLES — QUACK GRASS — WILD MORNING GLORY
Direct Shipments From Factory at Niagara Falls, N. Y. For Booklets and Prices Write
JOSEPH TURNER & CO. 19 CEDAR ST. NEW YORK.

TRADE MARK

NICE

REG. U.S.A.

THE NAME TO GO BY — WHEN YOU GO TO BUY PAINT AND VARNISHES

Write for Color Cards and Booklet "Paint Pointers"
EUGENE E. NICE COMPANY, Inc., PHILADELPHIA

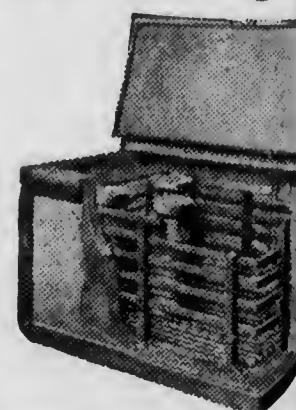
"regret that I did not install ESCO Milk Cooler years ago"

says EARL B. KENT of Connecticut

"I cannot help comparing its small cost with the labor of unpacking ice from the old ice-house, washing and moving it to the milk house after a hot day in the hayfield", he says.

You can now install an ESCO at lower cost than ever before. Cools milk to below 50 degrees and keeps it cold until shipped... offering you the greatest assurance of continued profits and dependable market.

Write for complete information. Also ask about ESCO Dairy Water Heaters and ESCO Dairy Utensil Sterilizers.



ESCO

The Patented Milk Cooler

ESCO CABINET CO. 7MPR
WEST CHESTER, PA.

I make cans of milk daily. Send full

lars on: ESCO Milk Coolers

ESCO Water Heaters

ESCO Dairy Utensil Sterilizers

Name

Address

P. O. State

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION
PHILADELPHIA PRICES in effect August 1st, 1932.

Subject to change whenever warranted by market conditions. These quotations are based on 3% butterfat and a differential

of 4 cents for each tenth point and 2 cents for each half tenth point up or down. This price list is issued with the understanding that it is net to producers and has allowed the buyers 6¢ per cwt. for hauling charge at terminal markets. All buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers shall in addition thereto make the following contributions and payments.

(1) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from any producer at price listed hereon.

(2) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from members of said association.

(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from other producers at price listed hereon.

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed; for improvement and stabilization of markets and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

Basic price August 1st, 1932.		July Cream and surplus prices.				
Test per cent.	Basic Quantity per 100#	Price :	Cream :		Surplus	
		Per Qt. (¢)	Per 100#	Per qt. (¢)	Per 100#	Per qt. (¢)
5.	\$2.00	4.3	\$1.18	2.55	\$0.92	2.
5.05	2.02	4.35	1.20	2.6	0.94	2.
5.1	2.04	4.4	1.22	2.65	0.96	2.05
5.15	2.06	4.45	1.24	2.7	0.98	2.1
5.2	2.08	4.5	1.26	2.75	1.00	2.15
5.25	2.10	4.55	1.28	2.8	1.02	2.2
5.3	2.12	4.6	1.30	2.85	1.04	2.25
5.35	2.14	4.65	1.32	2.9	1.06	2.3
5.4	2.16	4.7	1.34	2.95	1.08	2.35
5.45	2.18	4.75	1.36	3.0	1.10	2.4
5.5	2.20	4.8	1.38	3.05	1.12	2.45
5.55	2.22	4.85	1.40	3.1	1.14	2.5
5.6	2.24	4.9	1.42	3.15	1.16	2.55
5.65	2.26	4.95	1.44	3.2	1.18	2.6
5.7	2.28	5.	1.46	3.25	1.20	2.65
5.75	2.30	5.05	1.48	3.3	1.22	2.7
5.8	2.32	5.1	1.50	3.35	1.24	2.75
5.85	2.34	5.15	1.52	3.4	1.26	2.8
5.9	2.36	5.2	1.54	3.45	1.28	2.85
5.95	2.38	5.25	1.56	3.5	1.30	2.9
6.	2.40	5.3	1.58	3.55	1.32	2.95
6.05	2.42	5.35	1.60	3.6	1.34	3.
6.1	2.44	5.4	1.62	3.65	1.36	3.05
6.15	2.46	5.45	1.64	3.7	1.38	3.1
6.2	2.48	5.5	1.66	3.75	1.40	3.15
6.25	2.50	5.55	1.68	3.8	1.42	3.2
6.3	2.52	5.6	1.70	3.85	1.44	3.25
6.35	2.54	5.65	1.72	3.9	1.46	3.3
6.4	2.56	5.7	1.74	3.95	1.48	3.35
6.45	2.58	5.75	1.76	4.0	1.50	3.4
6.5	2.60	5.8	1.78	4.05	1.52	3.45
6.55	2.62	5.85	1.80	4.1	1.54	3.5
6.6	2.64	5.9	1.82	4.15	1.56	3.55
6.65	2.66	5.95	1.84	4.2	1.58	3.6
6.7	2.68	6.	1.86	4.25	1.60	3.65
6.75	2.70	6.	1.88		1.62	3.7
6.8	2.72	6.	1.90		1.64	
6.85	2.74	6.	1.92		1.66	
6.9	2.76	6.	1.94		1.68	
6.95	2.78	6.	1.96		1.70	
7.	2.80	6.	1.98		1.72	

By order of the Board of Directors

Tenth Floor, Flint Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Issued July 28th, 1932.

H. D. Odehach
President.

J. Ralph Zeller
Secretary.

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION
RECEIVING STATION PRICES in effect August 1st, 1932.
Subject to change whenever warranted by market conditions.
These quotations are based on 3% butterfat and a differential of 4 cents for each tenth point and 2 cents for each half tenth point up or down. This price list is issued with the understanding that it is net to producers and that all buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers shall in addition thereto make the following contributions and payments.

- (1) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from any producer at price listed hereon.
- (2) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from members of said association.
- (3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from other producers at price listed hereon.

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed; for improvement and stabilization of markets and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

Basic price August 1st, 1932.			July cream and surplus prices.		
Miles	Basic Quantity	Freight rate	Price	Cream	Surplus
	Per 100#	3% milk	Test	Per 100#	Per 100#
1 to 10 inc.	.268	\$1.57	3.0	\$0.68	\$0.42
11 to 20 "	.283	1.56	3.05	0.70	0.44
21 to 30 "	.303	1.54	3.1	0.72	0.46
31 to 40 "	.313	1.53	3.15	0.74	0.48
41 to 50 "	.333	1.51	3.2	0.76	0.50
51 to 60 "	.343	1.50	3.25	0.78	0.52
61 to 70 "	.364	1.48	3.3	0.80	0.54
71 to 80 "	.374	1.47	3.35	0.82	0.56
81 to 90 "	.389	1.45	3.4	0.84	0.58
91 to 100 "	.399	1.44	3.45	0.86	0.60
101 to 110 "	.414	1.43	3.5	0.88	0.62
111 to 120 "	.424	1.42	3.55	0.90	0.64
121 to 130 "	.434	1.41	3.6	0.92	0.66
131 to 140 "	.450	1.39	3.65	0.94	0.68
141 to 150 "	.460	1.38	3.7	0.96	0.70
151 to 160 "	.475	1.37	3.75	0.98	0.72
161 to 170 "	.480	1.36	3.8	1.00	0.74
171 to 180 "	.490	1.35	3.85	1.02	0.76
181 to 190 "	.505	1.34	3.9	1.04	0.78
191 to 200 "	.510	1.33	3.95	1.06	0.80
201 to 210 "	.520	1.32	4.	1.08	0.82
211 to 220 "	.535	1.31	4.05	1.10	0.84
221 to 230 "	.540	1.30	4.1	1.12	0.86
231 to 240 "	.550	1.29	4.15	1.14	0.88
241 to 250 "	.556	1.28	4.2	1.16	0.90
251 to 260 "	.566	1.27	4.25	1.18	0.92
261 to 270 "	.576	1.26	4.3	1.20	0.94
271 to 280 "	.581	1.26	4.35	1.22	0.96
281 to 290 "	.596	1.24	4.4	1.24	0.98
291 to 300 "	.600	1.24	4.45	1.26	1.00
			4.5	1.28	1.02
			4.55	1.30	1.04
			4.6	1.32	1.06
			4.65	1.34	1.08
			4.7	1.36	1.10
			4.75	1.38	1.12
			4.8	1.40	1.14
			4.85	1.42	1.16
			4.9	1.44	1.18
			4.95	1.46	1.20
			5.	1.48	1.22

By order of the Board of Directors

Tenth Floor, Flint Bldg.,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Issued July 28th, 1932.

H. D. Allebach President.
Joseph Zoller Secretary.

Milk Producers

INTER-STATE
ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER BY THE INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION, Inc.
Philadelphia, Pa., and West Chester, Pa., August, 1932

Vol. XIII

Board of Directors Hold Bi-Monthly Meeting

The bi-monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association was held at the Association's headquarters at 219 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa., July 13th and 14th, 1932.

The various sessions were presided over by H. D. Allebach, president of the Association.

The roll call of the Board showed but one absentee.

The report of the secretary, I. R. Zoller, covered routine business details of the Association, since the last meeting of the Board.

Frank M. Twining in charge of the work of the Field and Test Department, reported that since the first of the year, 91 new members, with a total of 678 cows had been added to the membership rolls. He reported briefly on the activities of the department in connection with check testing and check weighing of members' milk and particularly in connection with some of the problems that had arisen in connection with the check testing program.

Mr. C. I. Cohee, secretary of the Dairy Council, reported on some of the activities of the Council work, while Dr. Lechner of the Quality Control Department of the Council reported on the activities of that department.

Frederick Shangle who had attended the annual meeting of the Dairymen's League made a brief report of the activities of that meeting.

A general report of milk marketing conditions, in our own territory was made by H. D. Allebach, who emphasized some of the problems that were confronting this market.

Following this report there was a general discussion of the basic and surplus selling plan and the various problems to be considered in preparing under existing conditions, the plans which might be outlined as the basic and surplus selling plan for 1933.

A committee composed of Oliver C. Jones, Eben Crowl and Chas. Hires which was appointed under resolution of the 1932 Annual Meeting, to study the method of electing the association directors reported that they had given the problem some study, but as stated by chairman Jones, was not prepared to make a formal report.

Second Day Session

Production conditions throughout the territory were discussed at length and the directors made individual reports as to conditions in their own respective territories.

Unsatisfactory conditions as to yield were general as far as the wheat and oats crops were concerned. Pasture conditions varied, and in most cases were good, but in almost every section a lack of rainfall was noted. Alfalfa crops were spotty, more particularly that harvested as a first crop. Wheat prices have been extremely low throughout the territory. Milk production on the whole has been good but cows, in many sections have cleaned up most of the available grass and rainfall is needed to maintain and continue its growth.

The session closed with an intense study of the general marketing conditions in both our own and other territories and

(Continued on page 8)

The Value of a Thermometer

We are not thinking of the value of a thermometer, simply as a means of registering normal or abnormal heat temperatures—a degree of hot or cold, but rather of its value on the dairy farm in measuring the temperature of the milk that we are marketing.

Every now and then we have inquiries as to the cost of dairy thermometers—well, we are not selling thermometers, but we do have some idea as to their value and it is not measured by its cost, but rather by the value of the milk we might lose, principally through souring of the milk or the increase in the amount of bacteria, if it were not properly cooled (providing of course that the milk containers and utensils were properly cleaned).

Why Do You Keep Low-Producing Cows?*

By R. S. BROWN, County Agent
Talbot County, Maryland

You know without my telling you that low-producers don't pay for their keep.

No dairyman has ever under any conditions been able to make a profit from a herd of cows that were only giving an average of about 3,000 pounds of milk per year. Did you ever stop to figure out the average production of your herd?

During these hot days wouldn't you rather milk a few good cows and make a profit, than to milk a lot of cows, and just break even?

Talbot dairymen complain about their milk market when they have one of the best in the world; it's not the market, it's the men producing the milk from low-producing cows that cause the trouble.

A good dairy herd in this county should average from 6,000 to 8,000 pounds of milk per cow, per year, and when you find such a herd, you will find a man whose business is making him a good living and paying a substantial dividend.

Western dairymen with high-producing herds are after our market, and unless the dairymen in this county decide to apply real business methods to their business, they are not going to be dairymen very long, because no business run in a loose, careless way can meet today's competition. It is going to be a survival of the most efficient.

Cull out your low-producers and use bulls from high-producing dams.

* Letter recently sent to Talbot County farmers in the interest of better dairymen.

The initial cost of a dairy thermometer, in dollars and cents, is not high. Good ones—and by all means get a good one when you do buy it.

During this time of the year, milk, unless it is promptly cooled, and maintained at a low temperature until delivered is very apt to sour quickly and sour milk, rejected by the receiving station or by the city buyer, has to bear the expense of being returned to the producer or in many cases is rejected and dumped at the delivery point.

In any case it means a direct loss to the producer and this can be avoided if the milk is cooled to a low temperature—and this only can be ascertained by the use of a dairy thermometer.

Today, many municipalities are insistent that milk delivered be cooled to certain specified temperatures. This temperature is usually 60 F.

Bacteria growth increases, in most cases, as does the temperature of the milk, and the length of time that the milk is maintained at that high temperature.

Many of the losses, due to sour milk can be avoided by proper care. First, you must be absolutely sure that your milk buckets, cans and milking apparatus, is clean—when and we say clean we mean

(Continued on page 9)

Crops Good, Prices Bad, Say Economists

"Crops growing well—prices very low", the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, sums up the farm situation as of July 1.

"Growing crops present a generally excellent picture at midseason, but the average price index of farm products is now about 52 per cent of pre-war", says the bureau.

"Corn has made a splendid start, and is in promising condition throughout the principal corn states. Oats show rather short straw in the East but are better elsewhere. Indications are for a short crop of peaches and for fewer apples than last year in the East, but apple prospects are favorable in the Northwest.

"The grass crop is not large in the East, and old meadows are thin and new seeding

The Why and How of a Market

What dominant factors are involved in the production and marketing of farm products and what determines the prices obtained for those products?

Farmers, business men and many individuals fail to fully understand and fully realize the position in which general business, (and, in that we must include the farmers) finds itself today.

Unfortunately the depression is still with us, and it's not just local, but almost world-wide in scope.

What we find today, however, is a tendency, on the part of many to sell their products maybe regardless of prices, only to find themselves confronted with a lack of buying power. Many reduce the prices, take their losses—but so do their competitors, and, in the end, they have accomplished little—except that they have low prices for some of their products, so low in many cases that they are well under the cost of production and they find themselves operating at a financial loss.

This is a condition that is true, not only in agricultural lines, but in many classes of general business. If any one product appears to be operating on a paying basis, every other person wants to jump into that line. If they fail to find a good market in their own territory, they jump over in the other fellows territory, where prices and regulatory measures, at that time happen to be temporarily a little better, but in the end they not only pull themselves, but the other fellow as well, down to another new low level.

One of the curious facts in the dairy business is that one who is not already in it, leaves no step untaken until he gets in it himself and what has been the result?

Too much production for the already limited buying power.

While consumption of milk in the Philadelphia Market has been increasing, it did so when the general public was prosperous—in the past year or so, however, that consumption has declined, regardless of the fact that milk and dairy products are the best foods obtainable at the price. Since the depression there has been less money available to buy dairy products, as well as other forms of food and consumption is generally lower.

Truly, prices of general farm crops have declined, so have meats, as farmers well know, but, unfortunately many of our unemployed have been unable to make any food purchases, rentals are unpaid, current bills for supplies, household necessities, etc., go unpaid, but taxes go on just the same—be it in the city or in the country.

And beyond this, what is taking place in many sections of the country today? Unthinking farmers, dairymen, vegetable growers and others—not satisfied with their present returns for their products are resorting to practices prevalent before the days of cooperation.

The man who operates singly and alone, unless he produces and markets a specialized product, is disposed to grasp at any program for the marketing of his product and what is the usual result—competitive products, competitive distribution, competitive sales programs, and the inevitable result has been more or less of a failure.

Now, to keep up the quality costs money, but, here we have to consider the

(Continued on page 9)

10 to 40% Decreases in Crop Values Experienced By Counties in Slump

While the value of principal farm crops in Pennsylvania, produced in 1931, dropped 26 per cent under the corresponding values for 1930, some counties suffered as little as 10 per cent decrease with others totaling more than 40, according to the bureau of statistics and information, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The total value of these crops was estimated at \$116,283,000 in 1931 compared to \$156,121,000 for 1930. By counties, the 1931 totals vary from \$60,720 for Cameron to \$10,867,190 for Lancaster. Only two counties produced more than \$5,000,000 worth of crops, while 21 fell below the million mark.

The 1931 rank of the counties in value of principal crops together with the 1930 and 1930 values, are as follows:

Rank	County	1931	1930
1	Lancaster	\$10,867,190	\$12,478,140
2	York	5,553,030	7,427,100
3	Berks	4,671,250	5,787,690
4	Chester	3,744,150	5,829,570
5	Franklin	3,150,100	3,851,160
6	Bradford	2,761,620	4,106,470
7	Westmoreland	2,713,310	3,529,450
8	Adams	2,680,780	3,517,010
9	Bucks	2,614,040	3,586,250
10	Somerset	2,554,450	3,586,250
11	Cumberland	2,395,310	3,236,270
12	Lehigh	2,382,150	3,281,870
13	Washington	2,301,160	3,781,300
14	Crawford	2,269,140	2,690,000
15	Dauphin	2,250,250	4,171,620
16	Elk	2,169,170	2,990,770
17	Lebanon	2,161,230	2,756,190
18	Lycoming	2,150,020	2,885,940
19	Butler	2,087,880	3,060,110
20	Schuylkill	2,036,850	3,667,730
21	Susquehanna	2,002,350	2,198,600
22	Montgomery	1,990,070	3,249,780
23	Northampton	1,965,050	3,437,660
24	Tioga	1,899,070	2,191,920
25	Bedford	1,884,820	2,548,980
26	Mercer	1,838,010	2,492,510
27	Columbia	1,808,400	2,365,660
28	Indiana	1,737,840	2,211,350
29	Luzerne	1,716,710	2,327,630
30	Centre	1,643,380	2,282,850
31	Northumberland	1,636,210	2,375,790
32	Wayne	1,628,510	2,743,410
33	Armstrong	1,628,630	1,814,800
34	Clarion	1,445,500	1,531,540
35	Allegheny	1,442,030	1,659,800
36	Fayette	1,408,060	1,661,900
37	Greene	1,324,670	1,815,110
38	Jefferson	1,298,340	1,743,510
39	Cambria	1,292,550	1,428,390
40	Clearfield	1,266,530	1,666,550
41	Huntingdon	1,185,150	1,320,890
42	Perry	1,166,880	1,479,760
43	Beaver	1,136,690	1,531,080
44	Snyder	1,126,180	1,428,230
45	Lawrence	917,390	1,424,790
46	Blair	915,340	1,482,150
47	Union	893,680	1,121,250
48	Potter	865,720	1,316,660
49	Warren	830,570	1,189,250
50	Lackawanna	818,450	1,016,870
51	Venango	799,090	1,171,820
52	Mifflin	797,690	1,117,450
53	Wyoming	703,440	977,460
54	Clinton	698,440	985,190
55	Monroe	665,760	744,690
56	Fulton	518,600	658,000
57	Carbon	510,770	632,690
58	Montour	410,150	577,280
59	McKean	394,670	538,170
60	Delaware	373,980	427,890
61	Elk	331,630	365,650
62	Sullivan	132,670	179,950
63	Forest	127,340	202,040
64	Pike	110,050	172,750
65	Philadelphia	81,390	81,390
66	Cameron	60,720	60,720
Total		\$116,283,000	\$156,121,000

Weed Seed

Here's weed news for the farmer—but it's bad.

Seeds of wild morning glory, buried for 30 years, sprouted and almost at once after being unearthed and planted, the United States Department of Agriculture reports.

The seeds were buried as part of an experiment to discover how long seeds may lie in the soil and still grow, and to discover how long seeds must be buried to be killed.

The morning glory will be given further opportunity to prove its "staying power", as some seeds buried 30 years ago are still in the ground and will not be removed for 10 more years.

Herds in testing associations for six years show three times as much increase in butterfat content of the milk as those that tested for only three years.

New Jersey Legislators Enact New Agricultural Label Law

Other Acts Concern Area Plan of Tuberculin-Testing and Borer Control

Authority to restrict the use of the map of New Jersey as a label on New Jersey farm products to those which meet high-quality standards is accorded to the Department of Agriculture by Chapter 197, Laws of 1932, which was passed by the Legislature and signed by Governor Moore. This law, two others and the annual appropriations bill constitute the enactments of the recent legislative session which affect the Department of Agriculture.

The outline of New Jersey is already being used by the department to identify eggs and milk which meet its grade standards. Use of the outline on labels for other farm products, such as vegetables and fruit, is contemplated and is expected to aid the state's farmers in marketing their crops by stimulating the demand for high quality New Jersey farm products.

Chapter 255, Laws of 1932, repeals a section in the law providing for tuberculin-testing cattle on the area plan and thus makes possible the payment of indemnities to owners of condemned cattle in modified accredited areas. Chapter 114 gives the State Board of Agriculture authority to require the clean-up of areas which become infested with the European corn borer and menace surrounding areas.

Farm Prices Drop To New Low Level

While still far above the average price level for the entire country, farm prices in Pennsylvania continue downward. The index on May 15 was 66 compared with 70 a month earlier. The corresponding figures for the United States were 56 and 59. The purchasing power of the Pennsylvania farmer now stands at 62, just 12 points higher than the average for the entire country.

The following table gives farm prices for principal products sold in Pennsylvania on May 15, and comparisons with a month ago, a year ago and pre-war:

	Pre-war	Year Ago	Month Ago	May 15
Eggs per doz.	182	172	139	128
Butter per lb.	28	28	24	22
Wheat per bu.	1.00	.81	.59	.58
Buckwheat per bu.	.71	.81	.39	.39
Corn per bu.	.72	.81	.42	.41
Oats per bu.	.51	.43	.32	.32
Potatoes per bu.	.76	1.15	.45	.47
Apples per bu.	1.02	1.40	.80	.85
Beef cattle per 100 lbs.	6.60	6.50	5.00	4.60
Hogs per 100 lbs.	7.94	7.90	4.90	4.60
Calves per 100 lbs.	7.74	8.00	6.00	5.70
Lambs per 100 lbs.	7.10	8.50	5.90	5.40
Wool per lb.	140	202	171	166
Hay per ton	17.15	17.90	10.20	9.50
Index of farm prices	100	86	59	56
Prices farmers pay	100	86	70	66
United States	100	131	114	112
Farmers purchasing power	100	66	52	50
Pennsylvania	100	66	61	62

*Not available.

Find Only Three Sires In 10 Are Registered

Reporting on a dairy sire study conducted in Huntingdon county, R. R. Welch, of the Pennsylvania State College dairy extension service, says that only 30 per cent of the bulls were found to be registered.

The study covered 998 farms in 18 townships. Of the 374 sires reported only 111 were registered. Forty of the bulls were from dams producing more than 400 pounds of butterfat a year, 26 from 500-pound cows, and only 17 from cows of more than 600 pounds butterfat production.

Milk Marketing Conditions and Prices in Other Leading Territories

Hartford, Conn.

The price of milk for July, according to the "C. M. P. A. Bulletin", official organ of the Connecticut Milk Producers' Association, Hartford, Conn., continues at 6 cents per quart, delivered at market centers. This price is to govern Grade B milk sold on the one price contract and is based on 4% butterfat content.

Milk production during June decreased approximately 5 per cent for the state on the whole. Low retail milk prices, apparently have had not stimulated demand to any appreciable degree.

The picture of the situation however is not all blue. Reports are beginning to come in showing that, here and there, a factory is calling its employees back to work. Where ever this occurs it ultimately means increased buying power. If this is the beginning of a trend toward an improvement in the employment situation, we may look forward with some hope. The present surplus will take care of a very large increase in the demand.

Peoria, Ill.

The June milk price, net to the producer, according to the "Milk Producer", official organ of the Illinois Milk Producers' Association, Peoria, Ill., was \$1.60 per cwt. for base milk and 68 cents per hundred for surplus milk, 3.5 butterfat content, f. o. b. Peoria.

These prices are subject to a butterfat differential of 3/2 cents also a quality premium or penalty, according to grade.

Total receipts of milk in June were 7% below those of May. The butter price in June was a cent a pound lower than the average for May, which accounted for 3 cents per hundred in the decline in the surplus price.

Class I milk, represented 47%, Class II milk represented 30% and Class III milk represented 23% of the receipts of members milk during the month. Class I milk sales was 4% lower than those of May and 12% lower than that of a year ago. Class II sales were 2% lower than in May and 7% higher than those of a year ago. Class III sales were 11% lower than those of May and 11% below those of a year ago.

Chicago, Ill.

Quoting from "Pure Milk", official organ of the Pure Milk Association, Chicago, Ill., we note the following range of prices for July.

The price of milk for July will be \$1.82 per hundred pounds and will apply to 90% of basic milk sold. The balance of the milk delivered will be sold at 3.5 times 92 score Chicago butter, flat. The can milk price is \$1.28 net. All prices apply to 3.5 milk, f. o. b. country plants or platforms within the 70 mile zone, plus any additional differential effective on sub-markets.

The June manufacturing price, on the balance of all the milk delivered, was based on 3.5 times 92 score butter Chicago, flat, or 57 cents net. The average price of 92 score butter for June was \$1.629 cents per pound.

Baltimore, Md.

Prices of milk quoted in the "Maryland Farmer", for 3.5 milk, Baltimore, Md., by the Maryland State Dairymen's Association, Baltimore, Md., for June are as follows: Class I milk 21 1/2 cents per gallon, and for Class II milk 11 1/2 cents per gallon. These same prices applied during the month of May.

Boston, Mass.

The "New England Dairyman", official organ of the New England Milk Producers' Association, in its July issue, announces an increase in the price, six cents a

quart. "This was an advance of 18 cents hundred over the price named by New England Dairies for June and cent above the price awarded by the Arbitration for June. The New land Dairies has in three months stabilized the Boston market at a price fully 1 1/4 cents higher than the vailing various prices in April."

Detroit, Mich.

The price of milk for June, in Detroit, Mich., market quoted by "Michigan Milk Producer", official of the Michigan Milk Producers' Association is as follows:

"All members in the Detroit area receive the same price for June delivered per cent base. This price is \$1.50 cwt., quoted as delivered Detroit can 3.5 test.

"Detroit dealers pay 10 cents per gallon for base milk. They are flooded with excessive production nor have they the usual periods of shortages and ceived in Detroit into a pool fund. As a rule, the even volume of business, fund is then pro-rated by the Association to members whose base milk is kept at Detroit therefore bringing their price of Detroit milk up to \$1.50.

"June milk in excess of 80 per cent is governed mostly by price conditions in a base brings a price of 57 cents per gallon for 3.5 milk at country stations. Its successful producer who studies every detail of his production and selling is 3 1/2 times the average Chicago price of 16.29 cents.

The retail price per quart delivered to houses is 9 cents."

Pittsburgh, Pa.

The following range of prices are quoted by the "Dairymen's Price Reporter", official organ of the Dairymen's Cooperative Sales Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

In District No. 1, which includes Pittsburgh and its suburban market, the fat, first basic milk, f. o. b., Pittsburgh is \$1.66 1/2 per cwt., or 1.432 cents per gallon; surplus milk, 89 cents per cwt., or .0765 per gallon. First milk at the country plant is \$1.07 1/2 per cwt., second basic milk \$1.02 1/2 per cwt., and surplus milk 56 cents per cwt.

In District No. 2, the basic price is \$1.52 1/2 per cwt. and the surplus 64 cents per cwt. District No. 4, price is 95 cents per cwt. for all sold. District No. 5 carries only a facturing price, which is 88 cents per cwt. District No. 6 carries the same price. District No. 7, price is \$1.77 1/2 per cwt. for all sold. District No. 8, the price is \$1.22 for all sold. In District No. 10, first basic milk is \$1.42 1/2 per cwt.; second basic milk \$1.41 1/2 and surplus milk 61 cents per cwt.

The price in Volant and Indiana first basic is \$1.17 1/2 per cwt.; second basic \$1.02 1/2; surplus 56 cents per cwt. price in Charleroi for first basic milk is \$1.66 1/2 per cwt.; second basic milk \$1.66 1/2 per cwt., and surplus milk 66 cents per cwt.

Milwaukee, Wis.

Quoting from the July issue of "Milwaukee Milk Producer", official organ of the Milwaukee Milk Producers' Association, which states that the price of milk \$1.75 per cwt. for fluid milk be continued for July. A factured milk is 55 cents — five cents less than in May.

Gridley Dairies report fluid milk sales of 49.92% at \$1.75, manufactured or surplus sales of 38.75% at \$1.75, surplus sales of 11.34% at \$1.52. Dairies 45.67% at \$1.75, surplus sales of 55 cents and relief sales of \$1.52. Sunshine Dairies Co. reports sales of 68% at \$1.75, surplus of 32%.

(Continued on page 10)

"Look Before You Leap"

Don't jump too fast in making conclusions. Too many of us are prone to be influenced by agitators, who have little or no basis in fact, for their arguments.

Maybe such persons have themselves failed to fully investigate their problems; maybe they have been incorrectly informed or even maybe the story has also formed or been in fact.

We are all prone, these days, to "jump" at conclusions, when in fact we should be carefully weighing every problem that comes before us.

Dairying is just as much a business proposition as that of any other industry, certain factors enter into its production, its marketing and the rate of consumption.

One broad factor governs this condition and that is supply and demand and this factor should have the most careful consideration.

One can not force excessive production on any market without weakening the price relationship.

Carefully regulated markets are seldom flooded with excessive production nor have they the usual periods of shortages and as a rule, the even volume of business, usually results in a better average price. The general trend may be slightly up or down, it is true, but such conditions are governed mostly by price conditions in a wide national or international area.

Its successful producer who studies every detail of his production and selling program carefully, not only the local conditions but those bearing on the national and international situations as well.

Now this may seem to be a difficult proposition for the ordinary producer, but in fact it is not. In most cases he has his cooperative marketing association, which has made a study of these conditions and which would be glad to inform him as to the trend of the market, to whom he can turn for such information.

Just a little foresight, just a little care in jumping at conclusions and starting off on an uncertain program may save you from taking care of a lot of ills in the future.

4-H Club Members to Tour College Campus

Boys and girls attending the thirteenth annual 4-H Club Week at the Pennsylvania State College August 17 to 20 will make an extensive tour of the campus the morning of August 19, J. F. Keim, assistant state club leader, says. Points of interest on the trip will include the new Dairy and Home Economics buildings, the oldest farm crop experiments in America, the only mineral industries museum in Pennsylvania, the college dairy herd, poultry plant, greenhouses, flower gardens, and other attractive features.

Faculty members in the various schools and departments will explain the many interesting buildings, machines, animals, and activities seen on the trip.

More than 1000 boys and girls are expected to visit the college for the Club Week activities. They will compete in poultry, dairy, swine, livestock, and home economics judging contests. Each county is entitled to enter a team in each contest, the winning teams to represent Pennsylvania in national contests.

Other activities of the week include a clothing revue for second and third year clothing club girls, Washington Bicentennial tableaux, assemblies, vespers services, group games, treasure hunts, and presentation of awards.

Uncle Ab says if you can't love your neighbor you might at least have tolerance toward him.

Elimination of Fore Milk Reduces Bacteria Count

The elimination of fore milk aids in reducing the bacteria count and is a practice which should be adopted by dairymen.

Mr. S. Morrow, assistant dairy husbandman at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. Since original contamination from the interior of the udder partially affects the final bacteria count any method of reducing the number of bacteria in the milk as it is drawn from the cow is a factor to be considered in the production of high quality milk.

Experiments made at the South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station with eight cows resulted in the following bacteria count in the fore milk, middle milk and strippings from each quarter: fore milk, 5989 bacteria per cubic centimeter; middle milk, 557 bacteria per cc., and strippings 415 bacteria per cc. The reason for this difference, explains Mr. Morrow, is that the fore milk washes out most of the easily removable organisms present in the milk cistern and teat canal. By eliminating from the milk the first few streams from each quarter of the udder a large portion of the higher bacteria count should be eliminated. The elimination of fore milk is also desirable because it aids in raising the butterfat content of the herd milk.

Regulations

Regulations, as far as the milk supply in the Inter-State area are concerned, owing to conditions arisen in some parts of the territory, have again been the subject of some revision.

While it must be realized that these changes, and modifications, due largely to changes in requirements by state and municipal regulations must come from time to time and are ones over which we have no control, they are believed, on the whole, to be in the interest of the public health and must be adhered to. In many ways they should increase the consumption of our product and some gains may come from that source.

In both New Jersey and in Pennsylvania, state health departments have adopted new plans for the control of the milk entering into competition with the states, which at the time may not be subject to the same rigid method of production and inspection that apply in our own territory.

They equally apply to all milk that is produced or marketed within the states and that produced outside the state and marketed in either state and which may enter into competition with the states and which at the time may not be subject to the same rigid method of production and inspection that apply in our own territory.

In some cases a coordination of inspection methods already apply but in others the supply may come from territory where there is no coordination in production, and such milk has and may be sold in competition with the organized supply.

Efforts must be made to take care of this regular supply or its entrance into such markets may be discontinued.

Frequently it is such uninspected milk or milk from outside our own fully inspected area, that may be available at low prices, and thus impair other markets.

Under existing conditions these problems are difficult ones for any association to handle. Milk, throughout the country is in plentiful supply, it is a buyers market, and any change in our marketing methods, could only be operated at still further cost to the producer.

Under the circumstances it is believed wise to continue under our present program, economize through production methods wherever possible, and continue to do our best in furnishing the consuming public with a milk supply, that is of the highest possible grade and thus further encourage the greater use of our own dairy products.

Dairy Breed Announces National Milk Campaign

An advertising campaign on Guernsey milk is to start in leading women's magazines in September.

It is said that even under present economic conditions great strides have been made in the marketing of this special milk and breeders of registered Guernseys feel that conservative advertising now will pay large dividends on the return to better times.

Several years ago a national Trademark was obtained on Golden Guernsey Products and now more than 300 distributors are marketing the milk from over a thousand Guernsey breeders under this Trademark.

Strict sanitary conditions are demanded of the producer and distributor and a small royalty, sufficient to cover the national advertising, is charged.

Julia and Jane, Hortense, Alice and Gloria are among the famous Guernsey cows which are to introduce this milk to the American housewife.

Essentials For Low Bacteria Counts in Milk

EQUIPMENT

- 1—Milk Pails (no open seams — no wooden grips).
- 2—Cans (no rust, no dents, no open seams).
- 3—Strainers (no cloths).
- 4—Barns and Stables free from dust and dirt.

CLEAN MILK

METHODS

- 1—Udders and flanks of cows clean and dry.
- 2—Milkers hands clean and dry.
- 3—If necessary to strain, use single service cotton discs.

PROMPT and Thorough COOLING

- 1—Cold Well Water or
- 2—Cold



HOME and HEALTH

ELIZABETH McG. GRAHAM, Editor



A Fable

The mountain and the squirrel
Had a quarrel,
And the former called the latter "Little
Pig";
But replied,
"You are doubtless very big;
But all sorts of things and weather
Must be taken in together,
To make up a year
And a sphere.
And I think it no disgrace
To occupy my place.
If I'm not so large as you,
You are not so small as I,
And not half so spry.
I'll not deny you make
A very pretty squirrel track.
Talents differ; all is well and wisely put;
If I cannot carry forests on my back,
Neither can you crack a nut."

—RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

Preventing and Curing Ivy Poisoning

To prevent ivy poisoning, use the following solution—which is inexpensive and may be mixed and obtained from any drug store—before going into the woods or where poison ivy grows:—

5 grams ferric chloride dissolved in 95 parts of a solution made up of:
47½ parts glycerine
47½ parts water

Use a 5% solution of potassium permanganate to cure ivy poisoning. This solution leaves a stain on the hands but sodium bi-sulphite will dissolve this stain.

"Favorite Recipes From Our Readers"

Stuffed Tomatoes

Peel nine large tomatoes and put on ice until ready to use. Cut out inside of tomato to form a cup. Fill with chopped chicken mixed with mayonnaise. Serve on lettuce leaves. The stuffing may be varied with chopped veal or other cold left-over meat mixed with celery.

MRS. HARRY P. COTTMAN,
Hurlock, Maryland.

Sweet Pickled Cantaloupe

1 bushel cantaloupes 12 lb. sugar
4 pints vinegar 2 tsp. whole cloves
2 pints water (if vinegar is very sour; if not use all vinegar) 2 tsp. whole allspice
1 tsp. whole mustard seed

Fill a kitchen cabinet jar a little over half full of cinnamon bark. Pare cantaloupe, cut and let stand overnight in water salted to taste. Drain. Boil sugar, vinegar and spices until sugar is dissolved. Add cantaloupe and spices, and heat until soft. Put in stone jar, and let stand for two days. Each morning drain cantaloupe and boil down juice. Replace cantaloupe in juice. After repeating for two mornings, seal in jars.

MRS. J. RAYMOND ARNOLD,
Hillam, York County, Penna.

Farm Women Market Products at Own Exchange in Easton, Maryland

Almost twelve years ago a little group of women outside of Easton, Maryland, banded themselves together, taking a name of the Farmers' Wife's Exchange for the purpose of adding to the family income by selling such products as they could raise or make at home.

In the early days their efforts were sponsored and encouraged by the Farm Bureau Federation. For a very small rental, a centrally located automobile agency in Easton gave them space to put up tables and spread their wares every Saturday morning.

There were various talents among the group. Some were most proficient in baking. Others made cottage cheese or candy. Several brought cut flowers. Soon they found that their buying public began to look forward to being able to always secure certain favorites.



Exchange Is Held in Front of An Automobile Salesroom.

Their regular list of baked foods came gradually to include such foods—each exceptionally well made—as Maryland biscuit, rolls, cinnamon buns, pies and salads. Dressed chickens and eggs were always in demand.

In the course of years the size of the group was decreased by members moving away or being unable to continue their activity. The sale of Exchange produce is conducted by five of the original organizers. The Exchange opens at eight o'clock, and does not close until seven-thirty. There are many customers who have a standing order from week to week. Others buy hit-or-miss. Occasionally special orders clear out their supply of some particular food or article. For example, one purchaser dropped in unexpectedly and bought all of the roses they could supply her with—five dollars worth!

A tax of three per cent on all sales is levied by the members on themselves.

This Exchange fund is used to pay the weekly rent of a dollar for their floor space, for stationery, paper plates, and other small incidental expenditures. They do not desire to build up any surplus fund but merely tax the members enough to pay necessary expenses.

"What sells best?" one of the members was asked. Although she did not reply directly to the question, she explained that such specialties as chicken salad and Maryland biscuit were undoubtedly drawing cards. Home-ground whole wheat loaves and rolls are unfailingly popular. Also, the candies. On the other hand, such things as pickles and preserves have never seemed to sell well. The suggested reason for this being that customers come to the Exchange looking for the unusual rather than the food they habitually prepare themselves.

Has the Exchange paid? The answer is revealed in what the different members have been able to do with their share of the proceeds during the lifetime of the Exchange. One has paid her daughter's



Food is Attractively Displayed on Tables Readily Viewed By Customers.

expenses at high school and through normal school. Another has bought a piano. Several have earned their church offerings in this way. And all have been enabled to help with the operating expenses of their homes in many different ways, and to provide some sort of occasional little family outing.

"And then, too, we've had such good times together," said one of the charter members. "We'd miss being together if we didn't have the Exchange."

Packing the Picnic Basket

The only good picnics are those which provide wholesome food for everybody and a chance to get the fresh air, sunshine, and fun, and for the homemaker a real rest and relaxation.

Milk for the children is as necessary in the woods as it is at home. It can be cooled by setting in running water while the rest of the meal is in preparation; or it may be made into cocoa. Cottage cheese is an especially good picnic food because it can be made attractive by placing in waxed paper cups and putting bright colored jelly on top. The fruit may consist of berries, washed but unhulled and dipped into powdered sugar as they are eaten; or of fresh peaches, sliced,

peeled, sprinkled with sugar, and eaten informally by hand; or of grapes, in grape season; or of canned tomato juice.

The following menus are suggested: Cheese and bacon buns, made by wrapping squares of cheese in bacon, broiling them together, and popping them into rolls; quartered tomatoes and lettuce; coffee or cocoa; cantaloupe. Fried ham or bacon; apple rings fried in the bacon fat; rolls; coffee or cocoa; sliced pineapple. Hamburg steak; potatoes roasted in the coals; tomato and lettuce in rolls; coffee or cocoa; "some-mores", made by placing milk chocolate on graham crackers and sandwiching between them a toasted marshmallow.



CAMP DAYS ARE GOOD DAYS!
4-H Club Girls of Sussex County, Delaware are Busy Housekeepers.

A farm woman in North Dakota worked out a system for handling a stream of door-to-door salesmen who such a pest just now. She is a honey ducer, and, looking squarely at the ducer, she tells him she will consider buying some of his produce if he will give some of hers. It works like a charm. She either gets rid of them or makes sale—FARMER'S WIFE.

Your Shopping Service

Louise E. Drotleff

1—The day when women waited for scissors grinder to make his rounds is a thing of the past. Today the modern housewife does her own sharpening job. she has one of the grinders we saw recently. The blades of the scissors inserted in two slots and closed as cutting. Before you can say "Jack Robinson" your scissors are as sharp as the day you bought them. Twenty-five cents the price of this sharpener.

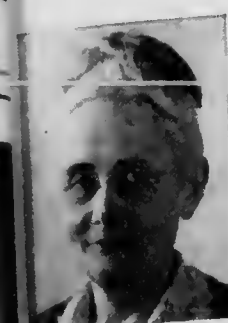
2—I have you ever hesitated serving on the cob because you were afraid the children would get butter on the hands and clean suits? Perhaps that applies to the grown-folks as well, for eating corn gracefully—without the aid of holders—is an art which few have mastered. These holders are inserted into end of the cob and hold it firmly until the last grain of corn has been eaten. Do you think it would be a good idea to be a pair for each member of the family since they are only 10c a pair?

3—I haven't you discovered that a beautifully decorated cake is always more tempting than a plainly iced one? Dress a cake up and notice the reaction when you serve it. Clever aluminum sets to do the decorating can now be purchased for 20c. With each set come four different gadgets through which the icing is forced by means of a handle. Each gadget is for some different purpose—as making flowers, leaves or even to write with the icing. You'll be surprised how many clever things you can do with this little set.

Note—These articles will be sent to you at the above prices, plus a small charge for postage. Orders will be gladly forwarded by the Home and Health Department to the stores where they may be purchased.

After School Days—What?

DR. HANNAH McK. LYONS



Last month we talked of the need of more "vitalized programs" in the schools, such as will send a child out on graduation with a feeling that there is at least one thing they want to do, and we still believe

that "the best service the rural schools can render the nation will be to aid in the selection and give an inspiration to some of the most capable young men and women for leadership for the new day on the farm."

In thinking what to do when out of school we are prone to be willing to let things go as they are; this is one of the things rural folks are accused of, just "getting along" as we have been used to doing, so we think of teaching school, or being a telephone operator; both good, respectable jobs but full to overflowing. Better sit down and think of the thing you can do best; the thing that you like to do, no odds if it is different from what the others are doing; then see if it cannot be made profitable, be made a money getter just where you are.

The reason we fail to reach out for something different is often because we do not know just what to do. So having decided the thing you can do best, get all the information about it possible. Here the 4-H Clubs, the Future Farmers of America, the Boy Scouts, the Girl Scouts, the Camp Fire Girls, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, can all help—see which one fills your need.

Never was there such a wide range of opportunities and helps from which to choose as today. Among the twenty thousand different occupations, there is one that needs just your training and ability. Find it, and make sure it is what you want. Then "write it down on paper." When once you have carefully and prayerfully made your choice of an occupation, says Mr. William Rosengarten, write your



Your Garden in August

Don't be afraid to cut your annuals which will be blooming in August. The more you cut the more you will have. You prolong the blooming period by preventing seed pods from forming.

The best time to cut flowers is in the morning while they are still wet with dew or at sundown. Use a sharp knife and put the ends in cold water.

Order your fall bulbs (tulips, hyacinths, narcissus, etc.), early to get the pick of the best and to avoid being disappointed because certain varieties have been sold

When cutting gladioli it is a good thing to remember to leave four or five leaves on the spike to mature the bloom. Sheep manure worked into the ground around the bulb is an excellent way to force the bloom and will not take away from the strength.

decision down on paper, stating all your reasons for having chosen this one thing. Then, later, when you become doubtful and uncertain look at your paper.

There are many outstanding instances of success in every walk of life and the story back of each one is a very fascinating one of planning, of application and then of satisfaction in accomplishment. It is not done in a day but through years of patient effort, just as our finest trees grow more beautiful year by year. I would name a few for your encouragement, look up the story of each and get courage.

Can the influence ever be measured of the value of Patrons of Husbandry (the Grange) conceived, organized and brought to success through the efforts of Mr. O. H. Kelly? The organization that taught the farmer and his wife "to find themselves" and know their own worth.

What revolutionized the milk and butter business of our grandfathers and made dairying a nation-wide, yes, a world-wide business? Was it not sensing a need by Mr. DeLaval and the invention of the cream separator?

Again, was it not the ability to measure the amount of butterfat in milk? To Dr. S. M. Babcock the world owes a debt of gratitude. Back of this invention was a story of patient endeavor using the knowledge and ability at hand and finally one day the invention was announced.

Every field of endeavor has its life story—take a look into Milfill County, Pennsylvania, and learn of Mr. Abraham Fultz, who by careful selection gave the wheat that bears his name, a beardless variety. Learn of the development of the type of corn known as the Yellow Dent, by Mr. James Reid.

But if your auto is at hand, you may get more inspiration by seeing and talking with the persons who are doing things right now, so may I suggest that you drive to Plainsboro, New Jersey, and see the accomplishments of Mr. H. W. Jeffers the rotolactor.

Dr. Steenbock, University of Wisconsin, by the discovery of "irradiation" can put vitamin D into milk. What a blessing to little children, for it may mean no more rickets.

What of Dr. E. L. Nixon, Pennsylvania State College, who with knowledge and care has developed the 400 to 600 Potato Clubs.

You will now drive into Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, near Carlisle, and hear Mr. I. V. Otto tell of the building of fine dairy herds.

Into Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, west of Lancaster, and stop at The Posey Patch, where Miss Godschalk has made a home out of an old barn; you will find her busy in the field or packing room but she always has time to give you the inspiration she feels and tell of her efforts in making flowers a paying business.

Near Buckingham in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, you will want to talk with Mr. Ralph T. Crowell and learn of reclaiming an old farm; of what happened to his cows; of the peach and apple orchards and of solving the market problem at home.

Before leaving Bucks County, you will want to meet and talk with Mr. Lewis P. Satterthwaite of Newtown, who has built a cooperative purchasing business "without one dollar for starting."

Big things and too far away? Never! It was just doing the thing needed in your own little corner. More to do, yes, and some big things, but again it is making it succeed in one's own neighborhood.

USE MORE MILK AT HOME

Freezing Our Surplus Milk Into Ice Cream

USE MORE MILK AT HOME

During the blistering hot days of the summer, the oftener you can arrange to freeze ice cream the better for the sake of the family's enjoyment, and the better for the milk market as it keeps at home some of the surplus milk.

In addition to the various kinds of ice cream, one of the nicest forms of frozen desserts is to make plain vanilla ice cream and serve various fruit sauces with it.

Philadelphia Vanilla Ice Cream

1 quart thin cream ¾ cup sugar
1½ tablespoons vanilla

Mix ingredients, and freeze. A few grain salt is an improvement to any ice cream mixture.

Milk Sherbet

4 cups milk 1½ cups sugar
Juice 3 lemons

Mix juice and sugar, stirring constantly while slowly adding milk; if added too rapidly mixture will have a curdled appearance, which is unsightly, but will not affect the quality of sherbet; freeze and serve.

Peach Sherbet

1½ cups peaches, mashed fine 1 cup sugar
Pinch salt 2 cups rich milk
¼ tsp. vanilla
Select ripe, fine flavored peaches. Add sugar, salt and vanilla to peaches, then the milk. Stir until well blended. Let stand in a cold place 20 minutes, stirring occasionally to dissolve sugar. Freeze with 1 to 8 salt-ice mixture. Yield: 1 quart.

Dried Apricot Sherbet

1 cup dried apricots 2 cups water
1 cup sugar Few grains salt
5 tbsp. lemon juice 2 cups rich milk

Wash apricots to remove all grit. Soak in the 2 cups water several hours. Cook five minutes in the water in which they have been soaked. Add sugar and salt and cook 5 minutes longer. Cool and rub through a sieve. There should be 2 cups of pulp and syrup. If not, add water. Cool. Add lemon juice and combine with milk. Freeze with 1 to 8 salt-ice mixture. Yield: 1½ quarts.

Banana Ice Cream

½ cup sugar Salt to taste
2 tbsp. lemon juice ½ cup banana pulp
1½ cups light cream Ice and salt for freezing

Add sugar, salt, and lemon juice to banana pulp. Stir in cream. Freeze with a mixture of 8 parts ice to 1 part salt. Four to six portions.

Chocolate Sauce

3 sq. bitter chocolate ¼ cup water
1 cup sugar ½ cup white corn
1 cup milk syrup
1 tsp. vanilla

Melt chocolate over hot water. Add water slowly, stirring until smooth. Add sugar and syrup. Boil to soft ball stage (235 F.). Remove from fire, add milk and vanilla. Yield: 10 servings.

My Neighbor Says:

After frosting cakes, dip a knife in hot water and smooth over the frosting. This will give a glassy effect.

If fly screens are rusted, rub a little kerosene over them with soft cloth.

If the garden hose has sprung tiny holes, paint it with roofing paint and it will last the season through.

One or two flowers in small, suitable vases are better than large massed bouquets all over the house.

Garden Tour Conducted by Women of Dorchester County, Maryland

The women of Dorchester County, Maryland are flower-minded! Recently one hundred and fifty of them participated in a garden tour, travelling about fifty miles through the county to visit the flower gardens of some of the members of the Community Flower Club groups conducted under the leadership of Miss Hattie Brooks, of the Extension Service.

This tour marks the second year of a three-year plan of flower gardening. The first year was devoted to the planting of

Those participating in "Extension" gardens have gotten effective results during the past two years. In one home, a red chicken house had always been an eyesore. Suddenly the owner realized that



Tour Ends with Garden Party and Demonstration on Flower Arrangement.

there was no necessity for its always being painted red, and decided to change it to green which now fits in as a background for her garden planting!

The tour ended with a garden party in one of the gardens where a demonstration was given on flower arrangement, and refreshments were served.

It is likely that some of these hundred and fifty enthusiastic gardeners would agree with Bacon who said, "Gardening is one of the purest of pleasures."



Tour Visits Lily Pool at Home of Mrs. Floyd Harper, Hurlock, Md.

annuals, the second to perennials, while the third will emphasize the use of such permanent planting as evergreens. Throughout, much attention is given to the garden plan, planting according to season of blooming, height, color, etc.

Agronomists Choose Gardner President

Meeting at Ithaca and Geneva, New York, the Northeastern Section of the American Society of Agronomy unanimously elected Professor Frank D. Gardner, head of the agronomy department at the Pennsylvania State College, president for the ensuing year. Dr. M. H. Cubbon, formerly a member of the department there and now at Massachusetts Agricultural College, was chosen vice-president.

Professor Gardner has been an active member of the national organization since its beginning and is one of the few living charter members. He also was one of the first members of the Bureau of Soils at Washington, D. C. He organized and directed the Porto Rico agricultural experiment station prior to coming to Penn State in 1908. Last year Professor Gardner was elected a fellow of the American Society of Agronomy in recognition of his service.

His wide knowledge of agricultural affairs and his experience in directing the soils and farm crops experiments at Penn State are reflected in several standard books on agriculture and many bulletins reporting the results of research of which he is author.

Members of the Northeastern Section of the Society are from the New England states, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania. Eight members of the Penn State department of agronomy attended the New York meeting. They were Professors Gardner, J. W. White, A. L. Patrick, F. G. Merkle, C. O. Cromer, J. S. Cobb, C. D. Jefferies, and F. J. Holben.

Board of Directors Hold Bi-Monthly Meeting

(Continued from page 1)

the necessary efforts that must be put to care for the milk producers' troubles.

In many cases the producer was having troubles in properly caring for his milk and it was decided that these matters must be given immediate attention. In many cases the troubles were minor ones, but they lack the necessary information, as to what to do. These problems were referred to the Field and Test Department and the force of the fieldmen in that department were assigned to look after these troubles.

Following the first day's session the Board held an executive session, at which routine business was transacted.

71 Associations

Test 26,244 Cows

Seventy-one associations tested 26,244 cows in May. C. R. Gearhart, supervisor of cow testing for the Pennsylvania State College dairy extension service, reports.

There were 5610 cows which produced more than 40 pounds of butterfat each for the month, and 6327 cows which gave more than 1000 pounds of milk each. Of the 40-pound group 2202 produced more than 50 pounds of fat each, and 3823 of the heavy milkers exceeded 1200 pounds of milk apiece.

Coventry association of Chester county led in cows tested with 785. West Chester, another Chester county group, tested 682 cows, the second largest number for the month.

Coventry also led in number of 40-pound cows with 188, and Cumberland No. 1 was second with 177. The Dauphin association led in 1000-pound cows with 236, and Cumberland No. 1 was second with 215.

During the month 304 unprofitable cows were sold and 25 bulls purchased by members.

Radio Programs Reach Third of Rural Homes

Almost one out of every three farm homes in Pennsylvania is now equipped with a radio, according to the latest estimates made by the bureau of statistics and information, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

The estimates show that 55,330 farms out of approximately 172,500 in the Commonwealth have radios. An increase has taken place each year since the first information on the subject was collected in 1924. The estimates by years are: 1924, 10,378; 1925, 18,225; 1926, 21,630; 1927, 27,860; 1928, 35,460; 1929, 42,050; 1930, 48,560; 1931, 52,900; 1932, 55,330.

While the increase during the past year has been relatively less than for any other similar period since 1924, the trend is distinctly toward more rural radios in all sections despite the depression. The preliminary estimates as of January 1, 1932 on number of farms having radios, are reported by counties as follows: Adams, 850; Allegheny, 1,280; Armstrong, 990; Beaver, 940; Bedford, 570; Berks, 2,050; Blair, 350; Bradford, 1,450; Bucks, 2,130; Butler, 1,250; Cambria, 720; Cameron, 50; Carbon, 240; Centre, 550; Chester, 2,170; Clarion, 840; Clearfield, 530; Clinton, 270; Columbia, 720; Crawford, 1,460; Cumberland, 720; Dauphin, 670; Delaware, 410; Elk, 170; Erie, 1,600; Fayette, 680; Forest, 90; Franklin, 660; Fulton, 270; Geauga, 880; Huntingdon, 310; Indiana, 920; Jefferson, 490; Juniata, 290; Lackawanna, 450; Lancaster, 2,030; Lawrence, 770; Lebanon, 730; Lehigh, 1,330; Luzerne, 860; Lycoming, 780; McKean, 340; Mercer, 1,280; Mifflin, 230; Monroe, 500; Montgomery, 1,330; Montour, 250; Northampton, 1,210; Northumberland, 590; Perry, 470; Philadelphia, 190; Pike, 230; Potter, 480; Schuylkill, 640; Snyder, 250; Somerset, 1,220; Sullivan, 230; Susquehanna, 1,180; Tioga, 990; Union, 400; Venango, 750; Warren, 660; Washington, 1,750; Wayne, 1,310; Westmoreland, 1,790; Wyoming, 460; York, 1,880.

421,939 Dogs Licensed; 1,149 Owners Prosecuted

A total of 421,939 dog licenses have been issued, 10,839 uncontrolled dogs killed, 1,149 dog owners prosecuted and 604 damage claims amounting to \$13,534.11 received this year to date, according to the latest report from the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Comparing this report with the report on the corresponding date a year ago, it is found that this year 14,876 fewer dogs have been licensed, 1,167 more dogs have been killed, 1,463 fewer dog owners have been prosecuted, and \$4,867 less in damage claims has been received.

The number of 1932 dog licenses issued by counties follows: Adams, 2994; Allegheny, 26,263; Armstrong, 6,958; Beaver, 6,421; Bedford, 5,218; Berks, 15,635; Blair, 9,804; Bradford, 5,217; Bucks, 6,301; Butler, 7,295; Cambria, 12,783; Cameron, 412; Carbon, 3,851; Centre, 3,905; Chester, 11,124; Clarion, 3,959; Clearfield, 5,028; Clinton, 2,552; Columbia, 4,644; Crawford, 6,934; Cumberland, 4,773; Dauphin, 9,549; Delaware, 8,198; Elk, 2,195; Erie, 9,185; Fayette, 4,161; Forest, 666; Franklin, 4,401; Fulton, 1,633; Greene, 4,161; Huntingdon, 4,224; Indiana, 7,060; Jefferson, 4,429; Juniata, 1,649; Lackawanna, 7,944; Lancaster, 13,530; Lawrence, 3,299; Lebanon, 5,340; Lehigh, 8,175; Luzerne, 15,900; Lycoming, 6,668; McKean, 3,501; Mercer, 7,820; Mifflin, 2,679; Monroe, 2,694; Montgomery, 12,829; Montour, 1,185; Northampton, 7,770; Northumberland, 5,704; Perry, 3,465; Pike, 1,183; Potter, 1,688; Schuylkill, 11,500; Snyder, 1,668; Somerset, 6,089; Sullivan, 877; Susquehanna, 4,031; Tioga, 3,214; Union, 1,463; Venango, 5,855; Warren, 3,232; Washington, 14,621; Wayne, 3,739; Westmoreland, 18,483; Wyoming, 2,909; and York, 9,787.

New Jersey Annual Dairy Field Day Will Be Held August 27

New Jersey dairymen and their families have been invited by the State Dairy Committee to attend the second annual State Dairy Field Day, at Washington Crossing State Park, Saturday, August 27. Tours of dairymen in several counties are expected to precede the Field Day.

Governor Moore and Dr. J. Lynn Mahaffey, director of the State Department of Health, have been invited to speak with special reference to the recent milk legislation and its benefits to New Jersey's dairy interests.

Chemical Warfare on Weeds with Pure Sodium Chlorate

by W. D. Merrill

Gone are the ancient methods of weed eradication employed by our forefathers. No longer is it necessary to spend many long and weary hours of back-breaking labor to prevent noxious weeds from encroaching upon our valuable farm lands. With the development of Pure Sodium Chlorate as a weed killer, a new era has dawned for our agriculturist.

In the Middle West the farms in many sections were being gradually choked into unproductiveness by the rapid spread of such perennial weeds as Canada Thistle, Quack Grass, Wild Morning Glory, Poison Ivy, etc. The experimental stations of almost every large University gave lavishly of their time to the solution of this pressing problem, and after thousands of experiments, Pure Sodium Chlorate was tested and found to be extremely effective on practically all forms of vegetation. As a result of this discovery, many millions of pounds of Pure Sodium Chlorate have been used during the past few years, with the greatest benefit to our farming industry. It is quite fortunate that this chemical is produced in quantity here in America, and is sold cheaply. Even the small farmer can afford it.

Penn State Two-Year "Ags" Finish Course

Thirty-two students of the 2-year courses in agriculture and forestry at the Pennsylvania State College have been awarded certificates of graduation. Dean R. L. Watts, of the School of Agriculture, announces.

Those completing the agricultural course include Samuel Atmore, Germantown; Robert M. Brown, McDonald; Forrest E. Craver, Carlisle; Kenneth M. Crawford, Tyrone; Robert E. Gillfillan, New Castle; Gerald R. Gammo, Mill Hall; Walter L. Haldeman, New Britain; George L. Hann, Jr., St. George, N. Y.; Russell K. Hall, Easton; Russell D. Jones, Westtown; John W. Kling, West Milton.

Also Robert C. Lott, Gettysburg; Joseph A. Miller, Waverly; William H. Moon, Morrisville; Alvin W. Morrow, Andersonburg; J. Omar Nissley, Lancaster; Robert E. Parmer, Biglerville; Joseph B. Phillips, Meyersdale; Wayne W. Pile, Friedens; Jacob H. Silvis, Jr., Greensburg; Chester W. Supplee, West Chester, and Howard W. Troutman, Valley View.

Graduates of the 2-year ranger course in forestry are: Henry Bedinger II, Philadelphia; Alfred F. Boechicchio, Philadelphia; Earle A. Herb, Tremont; Ralph L. Himmelberger, Tremont; Harry A. Hall, McConnellsburg; John C. McCloskey, Millheim; John A. Meeley, Newfoundland, N. J.; August H. Schmidt, Dickson; Herbert G. Singer, Nyack, N. Y., and Horace A. Somes, Montclair, N. J.

Favors Pasture Division to Conserve Grass Supply

The division of large pastures into smaller plots for more intensive grazing over short periods is an effective method of conserving forage on dairy farms, reports Prof. C. B. Bender, assistant dairy husbandman at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station.

He says the pasturing of large areas of land by small herds of cattle is a wasteful practice because much of the grass will mature and become unpalatable before the cows can graze it.

Uncle Ab says that the man who is satisfied is not much help to the world.

Reduce Dairy Costs Specialists Study

Reduction of milk production cost to the lowest possible level is recommended by dairy extension specialists of the Pennsylvania State College.

Dairymen are handicapped by great numbers of cows of low producing capacity, they say, and by careless and wasteful feeding and management. Dairymen who take vigorous action in weeding out poor cows out of their herds will be in a better position to meet the situation those who do not, the Penn State report.

Eight definite steps are included in a cost reduction program. These are: continuous testing to detect low producers; weed out all cows which do not pay; feed grain mixtures suited to age or pasture; give each cow a rest; freshening and feed well during the period; use only bulls from family high production; increase acreage of gum crops; improve pastures to the summer feeding.

Corn-Borer Parasites

Natural enemies of the European corn borer are being introduced in increasing numbers into the United States. In approximately 371,000 imported corn borer parasites were liberated in various areas by entomologists of the U. S. States Department of Agriculture. In the last 10 years 4,600,000 of these parasites have been liberated, representing different species originating in Europe and the Orient. Twelve of these species have been recovered in the field, indicating that they have become established. So far control by parasites has not developed to any appreciable extent, as the borer has been going on for too short a period. In some areas, however, as much as 25 per cent of parasitism has been observed in individual fields.

Where Cooperative Selling Comes

In a savings bank out in the State of Nebraska there hangs a sign which reads: "The man who has one dollar in pocket takes the first job offered. The man who has \$1,000 can take choice of a few. The man who has \$10,000 can dictate who should get his service." This concise statement has its parallel in the fruit and vegetable business, comments the Sunkist Courier.

"The man who has one car to drive must take whatever the market for an unknown brand, or an unbranded package.

"The man who has fifty cars to may make his choice of a brand to establish it with assurance of a big following.

"The man who has five hundred cars by careful grading and packing, together with a consistent supply, will have buyers following his brand, and he will build that up to a premium."

Poultrymen to Open Two New Egg Sales

Two cooperative egg auctions will be operations this month. C. O. Dorsey, poultry extension specialist of the Pennsylvania State College, reports.

Poultrymen of Berks, Chester, and Montgomery counties in the Tri-County Producers' Association will open an auction at Center Point, Monday morning, July 11. The Lehigh Valley Producers Cooperative Association, composed of poultrymen of Lehigh, Northampton counties will start an auction Tuesday afternoon, July 12.

August, 1932

The Value of a Dairy Thermometer

(Continued from page 1)

clean—they should be properly washed and sterilized after every milking. Second, the milk should be cooled promptly to a low temperature immediately after milking and kept at a low temperature until delivery is made.

Now here is another use for that thermometer and that is to take the temperature of your cooling water—maybe the temperature of the water itself is too high—one can't cool milk to 60 degrees if the temperature of the cooling water is 65 degrees.

If you find the temperature of your cooling water too high, it may be necessary to reduce its temperature by means of ice.

We hear of cases where water runs to the cooling tank over a distance of say 30 to 40 feet—with the pipes buried just under the ground. If such be the case then this water—during hot dry weather may absorb the heat from the earth and its temperature for cooling the milk may be too high to effectively cool it.

We have also heard of water being held all day in tanks or cisterns with the outdoor temperature well up in the nineties. Water at such temperature can not cool the milk properly.

Now we are not selling thermometers but we can readily see where the use of such an instrument, along with a little investigation might save the milk producer a lot of money.

Of course the use of a dairy thermometer will not prevent your milk from going bad, if you have not observed the other proper production methods such as clean cows, milked in a cleanly manner and under sanitary stable conditions. A thermometer cannot prevent odors that result from the improper feeding and care of your cows—but it can and will, with proper use—obviate losses occurring from sour milk—and as such, is an economy measure.

The best dairymen, take every precaution with their milk supply and find that in the long run it pays in dollars and cents.

The Why and How of a Market

(Continued from page 1)

other end of the dilemma. If we don't maintain our quality we can't maintain a price—and frequently by maintaining quality we can get a price usually above the other fellows market.

If our farmers would learn to cooperate one hundred per cent and do so all along the line our situation would improve but there, is, unfortunately, a disposition here and there, to "just horn in and let the chips fall where they may." This is a most destructive policy and usually results in losses for everyone concerned.

Your organization may be ready and willing to help you all it can, but without full 100% cooperation, its efforts, frequently, are not to the liking of some few, who, if they studied the situation fully, would make little adverse criticism to the conditions, which on the whole, are the best with few exceptions, in which organized dairymen find themselves today and far better than other groups of unorganized dairymen have been able to get on the average for themselves.

Curb Fly Menace

Flies are a serious pest around a stable or a milk house. Screened and window darkened interiors, will help to keep them outside. Destroy all breeding places by hauling manure away daily and preventing accumulation of filth.

230,000 TB Cattle Found and \$15,000,000 Paid Owners In State-Wide Clean Up

More than 230,000 cattle infected with tuberculosis have been removed from Pennsylvania herds and over \$15,000,000 in indemnities has been paid to the owners since the campaign to eradicate bovine tuberculosis began here thirty-six years ago.

In his biennial report, Dr. T. E. Munce, director, bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, reveals the interesting fact that the first tuberculin test for the control of bovine tuberculosis to be made in America was performed in Pennsylvania at the request of a cattle owner in Delaware County in March, 1892. This was the beginning of the important health movement which has since spread to every county in Pennsylvania and every state in the Union.

On July first this year, a total of 1,234,000 cattle, or almost nine-tenths of all the cattle in the Commonwealth, were under supervision, having passed at least one negative test. All of the herds in 47 counties have been accredited as being free of the disease. Thirty-four townships in 13 of the remaining counties are now awaiting the test.

During June, 56,565 tests were applied in 7,151 herds and 4,993 diseased animals were found. Tests applied to 734 imported cattle at the Lancaster stock yards during June revealed no reactors. In the course of the tuberculosis eradication work during the month, 1,008 premises were disinfected in cooperation with herd owners to remove all possible sources of the disease.

Indemnity payments from State and Federal funds have averaged almost \$130,000 monthly during the past year. During June, \$114,700 from the State appropriation and \$57,100 from the Federal allotment were paid to approximately 700 cattle owners who had animals react to the test.

New Jersey Egg Producers Profit From Auction Selling

Since the establishment of the Flemington Egg Auction Market, in Flemington, nearly two years ago, poultrymen selling through the market have received \$25,000 more for their eggs than they would have received had they shipped them for sale in New York City, according to Alben E. Jones, supervisor of poultry products marketing for the Bureau of Markets.

In addition to profiting producers selling through it, the market has had the effect of establishing favorable prices for the sale of eggs in many parts of the state, Mr. Jones says. The market, located in producers' territory, provides a stable outlet for eggs produced in its vicinity.

JULY BUTTER PRICES			
92 Score, Solid Packed			
Phila.	New York	Chicago	
1 18 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2	
2 18 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2	
3 18 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2	
4 18 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2	
5 18 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2	
6 18 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2	
7 18 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2	
8 18 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2	
9 18 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2	
10 18 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2	
11 18 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2	
12 19 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	
13 19 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	
14 19 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	
15 19 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	
16 19 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	
17 19 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	
18 19 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	
19 19 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	
20 19 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	
21 19 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	
22 19 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	
23 19 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	
24 19 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	
25 19 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	
26 19 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	
27 20 1/2	19 1/2	18 1/2	
28 21 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	
29 21 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	
30 21 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	

Production, Consumption and Buying Power

While the production of milk for human consumption may not be excessive in this market, in fact in some instances may at this season be even smaller than in some of the years past, there is one big problem that must be reasoned with, and that is its rate of consumption.

In many of our cities and towns employment is at a low ebb. In many there is dire distress. In many cases labor is employed on part time, wage reductions have curtailed expenditures and in many cases existence is largely and frequently wholly dependent on activities of welfare organizations. Under all these conditions the buying power of the public is retarded and the amount of money, even though food products and many other commodities are lower in price, there is an absence of funds on the part of the consumer to buy in its regular fashion.

The lack of such buying has a strong tendency to depress prices, and particularly so when products are forced upon a market, with the net result that after paying transportation and selling charges, there is little left for the producer.

And what is the remedy for all these ills? That is a difficult problem. Some say this, some say that, but in our opinion we need a little more cooperation—all along the line—a spirit of determination to be up and doing, to see things in a brighter aspect—to put our shoulders to the wheel and push old man depression out of the mire. To do this will require the whole-hearted cooperation of everyone—and it does not mean excessive producing, growing and manufacturing, but a careful planning of all the things that make for business, for commerce and for industry and welfare on the whole.

It can be done if everyone gets behind the wagon and pushes, do it cooperatively and with a determination that all shall be benefited a little bit and not with the spirit of "Let me get mine and let the other fellow go hang."

Predict More Cholera Unless Swine Owners Vaccinate Animals

Many swine owners in this Commonwealth are literally sitting on a keg of powder due to negligence in not keeping anti-hog cholera immunization up to date, asserts swine disease specialists of the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

"Due to economic reasons, many owners have sought to reduce expenses by eliminating from their budget this most important factor in disease prevention", they explain. "One might ask, 'Have these same owners dropped the fire insurance on buildings?' They will reply 'no' and say that lightning strikes with certain destruction any time and anywhere. So does hog cholera."

Bureau officials predict that hog cholera losses this coming fall will likely exceed those of past years due to the many susceptible swine which will be and are at present exposed to hog cholera infection.

Improve Dairy Herd

Culling, good feeding, and better breeding contribute to dairy herd improvement. Continuous culling from the bottom and the use of good sires start a program for greater returns on each dollar expended.

Uncle Ab says that it ought not to be hard for persons who are troubled with insomnia to find a banquet somewhere.

Thirty-One Agricultural College Students Win Business Fellowships

Thirty-one students from leading American and Canadian Agricultural Colleges are the winners of 31 business fellowships comprising four weeks special training in commercial and agricultural leadership, according to a recent announcement by the Danforth Foundation and Purina Mills, donors of the awards.

These fellowships are awarded each year by the Danforth Foundation and Purina Mills, manufacturers of Checker-board feeds. Wm. H. Danforth, former President and now Chairman of the Board of Purina Mills is the founder and organizer of this special summer training plan. It is designed, he explains, to give students the opportunity of contacting big business at close range during their college work, so that after graduating they may find more quickly their largest places in life.

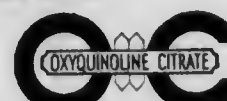
Arriving August 8th in St. Louis, these 31 honor men will devote two weeks to a study of the manufacturing, sales promotion, and research methods of a big feed milling organization. Their observations will also include trips to grain exchanges, stock yards and studies in farm experimentation and management on the Purina Experimental Farm at Gray's Summit, Mo.

Following their St. Louis sojourn, the 1932 Fellowship winners will spend two weeks on the shores of Lake Michigan near Shelby, Michigan, at the American Youth Foundation Camp. Here they will engage in an intensive course in recreation and social leadership training in company with young people from all parts of the country.

The Danforth Fellowship Plan is now in its fourth year. In the summer of 1929, twenty-two agricultural college junior classmen were awarded similar honors. In 1930, thirty men received fellowships. Last year, there were 31 awards. This year, thirty-one students are the recipients of the benefit of this training. According to the established practice, the Dean of Agriculture in each college represented selects three candidates for the award. From these three outstanding students, officials of the Danforth Foundation pick the man whose experience and interests seem to make him best suited for the training.

The winners of this year's fellowships are: John Moreland Owen, Alabama Polytechnic Institute; Leon Joseph Carot, University of Arkansas; Reginald Warren Kaess, Colorado Agricultural College; James Fisher Strickland, Georgia State College of Agriculture; William E. Elder, University of Illinois; Harold Hoffman Thompson, Purdue University; Herbert Whittier Pike, Iowa State University; Uohn I. Miller, Kansas State College; William Byrd Hughes, University of Kentucky; James W. Hammett, Louisiana State University; Wilbur E. McCann, University of Maryland; Gordon A. Houran, Mass. Agricultural College; Morris H. McMichael, Michigan State College; Richard W. Olson, University of Minnesota; Charles I. Smith, Mississippi State College; John H. Dickerson, University of Missouri; Floyd F. Hedlund, University of Nebraska; Donald F. Armstrong, New York State College; Fred Jones, North Carolina State College; Lloyd A. Morningstar, Ohio State University; Warren M. McCarty, Oklahoma A. & M. College; Gordon A. Wright, Ontario Agricultural College; Ansel S. Wood, Pennsylvania State College; James Robert Moss, Clemson A. & M. College; William C. Spurling, South Dakota State College; Joseph Wm. McClain, University of Tennessee; and others.

FLEXO



PRODUCTS

Now Making and Distributing
Flexo Dilators, Flexo Salve,
O. C. Antiseptic
O. C. Ointment
DAIRY REMEDIES CO.
BRISTOL, PA.

Printed Envelopes

6 1/2 White Perfect Job, Quick Service
1M \$2 10M \$1.65 per M
50M \$1.25 per M

20 lb. Bond 8 1/2 x 11 Letterheads
or Bill Heads
\$2.45 per M in 5M lots

A saving opportunity—Don't pass it up!

DAVID NICHOLS COMPANY
KINGSTON, GEORGIA

Horace F. Temple

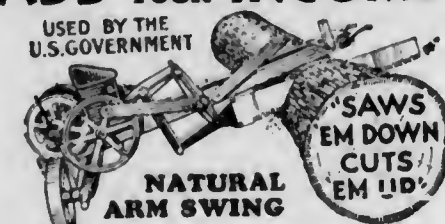
INCORPORATED

Printer
and
Designer

WEST CHESTER, PA.

BELL PHONE No. 1

ADD TO YOUR INCOME



WITTE LOG & TREE SAW

Cuts down trees and saws them into blocks of any length. One Man Outfit. Make big money turning timber into cash. One man cuts 15 to 40 cords a day. Make Ties, Fence Posts, Firewood—Ready market. Powerful Gasoline-Kerosene Engine with Sure Fire Waterproof-Troubleproof Magneto. Starts easy in cold weather and runs other farm machinery. Ten Thousand in Use. New Reduced Prices. SHIPPED FROM KANSAS CITY OR PITTSBURGH. NEARLY A YEAR TO PAY. Only a few dollars down and the money-saving, money-making machine on your place and you can take nearly a year to pay balance on your own terms.

FREE Write today for my Log Saw Book and Easy Payment Plan—75 CENTS.

309 J. Carson St., Erie, Pa. WITTE ENGINE WORKS 679 C. Jackson Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Association Cows Make Good Records

Twenty-four annual summaries of cow testing association records reported by I. O. Sidelmann, of the Pennsylvania State College dairy extension service, show that 264 cows averaged more than 300 pounds of butterfat for the year.

Association records revealed average milk production per cow ranging from 6023 to 10,115 pounds, and butterfat marks of 266.7 to 349.6 pounds a cow.

Milk Marketing Conditions and Prices in Other Leading Territories

(Continued from page 2)

55 cents, and will pay an average price of \$1.37. The Golden Guernsey Co. operative reports fluid sales of 56.7% at \$1.75, manufactured or surplus sales of 33.59% at 55 cents, outside relief sales of 9.63% at \$1.52, and will pay an average price of \$1.32.

St. Paul, Minn.

Quoting from the "Twin City Milk Producers' Bulletin", official organ of the Twin City Milk Producers' Association, St. Paul, Minnesota, which states that "we are paying 97 cents for 3.5 milk, delivered Twin Cities for June. This is the lowest price we have ever paid and still it is considerably above what is being paid throughout Minnesota and Wisconsin for milk."

"Sixty-three and four tenths per cent of our milk was manufactured into dairy products and sold in competition with factories located throughout the United States."

"The amount of milk sold was 34,226,781 pounds, of which 36.6% was sold to distributors, 59.3% was made into sweet cream and butter, 2.4% was made into butter, and 1.7% was made into condensed milk and ice cream."

St. Louis, Mo.

The "Sanitary Milk Bulletin", official organ of the Sanitary Milk Producers' Inc., St. Louis, Mo., announces the following prices for July: "The net price for basic milk is \$1.35 per cwt. for 3.5% milk, f. o. b. country plants or platforms. Buyers pay Sanitary Milk Producers' 5c per hundred pounds."

The net price for the June first surplus is 63 cents per cwt. for 3.5 milk f. o. b. country. The net price for June second surplus is 52 cents for 3.5 milk f. o. b. country. Buyers pay Sanitary Milk Producers' 5 cents on all surplus."

Dairymen's League

Quoting from the "Dairymen's League News", official organ of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, New York, we note that the average price received for June first surplus is 63 cents per cwt. for 3.5 milk f. o. b. country. The net price for June second surplus is 52 cents for 3.5 milk f. o. b. country. Buyers pay Sanitary Milk Producers' 5 cents on all surplus."

Penn State Offers 2-Year Farm Course

"There never has been a time when agriculture needed trained workers so much as now", says Dean R. L. Watts, of the School of Agriculture at the Pennsylvania State College.

Dean Watts calls special attention to the 2-year courses in agriculture at Penn State which are designed to meet the needs of those who plan to return to the farm. While the work of the first year is largely fundamental and that of the second year relates to applied subjects, opportunity is given each student to elect a group option which is followed during the two years at college.

Group options include agronomy, animal husbandry, dairy farming, dairy manufacturing, floriculture, nursery industry, fruit growing, poultry husbandry, vegetable gardening, and forestry.

An illustrated booklet describing these courses in detail has been published for free distribution to all who are interested in training for practical farming and rural life, Dean Watts states.

STUDY THIS PROBLEM

Can You Answer These Questions About Milk



Question

What causes milk to sour?

Answer

A natural change within the milk changing the milk sugar (lactose) to lactic acid. This is not a harmful acid—in fact it is beneficial and many people have learned to drink sour milk and like it.

Question

What is acidophilus milk? What are its uses?

Answer

Acidophilus milk is known as a cultured milk. Acidophilus bacilli are beneficial to the intestinal tract and with plenty of milk sugar they multiply rapidly thereby forcing out the putrefactive bacteria which is harmful. Doctors sometimes prescribe it for chronic constipation.

Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council
219 North Broad Street

Inter-State Milk Producers' Association

Incorporated
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Representing over 22,000 Dairy Farmers
in the Philadelphia Milk Shed

OFFICERS

H. D. Allebach, President
Frederick Shangle, Vice President
I. R. Zollers, Secretary
August A. Miller, Assistant Secretary
Robert F. Brinton, Treasurer
F. M. Twining, Assistant Treasurer

Board of Directors

H. D. Allebach, Trappe, Montgomery Co., Pa.
S. K. Andrews, Hurllock, Dorchester Co., Md.
J. H. Bennett, Sheridan, R. D., Lebanon Co., Pa.

Ira J. Book, Strasburg, Lancaster Co., Pa.
Robert F. Brinton, West Chester, Chester Co., Pa.

E. H. Donovan, Smyrna, R. D., Kent Co., Del.
E. Nelson James, Rising Sun, Cecil Co., Md.
J. W. Keith, Centerville, Queen Anne's Co., Md.

H. I. Lauffer, Port Royal, Lunenburg Co., Va.
A. R. Marvel, Easton, Talbot Co., Md.
I. V. Otto, Carlisle, R. D., Cumberland Co., Pa.

Chester H. Gross, Manchester, York Co., Pa.
C. F. Preston, Nottingham, R. D., Chester Co., Pa.

Albert Seig, Bowers, Berks Co., Pa.
John Carvel Sutton, Kennedyville, Kent Co., Md.

Frederick Shangle, Trenton, R. D., Mercer Co., N. J.
C. C. Tallman, Mount Holly, Burlington Co., N. J.

R. I. Tussey, Hollidaysburg, Blair Co., Pa.
Harry B. Stewart, Alexandria, Huntingdon Co., Pa.

S. U. Troutman, Bedford, R. D., Bedford Co., Pa.
F. M. Twining, Newtown, Bucks Co., Pa.

F. P. Willits, Ward, Delaware Co., Pa.
A. B. Waddington, Woodstown, Salem Co., N. J.

B. H. Welby, Waynesboro, Franklin Co., Pa.

Executive Committee

H. D. Allebach, Chairman
Frederick Shangle
Robert F. Brinton
F. P. Willits
R. I. Tussey

Annual Rural Fire Losses Are Heavy

Losses of both life and property from fires on farms and in rural communities are increasing, says Dr. David J. Price, of the bureau of chemistry and soils, United States Department of Agriculture. Doctor Price is a graduate of the Pennsylvania State College.

Fire losses on farms amount to \$100,000,000 annually, Doctor Price reports, and the loss in rural communities of 2500 population and under exceeds \$160,000,000 each year. This makes a total rural fire loss of about 60 per cent of the annual national fire loss of \$450,000,000. In addition to this disastrous property loss approximately 3500 lives are sacrificed in rural fires, or about 30 per cent of the total loss of life from fires in the United States.

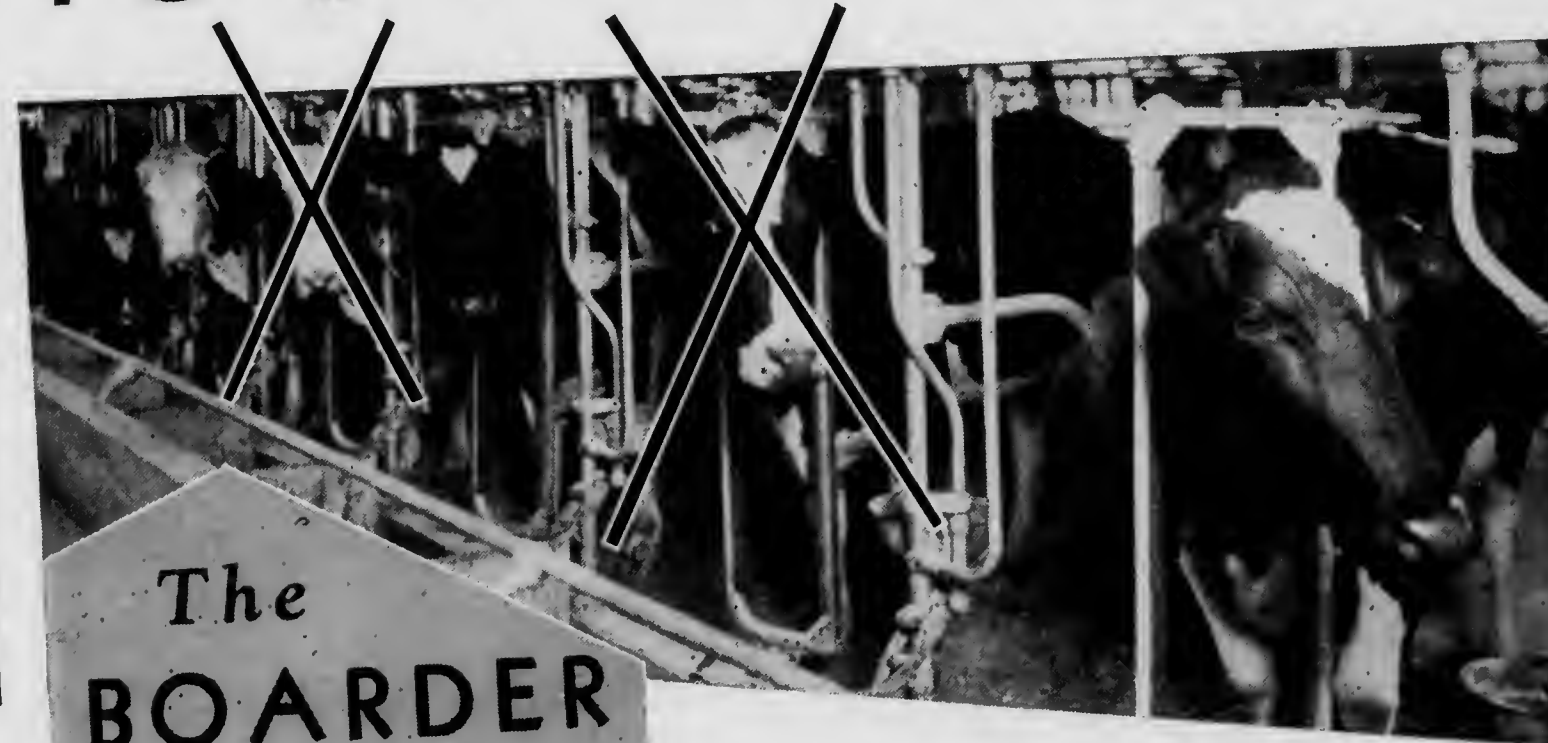
To Our Readers

Of course you read the Milk Producers' Review—maybe not every one of you—but nevertheless you should.

In addition to quoting official Inter-State Milk Prices, it keeps you informed on what is being done in dairying, in agriculture generally and, if you just gave it a few minutes of your spare time, we feel that you will be interested.

And another thing—you know we carry a quite complete line of advertising—dairy advertising, so to speak. Maybe these advertisers can solve some of your farm problems. Its worth the try. Write them, telling them that you saw their "ad" in the Milk Producers' Review—and then shoot your inquiry to them.

Are YOU Feeding TOO MANY Cows ?



The BOARDER COW Keeps Production Costs UP and Milk Prices DOWN!

THE consumption of milk is less today than a year ago — yet many farmers are producing more milk. Milk prices can't go up — they can't even hold their own — with that relationship existing between supply and demand.

Where does the surplus of milk come from? Some say — from the boarder cow. And while she increases the milk supply, she fails to pay the cost of her keep.

Don't waste feed on boarder cows. It is far more profitable to weed them out — feed fewer cows — and put your money-makers on an efficient feeding program. That means — not hay and grain alone, but a balanced ration. Combine your home-grown materials with Amco Dairy Feed to keep your cows in condition and produce milk profitably. Give them the proteins — and the minerals — that you get in Amco feeds of quality and you will be generously repaid for every dollar you spend.

Ask your Amco agent which is the right feed for your needs. Tell him your feeding problems and he will gladly give you the help of our Service Staff of nationally known feeding authorities.



Dept. H-8
Muncy, Pa.

Seven Quality Feeds

All open formula feeds — low priced — and the finest feeds that money can buy.

Amco 12% Fitting Ration
Amco 16 1/2% Surene Dairy
Amco 20% Dairy
Amco 20% National Dairy
Amco 24% Dairy
Amco 24% Universal Dairy
Amco 32% Supplemental

Improve Dairy Herd

Low-producing cows, poor feeding practices, and disease are the relentless profit destroyers in dairy herds. A program of elimination of handicaps and improvements in practices often changes a herd from profit eaters to profit makers.

DRINK MORE MILK

Save Young Pines

Insect pests attack trees as well as farm crops. Watch the tops of small white pines. If the needles begin to wilt on last year's growth, doubtless the white pine weevil is present. Control measures should be practiced. Your county agent will gladly furnish this information.

Change Pastures

Rotating stock on pastures increases production, eliminates waste, and makes better sods. If given the run of a large area, stock pasture some parts too closely and allow others to grow up and die untouched.

USE MORE MILK

Compensation, Automobile & Truck Insurance

SAVE MONEY BY GIVING US YOUR INSURANCE

Our policies furnish Compensation protection as required by the Compensation Act. We protect the employer as well as his employees. We paid a dividend for 1929 of 20%. If interested, write for particulars.

I am interested in having Casualty Insurance for my help and protection for myself, 24 hours in the day. I estimate my payroll for the year at

Occupation

Name

Address

We write insurance in the state of Pennsylvania only.

We Write a Standard Automobile Policy. If Interested, Fill in the Attached Blank and We will give You full Information

Name Address City County

Insurance Begins 19..... Expires

Business Mfg. Name

Type of Body Year Model No. Cylinder

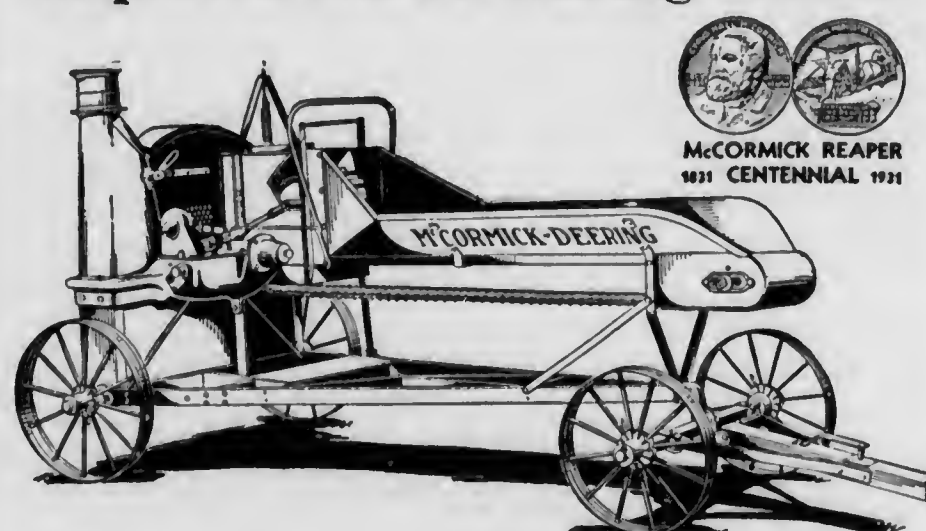
Serial No. Motor No. Truck

Capacity Serial No. Motor No.

Pennsylvania Threshermen & Farmers' Mutual Casualty Insurance Co.

311 Mechanics Trust Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa.

McCormick-Deering Improved No. 12 Ensilage Cutter



THE improved McCormick-Deering No. 12 Ensilage Cutter is the enclosed-gear machine that is making friends by its economical performance. The one-piece, bridge-type main frame encloses the flywheel, cutter, transmission, and apron drive. All working parts are in an oil-tight, dust-proof housing and run in a bath of oil. Gears are especially cut and heat-treated.

To vary the length of cut on the No. 12, merely shift a lever outside the housing. A selective-gear type of transmission, similar to that in an automobile, controls the speed of the feed table. The large, reinforced boiler plate flywheel with eight steel wings is safe at all working speeds.

See us about this improved model that cuts from 10 to 16 tons per hour.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
OF AMERICA
Incorporated

PHILADELPHIA, PA. BALTIMORE, MD. HARRISBURG, PA.

SODIUM CHLORATE KILLS

CANADA THISTLES QUACK GRASS
WILD MORNING GLORY, ETC.

Direct Shipments from Factory at Niagara Falls, N. Y.
For Booklets and Prices Write

JOSEPH TURNER & CO.

19 CEDAR STREET NEW YORK, N. Y.

TRADE
MARK

NICE

REG.
U.S.A.

THE NAME TO GO BY—WHEN YOU GO TO BUY
PAINT AND VARNISHES

Write for Color Cards and Booklet "Paint Pointers"
EUGENE E. NICE COMPANY, Inc., PHILADELPHIA

WARNER LIME

for all farm
requirements

for Whitewash
for Forage Crops

Warner Company

PHILADELPHIA

COWS FOR SALE

Fancy high grade Jersey, Guernsey and Holstein, fresh cows, sows, 1st and 2nd calf heifers, all and blood tested, from 200 to head to pick from. Prices the best. Quality the best. Just 250 head to one party.

Will also ship cows direct on in carlots and allow inspection fore paying. Apply to

Lewis H. Furgason
Windham, Greene Co., N. Y.

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION PHILADELPHIA PRICES in effect September 1, 1932.

Subject to change whenever warranted by market conditions. These quotations are based on 3% butterfat and a differential of 4 cents for each tenth point and 2 cents for each half tenth point up or down. This price list is issued with the understanding that it is net to producers and has allowed the buyers 6¢ per cwt. for hauling charge at terminal markets. All buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers shall in addition thereto make the following contributions and payments.

(1) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from any producer at price listed hereon.

(2) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from members of said association.

(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from other producers at price listed hereon.

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed; for improvement and stabilization of markets and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

Basic price September 1st, 1932.				August cream and surplus prices.			
Test per cent.	Basic Quantity per 100#	Price Per Qt. (¢)	Per 100#	Cream Per qt. (¢)	Surplus Per 100#	Per qt. (¢)	Per qt. (¢)
3.	\$2.00	4.3	\$1.28	2.75	\$1.05	2.25	
3.05	2.02	4.35	1.30	2.8	1.07	2.3	
3.1	2.04	4.4	1.32	2.85	1.09	2.35	
3.15	2.06	4.4	1.34	2.9	1.11	2.4	
3.2	2.08	4.45	1.36	2.95	1.13	2.45	
3.25	2.10	4.5	1.38	3.	1.15	2.5	
3.3	2.12	4.55	1.40	3.05	1.17	2.55	
3.35	2.14	4.6	1.42	3.1	1.19	2.6	
3.4	2.16	4.6	1.44	3.15	1.21	2.65	
3.45	2.18	4.65	1.46	3.2	1.23	2.7	
3.5	2.20	4.7	1.48	3.25	1.25	2.75	
3.55	2.22	4.75	1.50	3.2	1.27	2.8	
3.6	2.24	4.75	1.52	3.25	1.29	2.85	
3.65	2.26	4.8	1.54	3.3	1.31	2.9	
3.7	2.28	4.85	1.56	3.35	1.33	2.95	
3.75	2.30	4.9	1.58	3.4	1.35	3.	
3.8	2.32	4.95	1.60	3.45	1.37	3.05	
3.85	2.34	5.	1.62	3.5	1.39	3.1	
3.9	2.36	5.05	1.64	3.55	1.41	3.15	
3.95	2.38	5.05	1.66	3.6	1.43	3.2	
4.	2.40	5.1	1.68	3.65	1.45	3.25	
4.05	2.42	5.15	1.70	3.7	1.47	3.3	
4.1	2.44	5.2	1.72	3.75	1.49	3.35	
4.15	2.46	5.25	1.74	3.8	1.51	3.4	
4.2	2.48	5.3	1.76	3.85	1.53	3.45	
4.25	2.50	5.35	1.78	3.9	1.55	3.5	
4.3	2.52	5.4	1.80	3.95	1.57	3.55	
4.35	2.54	5.4	1.82	4.	1.59	3.6	
4.4	2.56	5.45	1.84	4.05	1.61	3.65	
4.45	2.58	5.5	1.86	4.1	1.63	3.7	
4.5	2.60	5.55	1.88	4.15	1.65	3.75	
4.55	2.62	5.6	1.90	4.2	1.67	3.8	
4.6	2.64	5.65	1.92	4.25	1.69	3.85	
4.65	2.66	5.7	1.94	4.3	1.71	3.9	
4.7	2.68	5.75	1.96	4.35	1.73	3.95	
4.75	2.70	5.8	1.98	4.4	1.75	4.	
4.8	2.72	5.85	2.00	4.45	1.77		
4.85	2.74	5.9	2.02				
4.9	2.76	5.95	2.04				
4.95	2.78	6.	2.06				
5.	2.80	6.	2.08				

By order of the Board of Directors

Tenth Floor, Flint Bldg.,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Issued August 29th, 1932.

President.

Secretary.

Milk Produce.

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER BY THE INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION, Inc.

Philadelphia, Pa., and West Chester, Pa., September, 1932

No. 5

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION
RECEIVING STATION PRICES in effect September 1st, 1932.
Subject to change whenever warranted by market conditions.
These quotations are based on 3% butterfat and a differential of 4 cents for each tenth point and 2 cents for each half tenth point up or down. This price list is issued with the understanding that it is not to producers and that all buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers shall in addition thereto make the following contributions and payments.

- (1) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from any producer at price listed hereon.
- (2) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from members of said association.
- (3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from other producers at price listed hereon.

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed; for improvement and stabilization of markets and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

Basic price September 1st, 1932.		August cream and surplus prices.			
MILES	Freight rate Per 100#	Basic Quantity Price 3% milk	Cream Test Per 100#	Surplus Per 100#	Per 100#
1 to 10 inc.	.268	1.57	3.05	0.78	0.50
11 to 20 "	.283	1.56	3.05	0.80	0.53
21 to 30 "	.303	1.54	3.1	0.82	0.60
31 to 40 "	.313	1.53	3.15	0.84	0.62
41 to 50 "	.333	1.51	3.2	0.86	0.64
51 to 60 "	.343	1.50	3.25	0.88	0.66
61 to 70 "	.364	1.48	3.3	0.90	0.68
71 to 80 "	.374	1.47	3.35	0.92	0.70
81 to 90 "	.389	1.45	3.4	0.94	0.72
91 to 100 "	.399	1.44	3.45	0.96	0.74
101 to 110 "	.414	1.43	3.5	0.98	0.76
111 to 120 "	.424	1.42	3.55	1.00	0.78
121 to 130 "	.434	1.41	3.6	1.02	0.80
131 to 140 "	.450	1.39	3.65	1.04	0.82
141 to 150 "	.4	1.38	3.7	1.06	0.84
151 to 160 "	.475	1.37	3.75	1.08	0.86
161 to 170 "	.480	1.36	3.8	1.10	0.88
171 to 180 "	.490	1.35	3.85	1.12	0.90
181 to 190 "	.505	1.34	3.9	1.14	0.92
191 to 200 "	.510	1.33	3.95	1.16	0.94
201 to 210 "	.520	1.32	4.	1.18	0.96
211 to 220 "	.535	1.31	4.05	1.20	0.98
221 to 230 "	.540	1.30	4.1	1.22	1.00
231 to 240 "	.550	1.29	4.15	1.24	1.02
241 to 250 "	.556	1.28	4.2	1.26	1.04
251 to 260 "	.566	1.27	4.25	1.28	1.06
261 to 270 "	.576	1.26	4.3	1.30	1.08
271 to 280 "	.581	1.26	4.35	1.32	1.10
281 to 290 "	.596	1.24	4.4	1.34	1.12
291 to 300 "	.600	1.24	4.45	1.36	1.14
			4.5	1.38	1.16
			4.55	1.40	1.18
			4.6	1.42	1.20
			4.65	1.44	1.22
			4.7	1.46	1.24
			4.75	1.48	1.26
			4.8	1.50	1.28
			4.85	1.52	1.30
			4.9	1.54	1.32
			4.95	1.56	1.34
			5.	1.58	1.36

By order of the Board of Directors

Tenth Floor, Flint Bldg.,
Philadelphia, Pa.
Issued August 29th, 1932.

F. S. Allebach
President.

J. H. Dorn
Secretary.

Institute of Cooperation Holds Session in New Hampshire

The Eighth Annual Session of the Institute of Cooperation, was held August 15, 1932, at the University of Vermont, Durham, New Hampshire, during which a thorough examination of the present market trends and of the policies of the Federal Farm Board came in for a major part of the discussions.

The Institute's attendance was a challenge to the depression with its forces of discouragement and pessimism, for 661 persons from 29 states were registered. In addition, it was estimated that at least several hundred attended special sessions where registration was not recorded.

Papers and discussions at the meetings are outstripped in genuine thought, it has reported, and insight, those of any previous session of the Institute.

Considering the questions asked and the answers given during the discussion period, experienced cooperative leaders said, "there can be no doubt that interest in the cooperative movement has steadily spread and deepened. It is no longer an experiment to be merely watched for results." Agricultural leaders now realize it to be a force which they must understand completely and they are leaving no stone unturned in reaching the bottom of all problems.

Numerous organizations held meetings and conferences during the sessions of the Institute. Among these were the directors of the National Cooperative Council, directors of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Association, trustees of the American Institute of Cooperation, New England Council, New England Dairies, Inc., New England Milk Producers' Association, Eastern States Farmers' Exchange, the American Committee of the International Institute of Agriculture and others.

C. E. Hugh, of the Connecticut Milk Producers' Association acted as chairman and Charles W. Holman, secretary of the National Milk Producers' Association, served as secretary.

Round table discussions, held during the various days of the session proved of exceptional interest and many phases of cooperative management and operation were discussed at length. Some of these discussions included the following topics: production control; legal problems; the place and body of contents of courses relating to cooperative marketing and buying associations in vocational agricultural high schools; cooperative purchasing; potato marketing; marketing of local perishable products; fruit marketing and membership relations.

The first days general session of the Institute was given almost entirely to the subject of recent trends and changes in the markets in which cooperatives sell their products, while on the second day problems of cooperative marketing of fluid milk in relation to recent economic developments were presented and discussed, as was also a number of phases of the milk trucking problems. A fruit marketing conference was included in the program of the second days session.

At the third days session the evolution of cooperative purchasing of farm supplies in the United States was discussed, as

(Continued on page 6)

New Dairy Building At Penn State Dedicated

The dedication of a new Dairy Building marks the beginning of a new era in the development of dairy husbandry instruction, research, and extension at the Pennsylvania State College, Friday, August 26, agreed. The new \$500,000 structure, erected with funds appropriated by the state legislature in 1931, is considered by many to be the finest college dairy building in the country.

Presiding at the exercises Dean R. L. Watts, quoting 1930 census figures, showed that the state ranks ninth in the Union with 808,000 cows, stands fifth in the production of 479,930,541 gallons of milk, holds fourth place in the farm value of dairy products to

service to the great industry of agriculture in the commonwealth.

Professor Andrew A. Borland, head of the dairy husbandry department, accepted the responsibility the new dairy building imposes on the members of the department. He reviewed the history of dairy husbandry activities at Penn State since 1890, recalled the growth in number of students graduated to places of leadership in the industry, summarized the contributions of original research in production and manufacturing, and presented the program of the extension service which carries information from the college to the practical dairymen and plant operators of the state.

Robert W. Balderston, Chicago, director

Inter-State Milk Producers' Association refused demand of buyers of milk for a further price reduction at this time.

Arbitration will decide issue. Read article on Market Conditions, by H. D. Allebach, page 2, this issue of the Review, for available details at this time.

talling \$103,901,470, in second place with a consumption of 345,000,000 gallons of milk, and first in the manufacture of ice cream with 35,324,000 gallons.

Further statistics presented by the Dean revealed that the average milk production per cow in the United States is 4500 pounds annually, in Pennsylvania 5100 pounds, in Pennsylvania cow testing associations 8081 pounds, and in the Pennsylvania State College herd 10,050 pounds. Contributing to improvement of dairying in the state are 85 cow testing associations and 67 cooperative bull associations. Dairying, Dean Watts said, is first in value among the various lines of agriculture in the commonwealth.

Dr. Clyde L. King, Secretary of the Department of Revenue, representing the state, paid tribute to the men who have developed the dairy industry of the state and nation and presented the building to the college officials.

Accepting the dairy building for the College Board of Trustees, Colonel J. Franklin Shields, Philadelphia, president of the board, spoke briefly, expressing appreciation.

Dr. Ralph Dorn Hetzel, president of the college, in accepting the building for the college, declared that the new structure is the first of the group which is planned to house the School of Agriculture in its program of constructive educational

of the National Dairy Council and a trustee of the College, brought greetings from the dairy interests of the nation. He emphasized the value of dairy products in the human diet, saying that in times of great economic stress a large share of the expenditure for food should be devoted to the purchase of dairy products.

Speaking for the State Council of Agricultural Organizations of Pennsylvania, of which he is the president, H. D. Allebach, said that the dedication of the new dairy building was one of the happiest moments of his life. He explained that one of the functions of the State Council of Agricultural Organizations is to work for the interests of the College so that, in turn, the service of the institution to the Commonwealth might be broadened and made more effective.

In his dedicatory address, John A. McSparran, Secretary of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, saw in the opening of the new dairy building opportunities for greater service to the dairying of the state through the development of leadership, in the exposing of new secrets made available for the use of the industry, in promoting scientific selection of better types of cattle grown by the dairymen themselves, and in reducing the numbers of unprofitable producers and increasing the production of good cows.

Milk and Fat Records Cut Dairymen's Expenses

The cow that produces less than 250 pounds of fat cannot make a profit for the dairyman, believes E. J. Perry, extension dairyman at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, who bases this contention on present milk prices and the cost of running a dairy farm. It is difficult at present for a herd averaging even 300 pounds of fat to yield a return over all expenses, he says, and there is a need of a weeding out of all inferior animals from the rank and file of the New Jersey herds.

Milk and fat records, regularly kept, are indispensable in eliminating the unnecessary expenditures caused by low producing animals, low testers and speculative feeding. Mr. Perry advocates the establishing of monthly records of milk flow, with regular fat tests on each cow. Reports show that cows producing 9,500 pounds of milk for the past year in the Salem County Herd Improvement Association at only 25 per cent more feed while making 88 per cent more in returns over feed costs than animals that produced 4,500 pounds of milk, he states. During the year 467 different cows were entered in the Association, and of the 326 for which full year records of milk, fat and feed costs were kept 12 per cent produced less than 250 pounds of fat. Eighty per cent of the herds in the Salem Association exceeded an average of 300 pounds of fat. The average yearly production of each Association cow was 7,300 pounds of milk, 327 pounds of fat, while the average production of all New Jersey cows, according to the last census, was approximately 6,200 pounds of milk and 240 pounds of fat.

The mating of the profitable cows with well bred bulls of proved ancestry is largely responsible for the high average of the cows in the Salem County herds, Mr. Perry declares. Culling and careful feeding are other important factors.

Dairymen may obtain milk record sheets and information on the regulations governing the securing of records through organized herd improvement associations from their county agricultural agents.

Bradford County To Hold Holstein Sale

Bradford County Holstein Breeders' 24th Consignment Sale, offering 70 Blood Tested, Registered Holsteins, will be held at Troy, Pennsylvania, on Thursday, October 13th.

The 70 head offered consists of 45 cows fresh or due soon, 15 bred heifers and heifer calves and 10 bulls. All bulls are from dams with production records of 400 pounds of fat or more.

Leading Holstein breeders of Lycoming, Sullivan and Susquehanna counties are also consigning to this Bradford county sale.

Animals from outstanding herds in C T A work in these counties are consigned. This means that most of the animals have or are from dams with high C T A production records.

All cattle will be eligible to enter Tuberculin Accredited Herds. Many are from Abortion Accredited Herds. All will have been blood tested for Abortion within 30 days or sale day to permit shipment into any state.



HOME and HEALTH

ELIZABETH McG. GRAHAM, Editor



Work

*Let me but do my work from day to day,
In field or forest, at the desk or loom,
In roaring market-place or tranquil
room;
Let me but find it in my heart to say,
When vagrant wishes beckon me astray,
"This is my work; my blessing, not my
doom;
Of all who live, I am the one by whom
This work can best be done in the right
way."
Then shall I see it not too great, nor small,
To suit my spirit and to prove my
power;
Then shall I cheerfully greet the laboring
hours,
And cheerful turn, when the long shadows
fall.
At eventide, to play and love and rest,
Because I know for me my work is best.*

—HENRY VANDYKE

The Blind to Have Cook Book

The first cookbook for the blind has just been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. It is printed in Braille, the raised lettering which the blind can read with their fingertips, and contains recipes tested in the department's bureau of home economics.

The new cookbook, prepared by Miss Ruth Van Deman and Mrs. Fanny Yeatman, will enable blind cooks to prepare dishes without relying on memory or outside help for the recipes.

Blind cooks depend on their senses of touch and smell, which are highly developed, and are very exact in regulating the time that the roast stays in the oven and the amount of heat applied to the biscuits. As a result, their cooking is often more uniform than that of cooks who see. Specially shaped containers for salt, sugar, pepper and such staples are used by blind cooks, and they also use Braille labels to guide them to the right ingredients.

"Favorite Recipes From Our Readers"

Chili Sauce

1 pk. ripe tomatoes put through sieve
1 qt. peppers ground
1 qt. celery chopped
1 qt. onions ground
1 qt. vinegar
2 lbs. sugar
2 tbsp. salt
2 tsp. cloves
1 tsp. pepper

Cook two hours, stirring frequently.

MRS. CARRIE M. GROSS,
R. D. No. 1, Manchester, Pa.

Cheese & Tomato Ring

1 can thick tomato soup
(or same amount of tomatoes thickened slightly with flour paste)
1/2 c. cold water
1/2 lb. cream cheese
2 tbsp. gelatine
1 c. chopped chicken or other meat
2 tbsp. salt
1/2 c. cold water
3/4 c. mayonnaise
1/2 c. chopped celery

Soak gelatine in cold water for 5 minutes. Bring tomatoes to a boil. Remove from heat and add cream cheese. Stir until cheese is melted. Add gelatine and cool, then add mayonnaise, chopped celery and chicken. Season to taste. Pour into ring molds and chill. Turn onto a bed of lettuce leaves. The center may be filled with potato salad. Garnish with hard boiled eggs if so desired.

MRS. I. R. ZOLLERS,
Pottstown, Pa.

How Parents Can Help With School Work

(Extracts from an article by Leonore C. Rothschild in "Parents")

The parent who wants to help his child with school work does well to realize that teaching and learning are necessarily divided into three important kinds of work: the actual giving of information, the frequent attentive repetition of details to be remembered, such as names, dates or what-not, and a broad re-studying of subject matter from many points of approach in order to relate to it what the child already knows.

The parent must be careful not to expect too much of his child. Children are not capable of too long sustained concentration. Make your study periods short, and relate the information you wish to give as closely to the child's interests and experience as is possible. And above all, make doing lessons a pleasurable experience and never one of nagging and scolding. The spirit should be one of learning together something in which interest has been aroused.

In helping your child to review a topic be careful that he does not merely repeat words which he has memorized. In drill

mation with no effort to the child. He will learn more about the derivation of a word, for example, if you hand him the dictionary and tell him to find out, and then discuss it with him, than if you merely tell him and let him repeat it. Perhaps the easiest way to emphasize the difference between drill and review is to say that drill means repetition and review means discussion.

Not only must there be a clear understanding of facts, but a sense of their relative values. We must show the child that it is more important to the good of the nation for its citizens to be sure of the powers of the Senate than to be able to recite the names of the presidents in order, and we must make him realize that he is better fitted to be proud of his great country if he realizes the extent and diversity of its industries than if he can name every state in the Union with its capital and not know whether wheat will grow in the same climate as cotton.

In studying he must look for the major points and learn them first, later subdividing them and adding to his store of knowledge the little things between. Relative values and a sense of what is most important are among the most difficult things to teach.

Another way in which you can help your child to review is to make him talk. Some people will feel that this is quite superfluous because many children talk too much anyway, but it is necessary to make him talk sensibly and be able to express what is in his mind. Nobody knows anything if he cannot tell someone else about it. Facility in expression is to be gained first by that clear understanding of facts and their relative values, and then by an adequate vocabulary. This must include not only a good general vocabulary, but a special technical vocabulary within the ability to simplify terms in the subject under consideration. Much can be done to help the child express what he knows if the parent is genuinely interested in what the child is studying. Talk to him about it and, most of all, make him talk to you. For the boy who gets nervous when he is called on, the greatest help is plenty of encouragement and reassurance from his parents. Always tell him you believe in him and soon he will acquire self-confidence which in turn will reveal ability.



School Days Should Be Eager Happy Days

work we wanted him to memorize little details. Now he must use those details and fit them into the great scheme of universal development. He may memorize facts, but never words. Teach review with plenty of questioning. Don't let him tell you that the population of seaports is generally greater than that of inland cities, without asking him why, and if he doesn't know, don't tell him. One of the great mistakes that parents make is their willingness to give information.

From the School-Lunch Cook Book

Peanut Butter Soup

3 tbsp. peanut butter 3 c. whole milk
Salt to taste Dash of pepper for adults

To the peanut butter add 1/2 cup of milk in the dish in which it is to be cooked. Heat slowly and cream thoroughly. When smooth add remainder of milk and bring to a point just below boiling, stirring constantly to keep smooth. Serve with whole wheat crackers, croutons or toast fingers.

Milk Fruit Gelatin

3 tbsp. granulated gelatin 1/2 c. sugar
1/2 c. cold milk 1/4 tsp. salt
2 1/2 c. scalded milk 1 tsp. vanilla

Soak gelatin in cold milk 5 minutes. To scalded milk add sugar; when dissolved,

and soaked gelatin. Heat in double boiler until gelatin is dissolved. Chill. When the jelly begins to stiffen, add 1 cup of any of the following: orange sections, pieces of cooked pineapple, shredded coconut, dates or prunes, sliced peaches or pears, or cooked apricots. Serve with plain or whipped cream. Serves 10.

Cabbage and Peanut Salad

3 c. finely shredded cabbage 1/4 c. salted peanuts
1/4 c. boiled dressing

Cover the finely shredded cabbage with cold water and set in the refrigerator for one hour. Drain and dry thoroughly between towels. Mix with the boiled dressing or mayonnaise, if preferred. Add the salted peanuts chopped, and serve very cold.

What's the Matter With My Garden

Six faults keep home gardens and gardeners from doing their best. They are listed below in the approximate order of their importance, yet any one may cause complete failure of the garden.

These are: 1, failure to keep the soil down; 2, poor soil and no fertilizer; 3, dry weather; 4, insects; 5, diseases; 6, the lack of careful planning so that the sowings of the early crops are not along by the time the first ones are ready.

Naturally, there are certain remedies. 1. Hoe or cultivate shallow to cutting off roots of the weeds, and to vate often enough so that the weeds never get a good start. Never allow weeds to get big enough to be pulled by hand.

2. Save all leaves, weeds, straw, waste vegetable matter to compost, when they are thoroughly decayed or spade them into the garden. 3. Increase the organic matter in the soil so that it will hold more water. Plow your garden in the fall or in spring, and keep all weeds down to serve moisture.

Your Shopping Service

Louise E. Drotleff

Ding-Dong! Ding-Dong! "Can't that I hear the school bell ringing?" claims Mrs. Tompkins in surprise. "Indeed," we reply, "school days are again and with them the problem of packing lunches everyday."

To help you carry out the ideas suggested on this page under "Packing the Lunch Kit," we have been looking for sturdy made enamel lunch kits and thermoses that can be carried to school days and still withstand the many hardships they are bound to get. To our surprise one store is offering a very special containing a half-pint thermos made by a well known concern, for \$1.00. With each of these metal lunch kits they are giving a fountain pen free charge. When you consider that thermos bottle of this size and the box for \$1.00, you can readily see that it is a "find." For those who order there is a choice of colors.

(Note—This article will be sent to you at the above prices, plus a small charge for postage. Orders will be gladly forwarded by the Home and Health Department to the store where it may be purchased.)

"Back to School"

DR. HANNAH McK. LYONS

For three or four years, we have been interested in the covers of the magazines at this season when the schools are opening. And as we have studied the faces pictured, we have wondered why the artists



have felt called upon to always picture the child as not wanting to go, hesitant, with a scowl, with anything, but the joyousness that ought to be theirs and with which we ought to send them off. For sorry would be the plight of every child and home if there was no school.

My second thought is this: when we are all talking "retrenchment" and "salary cuts" another wonderment comes as to why cuts are made in what to some of us seem the vital place for training for real citizenship.

Far be it from me to say there is anything the matter with teaching. But just as my query about the magazine covers was at its height, there came to my attention an essay written for a content conducted by "The Delineator" on the subject of "What is the matter with

the teaching profession and how may its evils be cured?"

Mr. Charles Milton Newcomb, with a broad experience both in teaching and in close contact with business men, frankly admits there is something to matter and then gives us some very pertinent facts to think about. He says "there are two classes of people who ought to have a very special interest in the education of children—the fathers and mothers."

The mothers are interested. The fathers are not.

That is what is the matter with teaching.

Mr. Newcomb then gives some pertinent illustrations saying, "The average run of father can tell you how much 'Babe' Ruth gets a year, but he does not know what the salary scale is in the grade school where his son John attends. He can tell you in detail every stroke in Saturday's golf game, but does not know anything about the course of study in the local high school. He is not interested. He is not 'sold' on the importance of knowing these things."

"In recent years, a new movement has come into being, and in every city and town we now have 'Parent-Teacher Associations.' This is a misnomer; they are not parent-teacher associations, they are mother-teacher associations. Why is this? Aren't fathers parents?"

"This is an age of specialization. Father specializes in getting money. He provides food, shelter and clothing for the family. Mother's job is the education of the children. Lincoln said, 'The Country cannot exist half slave and half free'; can we ever become a really great nation so long as half our people are without a real vital interest in education?"

I have just looked in at a school, comparatively new, with a well equipped Home Economics Department, which was discontinued this year because something had to go. Yet here in that department was being trained the coming womanhood of that community for the finest calling in life possible: that of being a homemaker.

So, our second wonderment can, I think, be answered by Dr. George W. Fraser, President of Colorado State Teachers' College, when he says—"If we have to cut budgets, as we all have to, we need a scale of values now more than ever before. My scale says, music for all is vastly more important than Latin for a few. Art for all beats algebra for a few. Health Education for all must stay when ancient and medieval history are discontinued. The first grade must have the best teacher you can get, if the last year of the high school has to be discontinued. Normally making a school budget is not so hard, but making a fifteen per-cent cut from that budget is the work of an expert. Let your superintendent and not your tax league do the cutting."

"Our taxing system is almost as bad as it could be. Why don't we change it? Is it easier to neglect our children? Many men are wringing their hands and demanding that the state save the taxpayer by seriously curtailing education. If they would give the same amount of energy to the remaking of outworn tax systems, we might get somewhere."

Here is one very definite place that father may have an outlet for his talents; he, too, loves the children and considers them important enough to spend long hours in working for in field, in office, in industry. But, somebody must "sell" him his job as to real values and the place he is most needed.

Our September Garden

Rose Bushes Raised from Slips

The very best time to plant rose slips is from September 1st to the end of October. Dig a hole about 15 inches deep and fill half way with compost material, grass clippings or anything that will rot and supply food for growing slips. Cut slip on a slant with 5 or 6 eyes. Be sure the wood is new and has at least one bud on it. Now plant the slip with at least 3 eyes in the ground. When filling in the earth make sure it is lower than the surrounding soil. No leaves—but all the buds—should be removed so that the strength will go into the plant instead of the bud. The planted slips should be covered with a one or two quart jar and the soil packed about one inch high around the jar. It is necessary that the plant be well watered. After the cold weather sets in the earth can be packed half way up the jar.

Under no conditions should the jars be removed until May, or when you are sure there will be no more frost. When the jar is removed we often find buds have developed on the slips, but they should be cut off so that the full strength is conserved in the plant. Before the end of June your bush will have buds and roses, but it would be best to continue cutting off the buds. If you have planted slips from ever-blooming varieties, you should have roses blooming until frost.

Plant and transplant evergreens immediately. Be sure that they receive an abundant supply of water uninterruptedly until freezing weather. Under no circumstances should the roots be exposed to sun and wind even for a few minutes.

Cut blackberry stems to the ground as soon as they have finished bearing, and burn to destroy diseases and insects.

Packing the Lunch Kit

(Suggestions for sandwiches and otherwise)

School time is lunch packing time! In the scramble which usually attends the first few weeks of school, with its last minute hunt for pencils, cap, and lastly but not least, the lunch-box, many mothers wonder if "efficiency" might not well begin at home with this hurried portion of the day.

One parent, found that it was a help to collect all of the material together to be kept on a special lunch shelf in the pantry. Here she kept her string, oil paper, bread knife and several empty small jelly glasses with tops to be used for canning, semi liquid foods.

"All very well", someone says, "but the thing which bothers me is what to put into the box in these days when everyone is talking about 'balanced meals for children'!"

It's not so difficult at that. Sandwiches to be varied in many ways. A little fruit. Always milk. And lastly, "a surprise", something sweet, such as baked custard or plain cookies, or a few nuts. Prevention is better than cure in the matter of jaded school lunch appetites, and the "surprise" will help in this.



Lunches Need to be Balanced Meals

When cold weather comes, the milk will need to take the form of hot cocoa or vegetable soup. In many schools, it is possible to obtain a hot dish or drink at the lunchroom. If for economical or other reasons the entire lunch is taken from home, a small individual thermos bottle will keep the soup or cocoa hot. (See "Your Shopping Service" column.)

Now, about the sandwiches. Spread thin slices of bread (preferably whole wheat) evenly with softened butter. Have the filling you are to use sliced thin

or chopped or ground, so that the sandwich will not be difficult to bite into. Most fillings spread and taste better when moistened slightly with appropriate cream, salad dressing or fruit juice.

A few of the possibilities in making interesting sandwiches,—not "just the same old thing", you know—are: prune and peanut butter; cottage cheese and pineapple; grated raw carrot and dressing; cooked chopped liver with dressing; bacon and pimento cheese; honey and chopped nuts; peanut butter and banana; cooked egg and celery; and olives, cottage cheese with shredded lettuce.

For "the surprise", beside the various simple cookies and crackers, your own ingenuity will yield many special tid-bits. (Perhaps the small stay-at-home person who frequently has such a wistful look in the morning when the others are departing, be given a feeling of helplessness in the cookie-making.) Sometimes a few thin strips of raw carrot cut either



A Whole-Wheat Lettuce Sandwich with a glass of Milk is a good combination

in fancy shapes or round and sandwiched together with cottage cheese. Again, it may be dates stuffed with peanut butter or with nuts. It may be raisins, popcorn or stuffed celery or even just saltines browned with cinnamon and sugar. And of course the value of "the surprise" lies in the fact that it is always varied.

When it comes to packing the lunch box, the sandwiches should be wrapped by themselves to keep flavors from mixing. Waxed paper is best for this purpose. The jelly glasses will be useful for an occasional baked apple or custard. Pack fruit and thermos bottle in the bottom, and then the sandwiches on top to prevent mashing. A tin lunch box is an advantage as it can be scalded every day.

Juices from pickled fruits add to the flavor of mince-meat and save sugar and vinegar.

Firm custard may be made without heating the oven. Place the cups in a shallow pan and surround them with water. Then cover the pan tightly and set it over a flame so low that the water does not boil.

Household Hints

A piece of rubber hose placed over the nozzle of the kitchen sink faucet prevents chipping of china.

Meat loaf bakes quickly in individual muffin or patty tins.

Sage, mint, and thyme in pots or in a window box make an attractive and thrifty kitchen window garden.

Meat loaf bakes quickly in patty tins, and is attractive and easy to serve.

To remove printing from flour bags, cover the letters thinly with lard, roll the bag, and lay it away for two or three days. The lard loosens the ink, which may then be removed by boiling.

At least one glass of milk at every meal for every member of the family cuts doctor bills and reduces the milk surplus.

To keep sliced bananas from turning dark, cover with any canned or fresh fruit juice, or sprinkled with lemon juice. Use a silver or stainless steel knife.

Plan to Attend

The Women's Own Program

Inter-State Annual Meeting
November 29th

We Want You!

American Institute of Cooperation

(Continued from page 1)

was also further sessions of the dairy marketing and fruit marketing conferences.

The general evening session on Wednesday, August 3rd was devoted to a Richard Pattee Memorial.

The session on Thursday, August 4th was devoted to addresses and discussions pertaining to the structure of cooperation with reference to nation-wide organizations of cooperative marketing and with reference to federal farm board policies.

Dairy marketing conferences relating to the limitations of territory supplying fluid milk and cream marketing and to a poultry and egg marketing conference on the subject of adjusting problems of poultry and egg marketing in depression periods.

Further sessions were held on Friday, August 5th, on the structure of cooperatives with reference to nation-wide organizations of cooperative marketing and with reference to federal farm board policies, while a further session of the poultry and egg conference was held during the afternoon session.

Many of those who attended this session of the Institute are most pronounced in their expressions as to the value of these yearly conferences and have expressed themselves that the field and scope of the various addresses and discussions were most helpful in arriving at a program for the continuation of their cooperative endeavors in these trials of almost general economic stress.

\$36,250 In Prizes Offered At Next State Farm Show

Cash awards to be offered at the Pennsylvania Farm Show here next January 16-20, will total \$36,250, according to John H. Light, director. This prize money is divided among the twenty departments as follows: Horses, \$1,890; sheep, \$3,042; swine, \$2,073; beef cattle, \$5,038; dairy cattle, \$9,630; dairy products, \$238; corn, \$780.50; small grains, \$171; potatoes, \$797; cigar leaf tobacco, \$229.50; apples, \$1,727.75; vegetables, \$386.50; maple products, \$104; apiary products, \$430.50; wool, \$190; eggs, \$464; poultry, \$6,925.50; baby chicks, \$96; home economics, \$1,672.50; cultural arts, \$690; and sports, \$85.

The \$36,250 sum is divided into almost 7,000 cash prizes. These are classified by departments as follows: Horses, 140; sheep, 428; swine, 180; beef cattle, 415; dairy cattle, 457; dairy products, 55; corn, 268; small grains, 63; potatoes, 236; tobacco, 67; apples, 408; vegetables, 152; maple products, 38; apiary products, 122; wool, 52; eggs, 138; poultry, 2,923; baby chicks, 72; home economics, 712; cultural arts, 24; and sports, 6. In addition to the cash prizes, hundreds of special awards will be offered by various breed associations, Mr. Light explains.

The baby chick department is a new feature.

Protect Livestock

The grounding of wire fences at intervals of about 150 feet will save livestock in the field from possible death by lightning, according to specialists of the United States Weather Bureau. Both galvanized iron pipe and steel angle are good for this purpose. Galvanized iron pipe should be cut in pieces about 5 feet longer than the wooden fence posts, driven into the ground close to and level with the posts, and fastened to them with plumbers' clips. If steel angle is used, substitute a metal post for a wooden post about every 150 feet.

Research at Penn State Has Resulted in Important Aids to Dairy Industry

Further research has shown that a normal ice cream mix of low acidity obtains overrun more quickly and has a better body and flavor than a mix of high acidity or mixes in which the avidity has been neutralized.

An ice cream mix may be concentrated in vacuum to double the normal solid content, without gelatin, and kept six months or more at 0 F.

The greenish discoloration that sometimes occurs in chocolate ice cream may be prevented by rinsing the ice cream cans free from alkali or by using paper liners.

Fresh sweet cream of good quality may be frozen and kept four months or more for ice cream making.



New Dairy Building Recently Dedicated at Penn State is One of Best Equipped in Country

The electropure pasteurization of ice cream mixes was more effective than the ordinary holding method of pasteurization.

Skim milk powder of the spray or vacuum roller types may satisfactorily be used in the manufacture of ice cream to the extent of 10 per cent of the serum solids.

The tallowy off-flavor sometimes appearing in ice cream, particularly strawberry, is due to contact of the mix or of some of its constituents with copper equipment.

The storage temperature of bottled milk should be as close as possible to the freezing point in order to get the deepest cream layer.

The deepest cream layer appears at the end of 2 hours at 35 F.

Clarification and pumping cold milk reduces the cream layer slightly.

Pumping hot pasteurized milk does not reduce the cream layer.

Holding milk in bulk after cooling or after pasteurizing and cooling greatly reduces the cream layer formed on milk after subsequent bottling.

The dairy production division has found that the so-called cottonseed meal poisoning of cattle is not due to poison at all but that cottonseed meal in common with linseed meal and certain other feeds is deficient in vitamin A. The trouble may readily be prevented or cured by feeding one ounce of cod liver oil daily or the use of hay of good quality as a part of the ration.

Mechanically cured roughage contains less vitamin D but more vitamin A than ordinary field cured roughage. The mechanically cured roughage resulted in slightly faster growth of young cattle than the field cured roughage.

A ration lacking in vitamin D results in rickets in calves. The work emphasizes the importance of allowing calves to exercise in sunlight, the use of a liberal supply of good hay in the ration, or the addition of cod liver oil.

Grinding alfalfa hay does not increase the digestibility of a ration for dairy cows. Neither does the addition of molasses increase the digestibility of the ration.

After calves are 5 to 6 weeks of age they can be raised successfully on a common grain mixture containing 25 per cent skim milk powder.

Good soybean hay is the equal of alfalfa hay for milk production.

Buckwheat middlings are equal to gluten feed for milk production, while ground buckwheat is only slightly inferior to corn meal in the ration.

An open shed for housing cows results in slightly more rapid decrease in milk

Can't Raise Cow's Fat Test With Feed Alone

The widely held belief that a butterfat test can be increased at will by the feeding of oil meal, cottonseed, gluten feed, corn meal or one of numerous other feeds has been proved erroneous by tests of several agricultural experiment stations, reports E. J. Perry, extension service dairyman at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station.

"The percentage of butterfat in cow's milk", he explains, "is primarily a matter of inheritance, although the diet of a cow at calving time, and amount of feed she consumes during lactation period, do influence the fat to some extent."

"The dairyman, therefore, should select low testing cows rather than waste feed and grain in an attempt to raise the butterfat by feeding a ration that will not give results."

The maximum of Federal indemnity for grade or non-registered TB reactors has been reduced from twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) to twenty dollars (\$20.00), according to the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. The new rate applies to all reactors slaughtered after July 1, 1932. The maximum for purebred registered reactors remains at fifty dollars (\$50.00).

"The greatness of a nation depends upon the last analysis not so much upon its leaders as upon the character of its people. If its people are selfish, avaricious, critical and materialistic, even the best leaders will be ineffective. If its people are industrious and progressive, leaders will reflect the national traits that nation will in time go the way of flesh. If, on the other hand, its people besides being industrious and progressive show enlightened self-interest instead of selfishness; temper their legitimate ambitions with such self-control as is required by ordinary standards of fair dealing; if they are mentally as well as morally honest, and if they substitute practical idealism for an uninspired materialism, the leaders will likewise reflect the national character and that country will go on to its rightful destiny."

Milk drinks as sold at soda fountains must be prepared with whole milk or not skimmed milk or skimmed milk powder. This is the edict of State food officials. Chemists have been assigned to the task of checking up on the drinks which the public buys, along with the expectation that they are getting whole milk.

TO OUR READERS

Of course you read the Milk Producers' Review—maybe not every one of you—but nevertheless you should.

In addition to quoting official Inter-State Milk Prices, it keeps you informed on what is being done in dairying, in agriculture generally and, if you just give it a few minutes of your spare time, we feel that you will be interested.

And another thing—you know we carry a quite complete line of advertising—dairy advertising—so to speak. Maybe these advertisers can solve some of your farm problems. It's worth a try. Write them, telling them that you saw their "ad" in the Milk Producers' Review—and then shoot your inquiry to them.

Farm Population Gains

The increase in farm population in 1931 was the largest and most significant in the 10 years in which the United States Department of Agriculture has been estimating changes in population. For seven years of this period annual decreases were reported and only during 1930 and 1931 were appreciable gains indicated. On January 1, 1932, the farm population was 31,260,000 persons as compared with 30,612,000 on January 1, 1931, a gain of 648,000, according to department estimates.

Milk Marketing Conditions and Prices in Other Leading Territories

Hartford, Conn.

The price of milk for August according to the "Connecticut Milk Producers' Association Bulletin", official organ of the Connecticut Milk Producers' Association, Hartford, Connecticut continues at 6 cents per quart delivered at market centers. This price is to cover Grade "B" milk sold on the one price contract and is based on 4% butterfat content.

Chicago, Ill.

The price of milk quoted from the "Pure Milk", official organ of Pure Milk Association, Chicago, Ill., is as follows for August. The price of milk for August will be \$1.82 net per hundred pounds less adjustment fund assessment and will apply to 90% of basic milk sold. The balance of milk delivered will be sold for 3.5% times Chicago butter flat. All prices apply to 3.5% milk F. O. B. country plants or platforms within the 70 mile zone, plus any additional differential effective on submarkets.

Boston, Mass.

The price quoted from the New England Dairyman", the official organ of the New England Milk Producers' Association, effective July 15th until further notice will be \$2.79 per cwt., delivered in Boston.

Peoria, Ill.

July milk price net producers according to the "Milk Producers' Association", official organ of the Illinois Milk Producers' Association, was \$1.60 per hundred pound for base milk and 71 cents per hundred pounds for surplus milk. 3.5% butterfat content, F. O. B. Peoria. These prices are subject to butterfat differential of 3 1/2 cents for each 1-10 of 1% butterfat.

Detroit, Mich.

The price of milk for July in the Detroit, Mich. market quoted by the

"Michigan Milk Messenger", official organ of the Michigan Milk Producers' Association, Detroit, Mich., is as follows: the price for base milk 3.5% test, delivered to Detroit is \$1.50 per hundred pounds. The price for milk delivered in excess of 80% basic is 62 cents per hundred pound for 3.5% test delivered to country receiving station. Butterfat differential is 3 cents per 1-10 point butterfat.

Baltimore, Md.

Price of milk quoted by the "Maryland Farmer", the official organ of the Maryland Farmer Corporation for 3.5% milk for July is: Class 1 milk 20 1/2 cents per gallon and Class 11 milk 10 1/2 cents per gallon.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

The following prices are stated by the "Dairymen's Price Reporter", official organ of the Dairymen's Cooperative Sales Corporation: In District No. 1, which includes Pittsburgh and its suburban market, the price of 1st basic milk F. O. B. Pittsburgh is \$1.66 1/2 per hundred pounds. Second basic is \$1.30 1/2 per hundred pounds. Surplus milk 88 cents per hundred pounds. First basic milk at the country plant is \$1.07 1/2 per hundred. Second basic milk 92 1/2 cents per hundred pounds and surplus milk is 70 cents per hundred pounds.

New York City

Quoting from the "Dairymen's League News", official organ of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, we note that the average price received for July for Grade "B" milk, testing 3.5% butterfat in the 201-210 mile zone for the net pool price for the month of July is quoted at 98 cents per hundred lbs.

FOR SALE COWS

Holstein-Friesian pure bred and grade.

Accredited herd. No breeding trouble. Everything offered in good condition and an excellent producer. Also offer several good pure bred bulls and a large amount of young stock.

Bauke Jouta or Eugene B. Bennett
GREAT MEADOWS ALLAMUCHY
NEW JERSEY, R.F.D. NEW JERSEY

Printed Envelopes

6% White Perfect Job, Quick Service
1M \$2 10M \$1.65 per M
50M \$1.25 per M

20 lb. Bond 8 1/4 x 11 Letterheads or Bill Heads

\$2.45 per M in 5M lots

A saving opportunity—Don't pass it up!

DAVID NICHOLS COMPANY
KINGSTON, GEORGIA

COWS FOR SALE

Fancy high grade Jersey, Guernsey and Holstein, fresh cows, springers, 1st and 2nd calf heifers, all t. b. and blood tested, from 200 to 400 head to pick from. Prices the lowest. Quality the best. Just sold 250 head to one party.

Will also ship cows direct on order in carlots and allow inspection before paying. Apply to

Lewis H. Furgason
Windham, Greene Co., N. Y.

WANTED TO BUY

An entire herd of cows including "Base". Seller must arrange for transfer of base to purchaser. Price must be in keeping with present market value of cows.

J. W. DONAHOE - Boothwyn, Pa.

Mention "The Review" when writing to advertisers.

TRADE MARK

NICE

REG. U.S.A.

THE NAME TO GO BY—WHEN YOU GO TO BUY PAINT AND VARNISHES

Write for Color Cards and Booklet "Paint Pointers" EUGENE E. NICE COMPANY, Inc., PHILADELPHIA

DAIRY COUNCIL PLAYS

Suitable for Adult Groups

Such as

Grange Meetings
Parent-Teacher Ass'n
Extension Clubs, Etc.

(1) "The Marriage Shop"—A twenty minute sketch; nine characters, 5 girls, 4 boys. In this shop, male and female models are priced according to their healthvalue. Highly amusing. Cost—15 cents per copy.

(2) "A Burglar in the Home"—A mystery play in two acts. Two women and three men. About twenty minutes. Fifteen cents per copy.

(3) "Listening In"—An amusing skit of crossed telephone wires. Two women and one man. About twelve minutes. Twelve cents a copy.

(4) "Butter Late Than Never"—A ten minute rural comedy. Two characters; one man and one woman. Features the need for greater use of butter on the farm. Fifteen cents per copy.

Copies of these plays may be secured from the

Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council

Flint Building

219 North Broad Street

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Compensation, Automobile & Truck Insurance

SAVE MONEY BY GIVING US YOUR INSURANCE

Our policies furnish Compensation protection as required by the Compensation Act. We protect the employer as well as his employees. We paid a dividend for 1929 of 20%. If interested, write for particulars.

I am interested in having Casualty Insurance for my help and protection for myself, 24 hours in the day. I estimate my payroll for the year at _____
Occupation _____
Name _____
Address _____

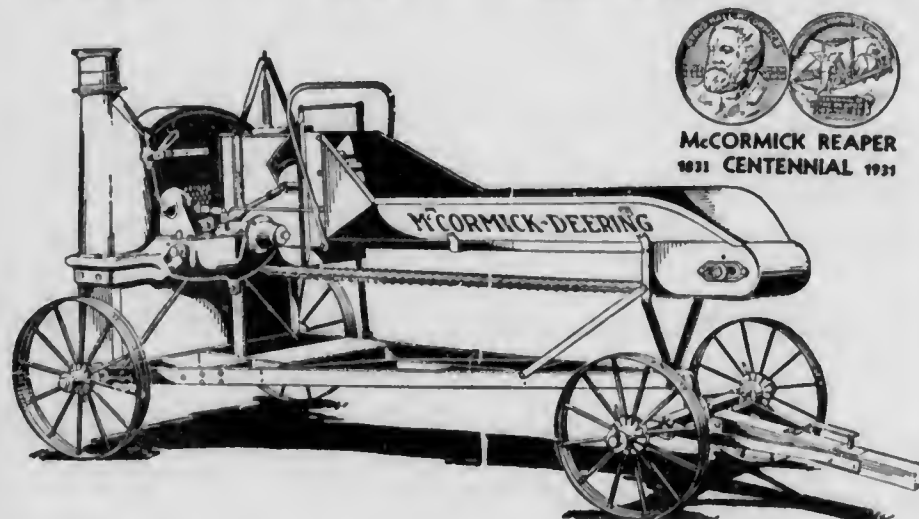
We write insurance in the state of Pennsylvania only.

We Write a Standard Automobile Policy. If Interested, Fill in the Attached Blank and We will give You full Information

Name _____ Address _____ City _____ County _____
Insurance Begins _____ 19 _____ Expires _____
Business _____ Mfg. Name _____
Type of Body _____ Year Model _____ No. Cylinder _____
Serial No. _____ Motor No. _____ Truck _____
Capacity _____ Serial No. _____ Motor No. _____

Pennsylvania Threshermen & Farmers' Mutual Casualty Insurance Co.
311 Mechanics Trust Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa.

McCormick-Deering Improved No. 12 Ensilage Cutter



THE improved McCormick-Deering No. 12 Ensilage Cutter is the enclosed-gear machine that is making friends by its economical performance. The one-piece, bridge-type main frame encloses the flywheel, cutter, transmission, and apron drive. All working parts are in an oil-tight, dust-proof housing and run in a bath of oil. Gears are especially cut and heat-treated.

To vary the length of cut on the No. 12, merely shift a lever outside the housing. A selective-gear type of transmission, similar to that in an automobile, controls the speed of the feed table. The large, reinforced boiler plate flywheel with eight steel wings is safe at all working speeds.

See us about this improved model that cuts from 10 to 16 tons per hour.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
OF AMERICA
Incorporated

PHILADELPHIA, PA. BALTIMORE, MD. HARRISBURG, PA.

Consignment Sale of Registered Holstein TROY, PA.

Thursday, Oct. 13 Livestock Sale Pavilion
45 COWS 15 HEIFERS 10 BULLS

From leading herds of Bradford, Lycoming, Sullivan and Susquehanna Counties, Pennsylvania.
All negative to the Blood Test for Bang Disease, tested within 30 days of sale date, eligible shipment to any state.

All eligible to enter Tuberculin Accredited Herds.

With outstanding C T A or official records or from dams with high production records.

For catalog apply to

R. H. FLEMING, 315 Main Street, TOWANDA, PA.

WARNER LIME

for all farm
requirements

for Whitewash
for Forage Crops

Warner Company

PHILADELPHIA

FLEXO



PRODUCT

Now Making and Distributing

Flexo Dilators, Flexo Salts

O. C. Antiseptic

O. C. Ointment

Make your Fly and Insect Spray from

"DAREKO"
Concentrate

And Save \$1.00 a Gallon

DAIRY REMEDIES CO.
BRISTOL, PA.

Mention "The Review" in answering advertisement

H. D. ALLEBACH
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PA.
FREDERICK SHANLEY
MERCER COUNTY, N. J.
ROBERT F. BRINTON
CHESTER COUNTY, PA.
FRANK P. WILLITS
DELAWARE COUNTY, PA.
A. B. WADDINGTON
SALEM COUNTY, N. J.
E. NELSON JAMES
CECIL COUNTY, MD.
E. H. DONOVAN
KENT COUNTY, DEL.
R. L. TUSSEY
BLAIR COUNTY, PA.
A. R. MARVEL
TALBOT COUNTY, MD.

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION, INC.

FLINT BUILDING, 219 NORTH BROAD STREET

PHILADELPHIA

OFFICERS
H. D. ALLEBACH
PRESIDENT
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PA.

FREDERICK SHANLEY
VICE PRESIDENT
MERCER COUNTY, N. J.

RALPH ZOLLERS
SECRETARY
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PA.

ROBERT F. BRINTON
TREASURER
CHESTER COUNTY, PA.

September 26, 1932

Dear Member:

After being in conference with the distributors of milk for a long period on the selling plan and also on the basic price for the present time, we finally came to the point where we realized that we could not agree with the dealers on either selling plan or price, so both parties, the producers' association and distributors agreed to turn our differences over to Dr. Clyde L. King, who would arbitrate them.

After meeting him on September 11th, he agreed to arbitrate and after he stayed with us for one whole week we finally agreed on Saturday, September 24th to the following, which is his release to the papers:

Statement by the Arbitrator.

"Market conditions must control prices in the milk market as in any other market.

It is important to consumers that an adequate supply of the best milk be always available to meet market demands. To assure this supply the basic-surplus plan has long proved of great service in this market. Under this plan, farmers selling milk for city consumption and producing that milk under standards required for the high grade milk now being sold in Philadelphia receive a stated price for that milk as compared with the price received for milk used for manufacturing purposes. Without such a plan a stable supply for city consumption could not be assured.

But the plan long in use here has developed certain weaknesses which by common consent require correction.

To make sure that the plan meets present market conditions it has been modified as follows:

1. The present Inter-State Selling Plan shall be continued through October, 1932.
2. All producers shall be allowed to establish a new Basic Quantity to be used starting November 1st, 1932, and until further notice.
3. One hundred per cent of the present Established Basic Quantity of each producer plus his October 1932 production, the sum of which is to be divided by two, will establish his new Basic Quantity.
4. The percentage of this Established Basic Quantity each producer will receive will be adjusted as of November 1st, by taking into consideration actual production and actual sales.

All dealers purchasing milk for sale in Philadelphia will be expected to buy on that plan and on those prices.

- 2 -

The arbitrator is given another month to study market conditions before a final decision is given as to farm prices. For at least the month of October, therefore, present prices will prevail to farmers and hence to consumers.

Farmers in the country are hard put to it now without a further decline in prices, save only as that decline in price is forced by market conditions.

Under this modification of the price buying plan, producers have a chance to adapt their production to the market in the month of October. The output of that month and the market conditions resulting therefrom must determine November prices.

Philadelphia dealers for October will pay the present basic-surplus price on the present buying plan for their supply as at present. Effective November 1st the dealers will pay basic price for all bottled milk sold, as determined by actual sales."

Clyde L. King.

We are now giving our producers a chance to make a new basic amount. In other words we are taking one hundred per cent of your established basic quantity of 1932, added to your total production of October, 1933, the sum of these being divided by two will be your established basic quantity starting November first.

Beginning with November the basic average will be on a percentage basis, based on production and sales, as reported to Dr. King by the distributors. You can readily see, therefore, that if you proceed to increase your production at this time beyond what you have been producing in the past you will get only a percentage of the amount that goes beyond the needs of the consuming public. Also if you intend to increase your production during October way beyond what you have been producing in the past or just a trifle beyond, it is possible that you will flood the market, then it will be impossible for your organization to hold this present price. We are putting it up to you producers as to whether you wish to hold the present market conditions and present price as it is, or whether you wish to over-produce and take a lower price. It is in your hands. I hope you will use the best judgment you have and that you will not increase your production of October beyond your past production.

The dealers at the conferences insist that the price should be reduced, stating that your price in this territory is higher than the price paid in the surrounding territories. The organization has put up a real battle in order to hold your present price. We have won up to the present time and will continue to fight to hold this price, but we must have your assistance in the controlling of production. We hope we will have your support and that you will govern your production accordingly.

Very truly yours,

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION

H. D. Allbach
H. D. Allbach,
President.

HP-2

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION
RECEIVING STATION PRICES in effect October 1st, 1932.

Subject to change whenever warranted by market conditions.

These quotations are based on 3% butterfat and a differential of 4 cents for each tenth point and 2 cents for each half tenth point up or down. This price list is issued with the understanding that it is not to producers and that all buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers shall in addition thereto make the following contributions and payments.

(1) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from any producer at price listed hereon.

(2) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from members of said association.

(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from other producers at price listed hereon.

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed; for improvement and stabilization of markets and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

Basic price October 1st, 1932. September cream and surplus prices.

Miles	Basic Quantity	Freight rate	Price	3% milk	Test	Cream		Surplus	
						Per 100#	Per 100#	Per 100#	Per 100#
1 to 10 inc.	.268		\$1.57		3.	0.80		\$0.57	
11 to 20 "	.283		1.56		3.05	0.82		0.59	
21 to 30 "	.303		1.54		3.1	0.84		0.61	
31 to 40 "	.313		1.53		3.15	0.86		0.63	
41 to 50 "	.333		1.51		3.2	0.88		0.65	
51 to 60 "	.343		1.50		3.25	0.90		0.67	
61 to 70 "	.364		1.48		3.3	0.92		0.69	
71 to 80 "	.374		1.47		3.35	0.94		0.71	
81 to 90 "	.389		1.45		3.4	0.96		0.73	
91 to 100 "	.399		1.44		3.45	0.98		0.75	
101 to 110 "	.414		1.43		3.5	1.00		0.77	
111 to 120 "	.424		1.42		3.55	1.02		0.79	
121 to 130 "	.434		1.41		3.6	1.04		0.81	
131 to 140 "	.450		1.39		3.65	1.06		0.83	
141 to 150 "	.460		1.38		3.7	1.08		0.85	
151 to 160 "	.475		1.37		3.75	1.10		0.87	
161 to 170 "	.480		1.36		3.8	1.12		0.89	
171 to 180 "	.490		1.35		3.85	1.14		0.91	
181 to 190 "	.505		1.34		3.9	1.16		0.93	
191 to 200 "	.510		1.33		3.95	1.18		0.95	
201 to 210 "	.520		1.32		4.	1.20		0.97	
211 to 220 "	.535		1.31		4.05	1.22		0.99	
221 to 230 "	.540		1.30		4.1	1.24		1.01	
231 to 240 "	.550		1.29		4.15	1.26		1.03	
241 to 250 "	.556		1.28		4.2	1.28		1.05	
251 to 260 "	.566		1.27		4.25	1.30		1.07	
261 to 270 "	.576		1.26		4.3	1.32		1.09	
271 to 280 "	.581		1.26		4.35	1.34		1.11	
281 to 290 "	.596		1.24		4.4	1.36		1.13	
291 to 300 "	.600		1.24		4.45	1.38		1.15	
					4.5	1.40		1.17	
					4.55	1.42		1.19	
					4.6	1.44		1.21	
					4.65	1.46		1.23	
					4.7	1.48		1.25	
					4.75	1.50		1.27	
					4.8	1.52		1.29	
					4.85	1.54		1.31	
					4.9	1.56		1.33	
					4.95	1.58		1.35	
					5.	1.60		1.37	

By order of the Board of Directors

Tenth Floor, Flint Bldg.,

Philadelphia, Penna.

Issued September 28th, 1932

President

Secretary

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION
 PHILADELPHIA PRICES in effect October 1st, 1932
 Subject to change whenever warranted by market conditions.
 These quotations are based on 3% butterfat and a differential
 of 4 cents for each tenth point and 2 cents for each half tenth point up or
 down. This price list is issued with the understanding that it is not to
 producers and has allowed the buyers 6¢ per cwt. for hauling charge at ter-
 minal markets. All buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers shall
 in addition thereto make the following contributions and payments.

- (1) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hun-
 dred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from any producer at price listed
 hereon.
- (2) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association 2¢ per hun-
 dred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from members of said association.
- (3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hun-
 dred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from other producers at price
 listed hereon.

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for im-
 proving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the
 Philadelphia Milk Shed; for improvement and stabilization of markets and for
 an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

Basic price October 1st, 1932.			September cream and surplus prices			
Test	Basic	Price	Cream		Surplus	
per cent.	Quantity	per	Qt. (¢)	Per 100#	Per 10#	Per Qt. (¢)
3.	2.00	4.3	1.30	2.8	1.07	2.3
3.05	2.02	4.35	1.32	2.85	1.09	2.35
3.1	2.04	4.4	1.34	2.9	1.11	2.4
3.15	2.06	4.4	1.36	2.9	1.13	2.4
3.2	2.08	4.45	1.38	2.95	1.15	2.45
3.25	2.10	4.5	1.40	3.	1.17	2.5
3.3	2.12	4.55	1.42	3.05	1.19	2.55
3.35	2.14	4.6	1.44	3.1	1.21	2.6
3.4	2.16	4.65	1.46	3.15	1.23	2.65
3.45	2.18	4.7	1.48	3.2	1.25	2.7
3.5	2.20	4.75	1.50	3.25	1.27	2.75
3.55	2.22	4.75	1.52	3.3	1.29	2.75
3.6	2.24	4.8	1.54	3.35	1.31	2.8
3.65	2.26	4.85	1.56	3.4	1.33	2.85
3.7	2.28	4.9	1.58	3.45	1.35	2.9
3.75	2.30	4.95	1.60	3.5	1.37	2.95
3.8	2.32	5.	1.62	3.55	1.39	3.
3.85	2.34	5.05	1.64	3.6	1.41	3.05
3.9	2.36	5.05	1.66	3.65	1.43	3.05
3.95	2.38	5.1	1.68	3.7	1.45	3.1
4.	2.40	5.15	1.70	3.75	1.47	3.15
4.05	2.42	5.2	1.72	3.8	1.49	3.2
4.1	2.44	5.25	1.74	3.85	1.51	3.25
4.15	2.46	5.3	1.76	3.9	1.53	3.3
4.2	2.48	5.35	1.78	4.	1.55	3.35
4.25	2.50	5.4	1.80	4.05	1.57	3.4
4.3	2.52	5.45	1.82	4.1	1.59	3.45
4.35	2.54	5.5	1.84	4.15	1.61	3.5
4.4	2.56	5.55	1.86	4.2	1.63	3.55
4.45	2.58	5.6	1.88	4.25	1.65	3.6
4.5	2.60	5.65	1.90	4.3	1.67	3.65
4.55	2.62	5.7	1.92	4.35	1.69	3.7
4.6	2.64	5.75	1.94	4.4	1.71	3.75
4.65	2.66	5.8	1.96	4.45	1.73	3.8
4.7	2.68	5.85	1.98	4.5	1.75	3.85
4.75	2.70	5.9	2.00	4.55	1.77	3.9
4.8	2.72	5.95	2.02	4.6	1.79	3.95
4.85	2.74	6.	2.04	4.65	1.81	4.
4.9	2.76	6.	2.06	4.7	1.83	4.
4.95	2.78	6.	2.08	4.75	1.85	4.
5.	2.80	6.	2.10	4.8	1.87	4.

By order of the Board of Directors

Tenth Floor, Flirt Bldg.,
 Philadelphia, Pa.
 Issued September 28th, 1932.

President.

Secretary.

Milk Producers

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER BY THE INTER-STATE

Vol. XIII

Philadelphia, Pa., and West Chester, Pa., Octo

No. 6

How Sales Tax Affects Cooperative Associations

By H. A. Hanemann

The emergency sales tax for state pur-
 poses upon sales of tangible personal prop-
 erty by vendors in Pennsylvania, which
 became law on August 19, 1932 will be le-
 vied for a six months period beginning
 September 1, 1932 and ending on February
 28, 1933. This tax which will be assessed
 upon sales of tangible personal property to
 a consumer at the rate of one per centum
 upon each dollar of gross income must be
 paid by the vendor. Farmers who sell their
 own farm products are exempt from the
 payment of this tax, and are specifically
 excluded from the term "vendor" but
 every other natural person, association or
 corporation who or which sells tangible
 personal property to a consumer or to any
 person for any purpose other than for
 resale is included in the word "vendor."

In order to establish the liability of
 agricultural cooperative associations for
 payment of this tax, the Department of
 Agriculture requested opinion thereon
 from the Department of Revenue. It is
 the opinion of the Department of Revenue
 that all cooperative purchasing associa-
 tions, irrespective of whether they do all
 their business at a farm or not, must
 pay the tax of 1 per cent on their gross
 sales during the period from September
 1, 1932 to February 28, 1933. As the farm
 supplies which are purchased by the
 buying association are being purchased by
 it, and subsequently sold to the consumer
 (the farmer), the association is a vendor in
 the sense of the sales tax law.

It is the further opinion of the Depart-
 ment of Revenue that a cooperative mar-
 keting association, which sells the farm
 products of its members direct to con-
 sumer, such as a cooperative milk distri-
 buting plant or cattle selling association,
 is liable for payment of the tax if it buys
 these farm products from its members,
 but it is not liable for the payment of the
 tax if it acts only as agent for its members.
 All cooperative marketing associations
 which sell their farm products to distri-
 butors, jobbers or retailers for resale are
 exempt from the tax.

Every vendor, as defined in the sales
 tax law, must file with the Department of
 Revenue on or before April 1, 1933, a re-
 turn under oath or affirmation of the
 gross income arising from sale of tangible
 personal property during the period from
 September 1, 1932 to February 28, 1933.
 The amount of the tax is to be computed
 by taxpayer and paid when return is filed.

Crop Prospects Fall Below 1931 Harvests

Dry, hot weather during the past
 summer in many localities has cut the
 yield of field crops so that the total pro-
 duction for Penna. will be far below the
 1931 harvest, says the Federal-State Crop
 Reporting Service.

The September 1 forecast compared to
 the estimated 1931 production, follows:

Crop	Unit	1932	1931
Corn	bu.	46,916,000	62,766,000
Winter Wheat	bu.	13,315,000	19,756,000
Oats	bu.	23,680,000	28,143,000
Barley	bu.	1,633,000	1,590,000
Rye	bu.	1,588,000	2,025,000
Buckwheat	bu.	2,190,000	3,483,000
Potatoes	bu.	19,897,000	26,549,000
Tobacco	lbs.	42,100,000	57,669,000
Timothy Hay	tons	2,619,000	3,154,000
Apples (Total)	bu.	9,350,000	14,000,000
Peaches	bu.	1,729,000	2,660,000
Pears	bu.	413,000	470,000
Grapes	tons	23,310	30,600

Statement by the Arbitrator

Market conditions must control prices in the milk market
 as in any other market.

It is important to consumers that an adequate supply of
 the best milk be always available to meet market demands.
 To assure this supply the basic-surplus plan has long proved
 of great service in this market. Under this plan, farmers
 selling milk for city consumption and producing that milk
 under standards required for the high grade milk now being
 sold in Philadelphia, receive a stated price for that milk as
 compared with the price received for milk used for manufac-
 turing purposes. Without such a plan a stable supply for
 city consumption could not be assured.

But the plan long in use here has developed certain weak-
 nesses which by common consent require correction.

To make sure that the plan meets present market con-
 ditions it has been modified as follows:

1. The present Inter-State Selling Plan shall be con-
 tinued through October, 1932.
2. All producers shall be allowed to establish a new
 Basic Quantity to be used, starting November 1st,
 1932, and until further notice.
3. One hundred per cent of the present Established Basic
 Quantity of each producer, plus his October 1932
 production, the sum of which is to be divided by
 two, will establish his new Basic Quantity.
4. The percentage of this Established Basic Quantity
 each producer will receive will be adjusted as of
 November 1st, by taking into consideration actual
 production and actual sales.

All dealers purchasing milk for sale in Philadelphia will
 be expected to buy on that plan and on those prices.

The arbitrator is given another month to study market
 conditions before a final decision is given as to farm prices.
 For at least the month of October, therefore, present prices
 will prevail to farmers and hence to consumers.

Farmers in the country are hard put to it now without a
 further decline in prices, save only as that decline in price is
 forced by market conditions.

Under this modification of the price buying plan, pro-
 ducers have a chance to adapt their production to the market
 in the month of October. The output of that month and the
 market conditions resulting therefrom, must determine No-
 vember prices.

Philadelphia dealers for October will pay the present
 basic-surplus price on the present buying plan for their supply
 as at present. Effective November 1st, the dealers will pay
 basic price for all bottled milk sold, as determined by actual
 sales.

CLYDE L. KING

Factors Effecting Our Milk Market

Conditions of stress, which have been
 effecting many milk marketing situations
 throughout the whole country, have
 developed somewhat similar conditions in
 our own market.

Our market for a long period has been
 one of the best, both from the standpoint
 of the producer, the distributor and the
 consuming public. Certain developments
 have threatened to demoralize this situa-
 tion.

The market has been confronted with
 conditions which have heretofore been
 controlled. Unorganized groups have
 entered the field, both small and large
 and have gradually forced themselves
 upon us as active competitors.

In some instances this competition has
 rapidly developed into an all important
 marketing factor. It has grown by leaps
 and bounds and in one instance has taken
 business aggregating thousands of quarts
 of milk from its usual marketing channels.

The continued unfavorable economic
 situation has undoubtedly had its effect
 on consumption and this situation can
 scarcely be changed very materially until
 the economic stress is relieved.

Efforts to alleviate this situation by
 a general reduction of the earning power
 of the working man can scarcely bring
 the result, in as much as the reduced
 earning power is reflected in decreased
 purchases.

Many foods and commodities are now
 materially reduced in price, but the lower
 prices have not been reflected by any great
 buying wave.

Our milk market has been effected by
 two dominant situations—one, the con-
 tinued heavy production, not excessively
 large in itself, but excessively so far at
 the present purchasing power of the public
 is concerned and in addition to the con-
 stant drift of cheap milk from non-coop-
 erating agencies both within and without
 our territory.

This has resulted in an inflow of cheap
 milk which non-cooperating buyers
 could offer at prices below the prevailing
 rate and which ultimately curtailed
 our regular outlet. To meet these condi-
 tions buyers have either had to lose their
 business or meet the competition.

Definite efforts are now being made to
 adjust this situation and by a strong co-
 operative movement, in which all must
 share, a satisfactory solution appears in
 sight, but it will require a strong measure
 of control, both as to the rate of produc-
 tion and methods of selling to accomplish
 our purpose.

Valid Trespass Sign

The Penna. Department of Agriculture
 receives many inquiries by farmers on the
 proper wording of a valid trespass sign.

A type of notice believed to be valid
 when prominently posted about the premi-
 ses, one combining both the warning of
 the 1905 Trespass Act and the 1925
 Stealing Act, is the following:

NOTICE
 No Trespassing or Stealing Allowed
 All persons are hereby notified and warned
 neither to trespass on these premises under
 penalty of a fine not exceeding \$10.00 as
 provided by the Act of April 14, 1905, P. L. 169
 and its amendment; nor to take, steal or carry
 away any property whatsoever under penalty
 of a fine not exceeding \$500.00 and impris-
 onment not exceeding three years, as provided
 by the Act of May 1, 1925, P. L. 440.

Owner or Lessee
 The signature should be in ink.

Detailed announcement of milk marketing situation, Basic and Surplus Plan and Prices to be paid for milk, copies of which have been sent to every member of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association.

After being in conference with the distributors of milk for a long period on the selling plan and also on the basic price for the present time, we finally came to the point where we realized that we could not agree with the dealers on either selling plan or price, so both parties, the producers' association and distributors, agreed to turn our differences over to Dr. Clyde L. King, who would arbitrate them.

After meeting him on September 11th, he agreed to arbitrate and after he stayed with us, when necessary during the greater part of the week we finally agreed on Saturday, September 24th to the following program. (Statement by Dr. King is presented in full on Page 1 of this issue.)

We are now giving our producers a chance to make a new basic amount. In other words we are taking one hundred per cent of your established basic quantity of 1932, added to your total production of October, 1932; the sum of these being divided by two will be your established basic quantity starting November first.

Beginning with November the basic average will be on a percentage basis, based on production and sales, as reported to Dr. King by the distributors. You can readily see, therefore, that if you proceed to increase your production at this time beyond what you have been producing in the past you will get only a percentage of the amount that goes beyond the needs of the consuming public. Also if you intend to increase your production during October way beyond what you have been producing in the past or just a trifle beyond, it is possible that you will flood the market, then it will be impossible for your organization to hold this present price. We are putting it up to you producers as to whether you wish to hold the present market conditions and present price as it is, or whether you wish to over-produce and take a lower price. It is in your hands. I hope you will use the best judgment you have and that you will not increase your production of October beyond your past production.

The dealers at the conferences insisted that the price should be reduced, stating that your price in this territory is higher than the price paid in the surrounding territories. The organization has put up a real battle in order to hold your present price. We have won up to the present time and will continue to fight to hold this price, but we must have your assistance in the controlling of production. We hope we will have your support and that you will govern your production accordingly.

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION
H. D. ALLEBACH, President.

Stealing Farm Produce Is Costly Offense

Stealing farm property is a most serious offense in Pennsylvania, carrying a maximum fine of \$500 and a jail sentence of three years, says the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Reports have reached the Department that in certain sections, "raids" on farmers' potato patches, fruit orchards, etc., are becoming more frequent and destructive.

"The laws are clear and specific in dealing with this type of lawlessness and all farmers should report cases of marauding to the proper local or State police officials immediately", the Department advises.

The General Assembly passed in 1925, the Farm Stealing Act which provides:

"That if any person not being the present owner thereof shall wilfully and unlawfully steal, take, or carry away or be engaged in stealing, taking, or carrying away, any kind of property whatsoever growing or being on the land of another, every such person so offending shall upon conviction thereof be guilty of larceny and be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500) and to undergo imprisonment by separate or solitary confinement at labor not exceeding three years."

Wheat Acreage May Set New Low Record

Pennsylvania farmers, according to August intentions, will plant this fall the smallest acreage of winter wheat on record, the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service indicates.

The plans are to sow 862,000 acres, which with the average abandonment of the past 10 years, will mean a harvested acreage of only 835,000 acres next summer. This would be 54,000 acres less than that harvested this year.

While cutting down wheat acreage, farmers plan to increase their rye seedling. The intentions are to sow for all purposes, 165,000 acres of rye which will be one of the largest plantings in the last 10 years.

Save Old Meadow

Where the new seeding does not have sufficient stand to furnish a good hay crop next year, it is advisable to leave the old meadow for this purpose. Wherever possible, it is a good practice to topdress this old meadow with a high nitrogen fertilizer. Then the available manure can be applied to ground intended for corn.

Milk Marketing Conditions and Prices in Other Leading Territories

Detroit, Mich.

In referring to the Detroit, Michigan milk market, the "Michigan Milk Messenger", official organ of the Michigan Milk Producers' Association, Detroit, Mich., states that the August base price is the delivered amount of each producers 80% base.

The price paid to producers for 80% base is \$1.51 for 3.5 milk delivered Detroit. The price paid for surplus is 68 cents for 3.5 test, delivered at receiving stations. The differential for test is 3 cents per point.

The retail price on quarts delivered to homes in the city is 9 cents per quart.

In Flint, Mich., milk going into fluid sales in August brought \$1.40 delivered, for 3.5 test. Each dealer paid a base price according to the percentage of base sold as fluid. Milk in excess of the fluid sales is quoted at 68 cents per cwt.

In Muskegon, Mich., the August price was \$1.40 per cwt. for 3.5 milk, delivered Muskegon. Approximately 60% of the base was sold. All milk in excess of sales is being paid for at the condensary price of 83 cents per cwt., for 3.5 milk.

At Ann Arbor, Mich., the price of base milk is \$1.43 per cwt. for 3.8 test, surplus is 74 cents for 3.8 test.

Base production during August showed an increase of approximately 8,000 pounds over July. Total production jumped about 25,000 pounds while fluid sales decreased 37,000 pounds.

Chicago, Ill.

September prices as quoted by "Pure Milk", official organ of the Pure Milk Association, Chicago, Ill., are as follows:

The price of milk for September will be \$1.82 net, per hundred pounds less adjustment fund assessments and will apply to 90% of basic milk sold. The adjustment fund for the month of August is \$0.04, making August net prices \$1.78 per hundred pounds on base milk. The operating check off for the month of August was \$0.03 per hundred pounds.

The balance of the milk delivered will be sold for 3.5 times 92 score butter, Chicago, flat.

All prices apply on 3.5 milk, f. o. b. country plants or platforms within the 70 mile zone plus any additional differentials effective on sub-markets. The August manufacturing price paid for the balance of the milk delivered is 3.5 times 92 score butter Chicago flat or 68 cents per hundred pounds net.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

The September issue of the "Dairymen's Price Reporter", official organ of the Dairymen's Cooperative Sales Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., announces that an increase of one cent a quart will become effective September 15th and that the producer will receive the major portion of the increase in the sale of retail Class I milk.

The prices effective in August in District No. 1 for first basic milk f. o. b. Pittsburgh and suburban markets was \$1.665 per cwt.; second basic brought \$1.305 per cwt. and surplus 97 cents per cwt. First basic milk in the country plants is quoted at \$1.075; second basic 92½ cents per cwt. and surplus 73 cents per cwt. In the second district the price was \$1.525 per cwt. for basic milk and 59 cents for surplus. In District No. 4, the price is \$1.25 per cwt. for all milk sold. District No. 5 the price at manufacturing plants is 93 cents per cwt. District No. 6, carries the same prices quoted for District No. 1. In District No. 8, the price is \$1.39 per cwt. for all milk sold.

Peoria, Ill.

"The Milk Producer", official organ of the Illinois Milk Producers' Association, quotes the August price for base milk \$1.60 per 100 pounds, delivered f. o. Peoria. Surplus milk is quoted at 68 cents per hundred pounds.

Receipts in August were slightly higher than in July, but 4% below the August 1931 rate.

Class I milk sales continue to decline, dropping 4% below those of July and 2% below those of a year ago.

Class II sales to dealers dropped 1% below those of July and Class III sales increased 46% over July.

The percentage of milk sales in the market in August were as follows: Class I, 43%; Class II, 28% and Class III, 29% of the total.

The decline in Class I sales in the market may force, it is stated, basic milk reductions.

Hartford, Conn.

The Cooperative "C. M. P. A. Bulletin", official organ of the Connecticut Milk Producers' Association, Hartford, Conn., states in its September issue, that the price of milk for September has been set at 6 cents per quart, delivered at market centers. This price is to cover Grade milk sold on the one price contract and covers milk to be sold in fluid form. Class 2, representing milk that is made into cream, is sold on a basis of 18 cents per pound over the months average of the Boston butter market. Milk to go with the fat, Class 3, manufacturing milk will be sold at 5 cents above the months average of the Boston butter market, milk to go with the fat. Class 4, representing milk that is made into butter and shall be paid for on the month's average of the Boston butterfat price.

These prices are all based on 4% butterfat milk. These prices are for milk delivered at market centers.

Falls City, Ky.

Quoting from the "Falls Cities Cooperative Dairymen", official organ of the Falls Cities Cooperative Milk Producers' Association, Inc., we note in the August issue that Class I shippers should have been paid \$2.00 per 100 pounds for 80% of their base. Grade B milk shippers in excess of 80% of base should have been paid for at the rate of 80 cents per hundred pounds.

Ungraded milk should have been paid for at 73 cents per 100 pounds with no base applied.

Prices quoted are for 4% milk delivered at the dealers platform.

The usual 3 cents per point of butterfat for test above or below 4% was effective. The total amount of milk received in August was 7,693,857 pounds, as compared with May, the high month, when 11,182,932 pounds arrived at the market.

St. Paul, Minn.

The price of milk in the Twin Cities, St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., (Continued on page 11)

OFFICIAL NOTICE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS

—OF THE—

Inter-State Milk Producers' Ass'n Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 29 and 30, 1932

At the Elks Hotel

Broad and Wood Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

BUSINESS SESSION, TUESDAY, NOV. 29th, at 10.00 A. M.

In accordance with the By-Laws, the Stockholders of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc., will meet at the Elks Hotel, Broad and Wood Streets, Philadelphia, Penna., Tuesday morning, November 29th, 1932, at 10:00 A. M., for the purpose of filling vacancies in the Board of Directors, Hearing Reports of Officers and for the transaction of such business as may be necessary.

H. D. ALLEBACH, President
I. RALPH ZOLLERS, Secretary

PROGRAM

10.00 A. M.—Election of Directors. Reports of Officers and Auditor. Report of Field and Test Department. Address by Charles W. Holman, Secretary National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation.	2.00 P. M.—President's Annual Address. Discussion of Market Conditions. Annual Report of the Dairy Council. Address by Dr. T. B. Symons, Director of Extension, University of Maryland.
---	--

WOMEN'S OWN PROGRAM AND LUNCHEON

Tuesday, November 29th

(FOR DETAILS SEE PAGE 6)

ANNUAL BANQUET

ELKS HOTEL

NOVEMBER 29th, 1932, at 6:00 P. M.

16th Anniversary Program

Special Entertainment

BANQUET TICKETS, \$1.50

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30th, 1932

8.00 A. M.—Visits to Local Milk and Ice Cream Plants Visits to Offices of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association and Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council.	10.30 A. M.—General Public Session. Address by Dr. James E. Russell, New Jersey State Board of Health. Address by Dr. Joseph H. Willits, Director of Industrial Research Department, University of Pennsylvania.
--	--

PROXY FOR STOCKHOLDERS INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION INCORPORATED 1917 IN THE STATE OF DELAWARE

PROXY
STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING

Know All Men by These Presents

That I, the undersigned, being the owner of

shares of the capital stock of the corporation above named, do hereby

constitute and appoint

my true and lawful attorney in my name, place and stead, as my proxy, at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the said corporation to be held in the Elks Hotel, Broad and Wood Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on Tuesday, the Twenty-ninth day of November, 1932, and on such other days as the meeting may be thereafter held by adjournment or otherwise, according to the number of votes I am now or may then be entitled to cast, hereby granting the said attorney full power and authority to act for me and in my name at the said meeting or meetings, in voting for directors of said corporation or otherwise, and revocation, hereby ratifying and confirming all that my said attorney or substitute may do in my place, name and stead.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this

day of

1932

Witness:.....(SEAL)

.....(SEAL)

MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

Official Organ of the
Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc.

August A. Miller, Editor and
Business Manager
Elizabeth McG. Graham, Editor
Home and Health Department
Frederick Shangle, Advertising Manager
Published Monthly by the Inter-State Milk
Producers' Association, Inc.

Business Office
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Phila., Pa.
239 E. Gay St., West Chester, Pa.

Editorial and Advertising Office
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Phila., Pa.
Bell Phone, Locust 5391 Locust 5392
Keystone Phone, Race 5344

Printed by Horace F. Temple, Inc.
West Chester, Pa.

Subscription
50 cents a year in advance
Advertising rates on application

"Entered as second-class matter, June 3, 1920,
at the post office at West Chester, Pennsylvania,
under the Act of March 3, 1879."



Every member of the association should be deeply interested in the series of meetings which have been recently held between representatives of your association, the cooperating buyers and Dr. Clyde L. King, who was selected as arbitrator to settle the differences of opinions which had arisen, both as to the Basic and Surplus Plan and as to the price of milk.

We believe, under the existing conditions, that the decisions arrived at were fair and that they will lead to a clearer understanding of our marketing program in the future.

Any immediate reduction in the price of milk paid the producer and charged the consumer has been obviated. Much however will depend on the future rate of production and rate of consumption.

This arrangement we believe, will now be arrived at upon an equitable basis—one that will be fair to the producer and fair to the distributor.

Over production will play an important part as far as supply is concerned and every producer should be careful not to flood the market with milk. If this be done prices will decline and our efforts to hold a reasonable productive rate at a fair price to both producer and consumer will be to no avail.

When we say control production to meet the demand—we believe this program should be applicable to every last producer of milk, without favor to any one.

Under such a program we believe our market can be saved to all of our members and it is in their interest that we are working and concentrating our efforts.

We are out of it again. Daylight Saving programs in the Philadelphia area, as far as 1932 is concerned, is a thing of the past.

On September 25, we went from official recreation time, back to the old established standard time basis.

Our clocks and watches have again been put back on a basis under which everybody will know what they are doing and the mistakes and misunderstandings of "day-light saving time" for this year, at least, are a thing of the past.

Now we can go to it with some degree of understanding. Sun time is again in force and we can quit guessing as to whether it's eight o'clock or nine o'clock. This will help a lot.

The lack of sufficient rainfall has been strongly in evidence throughout the territory on the whole. During the past month some sections were favored with scattered showers but there has been little general rainfall.

Toward the close of the month light showers aided the situation some what but there has hardly been enough rainfall to warrant any great improvement in wells that have been either very low or entirely dry.

We are still in need of a more general rainfall almost throughout the territory.

The question of arriving at a price at which milk was to be sold to buyers and the plan under which these sales were to be made has been the subject of several conferences between your sales committee and cooperating buyers during the past month.

Efforts to reach a satisfactory agreement were impossible. Buyers made demands which the representatives of the producers, could not accede to and the whole problem finally became one which must be left up to an arbitrator to decide.

Buyers and sellers agreed to abide by the decision of the arbitrator and Dr. Clyde L. King was agreed upon to decide not only the question as to what would be an equitable price, but also to decide upon the details of the plan under which milk was to be sold.

The date set for the beginning of the period of arbitration, while originally set for September 16th, was finally begun September 17th. Following this, conferences between buyers and sellers were held during each day of the following week, with a view of determining, if possible, some common ground, on which presentations of the case, could be put before the arbitrator. The arbitrator made his final decision in the case on September 24th.

The problems considered at the request of Dr. King, included: 1. The basic and surplus plan; 2. Area of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association territory; 3. Chain store competition; 4. Terminal market charges; 5. Area of Philadelphia market changes; 6. The price to be paid producers.

SEPTEMBER BUTTER PRICES

92 Score, Solid Packed

	Phila.	New York	Chicago
1	21 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
2	21 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
3	21 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
4	21 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
5	21 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
6	21 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
7	22	21	20 1/2
8	22	21	20 1/2
9	22	21	20 1/2
10	22 1/4	21	20 1/2
11	22	21	20 1/2
12	22	21	20 1/2
13	22	21	20 1/2
14	21 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
15	21 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
16	21 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2
17	21 1/2	20 1/2	20
18	22	21	19 1/2
19	22	21	19 1/2
20	22	21	19 1/2
21	22	21	19 1/2
22	21 1/4	20 1/4	19 1/4
23	21 1/4	20 1/4	19 1/4
24	21 1/4	20 1/4	19 1/4
25	21 1/4	20 1/4	19 1/4
26	21 1/4	20 1/4	19 1/4
27	21 1/4	20 1/4	19 1/4
28	21 1/2	20 1/2	19
29	21 1/2	20 1/2	19
30	21 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/4

Show Desirable Types

Vegetable exhibits attract the most attention when they include only the desirable types for home use or for market, say Penn State vegetable gardening specialists.

Uncle Ab says he finds some truth in every creed, and not all truth in any of them.

MARKET CONDITIONS

By H. D. ALLEBACH

Market conditions during the month of September have not improved as we hoped they would. The consumption of milk has not increased. This is due largely to the fact that the schools have not opened as yet and a number of people have actually stayed out of town on account of infantile paralysis which has prevailed in the Philadelphia area; therefore our consumption is just about as low as it was in August. We are hoping this disease will soon disappear and schools will open and that our consumption will increase accordingly.

We have been meeting with the distributors many times during the past month to consider the selling plan for the future as well as prices. We were unable to reach an agreement, therefore had to call in an arbitrator to help us solve our problems and settle our differences. Dr. Clyde L. King was called upon and came to Philadelphia on Saturday, September 17th. After meeting with him for one whole week he released the public statement, which you will find printed on the first page of this issue of the Review, which tells you just what we have agreed to. However, in order that there may be no misunderstanding, I want to repeat that we will use one hundred per cent of your 1932 established basic quantity added to your October 1932 production and this sum, divided by two, will be your established basic quantity, starting November first and until further notice.

The cooperating buyers of milk have agreed to go on a reporting basis, based upon actual purchases and actual sales and this will govern your established basic quantity for the future. Because of competition in the market, covering both buying and selling, dealers were insisting on a selling plan that would be satisfactory to them and also on a price reduction. Your organization has put up a real fight. It is the first time in its history that the association kept its sales committee in session for one whole week and we have been meeting with the distributors every day during that time, with Dr. King sitting in, when necessary, as arbitrator. So far we have won. We have held you price for at least another month.

We must realize that the buying power of the consuming public has not improved as much as we hoped it would and that we will be unable to increase our production very much at present if we wish to keep a good market for our product in this territory. If the situation should improve and the consuming public's buying power should be increased at a later date, you will, by going on a reporting basis, be allowed to increase your production to meet those needs; therefore, it will not be necessary for you to overproduce at this time to reap the benefits, inasmuch as by the reporting basis you will always be paid on a percentage of your established basic quantity, whether it is up or down. Therefore, it is not necessary, as stated above, to overproduce during the month of October to protect yourself in the future.

We hope that we are going to continue to have your support, along those lines, so that we may continue to have in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, one of the best milk markets in the country.

Butter Prices

The butter markets have, almost throughout the month, exhibited a nervous tendency. Prices have been more or less unsettled from day to day and the market generally have been almost without feature.

Price changes on the whole have been fractional and trading ranged from dull to steady. The use of storage butter was, at times, drawn on quite freely. Top grade have been plentiful in most markets. The better grades have been in fairly good demand, particularly in the eastern markets.

Butter production reports from the various markets, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture, indicate an increase in production, especially in the middle west, where by far the largest volume of butter is manufactured.

The rate of movement of butter out of storage, at the ten markets was in volume, but fell decidedly below the movement of a year ago.

The holdings of butter in storage in the United States, on September 1, 1932, was 107,431,000 pounds, as compared with 104,678,000 pounds on the corresponding date in 1931. This excess, over a year ago of 2,753,000 pounds was somewhat less than many operators had anticipated but the release of the figures had little effect on the market.

Prices of butter early in September ranged from 20 1/2 to 20 3/4 cents per pound fractional advances and declines followed. The top price was 21 cents per pound.

The average price of 92 score butter, solid packed, upon which the Inter-State surplus price was computed for September was .2076 cents per pound

Report of the Quality Control Department Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council

The following is a report of the work done by the Quality Control Department of the Dairy Council for the month of August, 1932:

No. Inspections Made..... 2807
Sediment Tests..... 3239
Meetings..... 6
Attendance..... 470
Bacteria Tests Made..... 68 pl.
No. Miles Traveled..... 32,225

During the month 134 dairies were discontinued from selling for failure to comply with the regulations—54 dairies were, re-instated before the month was up.

To date 238,919 farm inspections have been made.

Statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., required by the Act of August 1912, of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Review published monthly at West Chester, Pa.

Editor, August A. Miller, Brookline, Delaware County, Pa.; Business Manager, August A. Miller, Brookline, Delaware County, Pa.; Advertising Manager, Frederick Shangle, Trenton, New Jersey; Publisher, Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, 219 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Owner: (If a corporation, give its name and the name and addresses of stockholders holding 1 per cent, or more of total amount of stock. If not a corporation give names and addresses of individuals owning 1 per cent, or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities. None.)

A. A. MILLER, Editor
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 4th day of April, 1932.
A. M. BLANCHET, Notary Public.
My commission expires March 9th, 1935.

"America will not remain a good place for any of us unless it remains a good place for all of us."—LOUIS J. TABER.

LATEST MARKET PRICES

The prices, quoted below are for September, 1932, and represent those to be paid by cooperating dealers for that month.
For basic milk, 90 per cent of the established basic average will represent the amount of milk to be paid for at basic prices.
Ten per cent of production, up to and equal to established basic, will be paid for at the cream price.
(If production is above established basic, 10 per cent of the established basic will be paid for at the cream price.)
Surplus milk representing that quantity in excess of the basic and cream amounts will be paid for at the average 92 score butter price, New York City plus twenty per cent.

PHILADELPHIA SELLING PLAN

This price list is issued with the understanding that it is net to the producers and that all buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers, shall in addition thereto make the following contributions and payments:
(1) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk purchased from members of said Association.
(2) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk purchased from other producers at prices listed hereon.
(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk purchased from any producer at prices listed hereon.
The funds so derived are to be used by the recipient for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, for improvements and stabilization of market and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

BASIC PRICE

September, 1932
F.O.B. Philadelphia
Grade B Market Milk

Test Per Cent.	Basic Quantity Per 100 Lbs.	Price Per Qt.
3.05	2.02	4.35
3.1	2.04	4.4
3.15	2.06	4.45
3.2	2.08	4.5
3.25	2.10	4.55
3.3	2.12	4.6
3.35	2.14	4.65
3.4	2.16	4.7
3.45	2.18	4.75
3.5	2.20	4.8
3.55	2.22	4.85
3.6	2.24	4.9
3.65	2.26	4.95
3.7	2.28	5.0
3.75	2.30	5.05
3.8	2.32	5.1
3.85	2.34	5.15
3.9	2.36	5.2
3.95	2.38	5.25
4.0	2.40	5.3
4.05	2.42	5.35
4.1	2.44	5.4
4.15	2.46	5.45
4.2	2.48	5.5
4.25	2.50	5.55
4.3	2.52	5.6
4.35	2.54	5.65
4.4	2.56	5.7
4.45	2.58	5.75
4.5	2.60	5.8
4.55	2.62	5.85
4.6	2.64	5.9
4.65	2.66	5.95
4.7	2.68	6.0
4.75	2.70	6.05
4.8	2.72	6.1
4.85	2.74	6.15
4.9	2.76	6.2
4.95	2.78	6.25
5.0	2.80	6.3

CREAM AND SURPLUS PRICE

September, 1932
F.O.B. Philadelphia

Test Per Cent.	Per 100 Lbs.	Per 100 Lbs. Cream	Per 100 Lbs. Surplus
3.05	\$1.30	2.85	\$1.07
3.1	1.32	2.85	1.09
3.15	1.34	2.9	1.11
3.2	1.36	2.9	1.13
3.25	1.38	2.95	1.15
3.3	1.40	3.0	1.17
3.35	1.42	3.05	1.19
3.4	1.44	3.1	1.21
3.45	1.46	3.15	1.23
3.5	1.48	3.2	1.25
3.55	1.50	3.25	1.27
3.6	1.52	3.25	1.29
3.65	1.54	3.3	1.31
3.7	1.56	3.35	1.33
3.75	1.58	3.4	1.35
3.8	1.60	3.45	1.37
3.85	1.62	3.5	1.39
3.9	1.64	3.55	1.41
3.95	1.66	3.55	1.43
4.0	1.68	3.6	1.45
4.05	1.70	3.65	1.47
4.1	1.72	3.7	1.49
4.15	1.74	3.75	1.51
4.2	1.76	3.8	1.53
4.25	1.78	3.85	1.55
4.3	1.80	3.9	1.57
4.35	1.82	3.95	1.59
4.4	1.84	4.0	1.61
4.45	1.86	4.05	1.63
4.5	1.88	4.1	1.65
4.55	1.90	4.15	1.67
4.6	1.92	4.2	1.69
4.65	1.94	4.25	1.71
4.7	1.96	4.3	1.73
4.75	1.98	4.35	1.75
4.8	2.00	4.4	1.77
4.85	2.02	4.45	1.79
4.9	2.04	4.5	1.81
4.95	2.06	4.55	1.83
5.0	2.08	4.6	1.85
5.05	2.10	4.65	1.87

MONTHLY BASIC PRICE OF GRADE B OR MARKET MILK

3 per cent butterfat content

	1930	F.O.B. Phila.	Receiving station 51-60 mile
January	3.29	7.1	2.71
February	3.29	7.1	2.71
March	3.29	7.1	2.71
April	3.29	7.1	2.71
May	3.29	7.1	2.71
June	3.29	7.1	2.71
July	3.29	7.1	2.71
August	3.29	7.1	2.71
September	3.29	7.1	2.71
October	3.29	7.1	2.71
November	3.29	7.1	2.71
December	3.29	7.1	2.71
1931	3.29	7.1	2.71
January	2.89	6.2	2.31
February	2.89	6.2	2.31
March	2.89	6.2	2.31
April	2.89	6.2	2.31
May	2.89	6.2	2.31
June	2.89	6.2	2.31
July	2.89	6.2	2.31
August	2.89	6.2	2.31
September	2.89	6.2	2.31
October	2.89	6.2	2.31
November	2.89	6.2	2.31
December	2.89	6.2	2.31
1932	2.51	5.4	1.93
January	2.51	5.4	1.93
February	2.51	5.4	1.93
March	2.51	5.4	1.93
April	2.51	5.4	1.93
May	2.51	5.4	1.93
June	2.51	5.4	1.93
July	2.51	5.4	1.93
August	2.51	5.4	1.93
September	2.51	5.4	1.93

Sept., 1932, Inter-State Prices at "A" Delivery Points

The price of "A" milk of any given butterfat content and bacteria count at any "A" milk delivery point may be ascertained by adding to the base price per 100 lbs. milk at that delivery point, as given in Table below.

Base Prices at "A" Milk Delivery Points

NAME OF DELIVERY POINT	Delivery Point Location in Mileage	Minimum Butterfat Test Requirement in Effect at Delivery Per Cent	Base Price of 3.50% Milk per 100 Lbs.
Phila. Terminal Market			\$2.20
47th and Lancaster	F.O.B.	4.00	2.20
31st and Chestnut	F.O.B.	4.00	2.20
Baldwin Dairies	F.O.B.	4.00	2.20
Frederick Dairies	F.O.B.	4.00	2.20
Other Terminal Markets			
Audubon, N. J.	F.O.B.	4.00	2.20
Camden, N. J.	F.O.B.	4.00	2.20
Norristown, Pa.	F.O.B. less 9 cts.	4.00	1.90
Wilmington, Del.	F.O.B. less 30 cts.	4.00	1.90
Receiving Stations			
Anselma, Pa.	41-50	3.70	1.71
Bedford, Pa.	261-270	3.70	1.73
Bridgeton, N. J.	41-50	4.00	1.71
Byers, Pa.	31-40	3.70	1.71



HOME and HEALTH

ELIZABETH McG. GRAHAM, Editor



October Fun!

"A Lot of Neighboring"

"There will be a lot of neighboring done this winter", said a county agent of his own particular community.

What is true of his county seems to be true of farm life in general. Never before was there such wide interest in community enterprises of all kinds as now—enterprises for playing together and for working together. Rural life is going to be richer and more satisfactory because of it all. Through its co-operation for business purposes is gaining a strength it never had before.

It is too bad that it takes lean years to make folks realize that "neighboring" is the foundation for building a good rural life. Maybe they will carry its values into the fat years ahead.—"The Farmer's Wife."

One good way to improve the situation for dairy farmers is for the housewives to be sure that their families use the correct amount of milk for health—a quart a day for every growing child, and a pint a day for each adult.

"Favorite Recipes From Our Readers"

Bride's Chicken Pie

One fat hen, cooked tender. Cut from bones and place in baking pan. Make a sauce of 3 tbsp. butter, 3 tbsp. flour, 5 c. broth, 1 c. milk. Cook until thick as gravy. Season and pour over chicken.

Make a batter of 2 c. flour, 2 level tbsp. baking powder, 1 tsp. salt and 2 tbsp. shortening. Mix as for biscuit. Add 1 beaten egg and 1 c. milk. Drop batter on chicken and bake for about 30 minutes.

MRS. CHARLES KIEDEL,
Hockessin, Delaware.

Stuffed Onions

6 medium onions 1/2 c. milk
1/2 c. chopped meat 1/2 tsp. salt
and pepper 1/2 tsp. pepper
1/2 c. bread crumbs 1 tbsp. fat

Remove a slice from the top of each onion and parboil the onion until almost tender. Drain and remove centers. Chop the onion that was removed and mix with pepper, meat and crumbs. Add seasonings and refill the onion cup. Place in baking dish and add milk and bake in a moderate oven 10 to 15 minutes.

MRS. R. I. TUSSEY,
Holidaysburg, Blair Co., Pa.

The Women's Own Program

16th ANNUAL MEETING

Inter-State Milk Producers' Association

ELKS' HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA

Tuesday, Nov. 29th, 1932

MORNING SESSION

(Meeting opens promptly at 10 o'clock)

Community Singing

"How I Raise My Flowers"

MRS. LEE HOLLOWAY,
Hurlock, Maryland

"A Lantern Slide Visit Among Our Neighbors"

ELIZABETH MCG. GRAHAM,
"Home and Health Department" Editor

Xylophone Solo and Accompaniment

MISS HARSHBERGER AND MISS ST. CLAIRE,
Huntington County, Pennsylvania

"Woman's Place in the Co-operative Movement"

HON. JOHN A. McSPARRAN,
Secretary of Agriculture,
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

LUNCHEON

at 12:45 o'clock

To which all those attending the morning session are invited

AFTERNOON SESSION

(Joint meeting of Inter-State membership at two o'clock)

Annual Address by Our President

H. D. ALLEBACH,
Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc.

(See page 3 for details of Afternoon "Inter-State" Session)

"We know that you have joined the anxious concern the battle of Inter-State" has been waging a livable price for milk, and glory so far gained because we are in our stand. You may read Allebach's account of the situation on page 2 of "The Review." There has been a more urgent need this very moment for us to band together, both as to the channels which we sell our milk, and which we become purchasers. Of us, but ALL of us. Individuals are helpless. Cooperating, our power is unlimited.

"The people cannot come ends by sending to Congress a acute, and fluent speaker, if one, who, before he was appointed by Almighty God to the people to represent them, fact,—invincibly persuaded of in himself,—so that the most and the most violent persons here is resistance on which boldness and terror are wasted, faith in a fact."—EMERSON.

"The secret of culture is to be a few great points steadily repeated and that these few are alone guarded,—the escape from all false courage to be what we are; and what is simple and beautiful; in essence, and cheerful relation. The essentials,—these, and the serve,—to add somewhat to the being of men."—EMERSON.

Your Shopping Sense

Louise E. Drotleff

1 Every housekeeper knows there is a limit to the number of dishes that can be placed in the refrigerator. She knows how difficult it is to keep them from taking on the taste of sharp Cellophane bags will eliminate this. If you put left over butter in one fish in another, you can rest assured both will keep fresh indefinitely. This is just the thing for packing lunches. They will keep moist for days, and let them retain its crispness for at least two hours. These bags are sold for two cents a dozen, and may be washed and used over and over.

2 And speaking of efficiency in a modern type refrigerator, a strong basket for holding eggs is a boon to and convenience. Being made of wire permit the air to circulate, and slide out of the refrigerator with very little trouble. The twenty-nine cent basket will hold at least three dozen eggs.

3—Have you ever tried to shorten a circular skirt all by yourself? You will be pleased to hear of a "self-help" which has recently made its appearance on the market. You simply fasten the "gadget" to a door, chair leg or post with the aid of some powder and a bulb, which are included in the package. A fine line of powder will mark the length. It will be fifty cents well you invest in this hemmer.

Note—These articles will be sent to you at the above prices, plus a small charge for postage. Orders will be gladly forwarded to the Home and Health Department to the place where they may be purchased.

OFFICERS

H. D. ALLEBACH
PRESIDENT
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PA.

FREDERICK SHANGLE
VICE PRESIDENT
MERCER COUNTY, N. J.

I. RALPH ZOLLERS
SECRETARY
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PA.

ROBERT F. BRINTON
TREASURER
CHESTER COUNTY, PA.

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION, INC.

FLINT BUILDING, 219 NORTH BROAD STREET

PHILADELPHIA

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

H. D. ALLEBACH
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PA.
FREDERICK SHANGLE
MERCER COUNTY, N. J.
ROBERT F. BRINTON
CHESTER COUNTY, PA.
FRANK P. WILLITS
DELAWARE COUNTY, PA.
A. B. WADDINGTON
SALEM COUNTY, N. J.
E. NELSON JAMES
CECIL COUNTY, MD.
E. H. DONOVAN
KENT COUNTY, DEL.
R. I. TUSSEY
BLAIR COUNTY, PA.
A. R. MARVEL
TALBOT COUNTY, MD.

To Our Members

DEAR MEMBER:

Finding that the production of milk was increasing to such an extent over that of September, that it became a burden on the market, it was felt that a conference be held to-day with the distributors and Dr. Clyde L. King as Milk Arbitrator, to go over the situation and give it due consideration.

After being in conference all afternoon the Arbitrator finally made the following statement, which you will find below.

We do hope that our members will heed the warning and hold their production in line to meet market demands as outlined in his statement.

H. D. Allebach
PRESIDENT.

Statement by the Arbitrator

A marked increase in production has followed the announcement made on October 1st, giving the producers an opportunity to count October production as half of their basic for next year, reduced by whatever percent is necessary in order to make basic production equal basic sales, so that the dealers will pay basic price for all the milk they put into their bottles, no more and no less.

For the first two weeks in October, production increased about fourteen percent over that of September 30th.

To meet this market situation the conference to-day agreed that for the last two weeks in October the dealers would pay basic price for eighty percent of the present established basic, in lieu of the ninety percent to be paid for during the first two weeks in October, in which is included ten percent for cream.

In the hope that the market will not be unduly flooded, notice is given now that the conference will give consideration at its next meeting to be held during the last week in October to two additional changes in the Basic-Surplus Plan.

The first of these is to the extent that October production must be cut back for those producers who produce in October an increase in excess of the average production in the market. This ruling may be found to be necessary to keep for the steady producers their fair share in the market.

The second change that may be considered is a ruling that a producer must keep his production up to something like a reasonable percent of his basic in order to hold it.

Much of the present excess production of milk has come from those producers who for many months have produced far below their basic allowance.

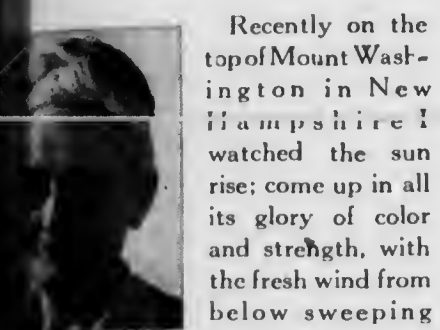
Price conferences will continue and results must be determined by the trend in production and in sales.

Dr. Clyde L. King

October 14, 1932.

Stones in the Way of Progress

DR. HANNAH McK. LYONS



Recently on the top of Mount Washington in New Hampshire I watched the sun rise; come up in all its glory of color and strength, with the fresh wind from below sweeping my cheek. The

ness of the wind, the majesty and of the sun seemed to talk to me the mystery, of some ideals; and with up breath I seem to have breathed faith that means a new life, a new nation.

Below you the mist and clouds hid little towns, and here men were spending their days in vain trying and striving for the light, while they miss the great of the mountain top above.

Here another issue of The Review was you, the great test of election will be passed. No doubt, as in other times, will hear from the politicians, "Well, women did that." For we are told the professional politicians cannot tell the women will do. I well recall a years ago a woman very keenly interested in the outcome of an election said to political leaders, "This year I think election will go our way." With a smile, his reply was, "and I know it not." And true to his knowing it did as he predicted. Not so today, for it well known women will not vote for a man of immoral life or for a dishonest man. It is not infrequent to hear as election approaches, "The women don't like him," or "He'll be sure of a heavy vote."

Could that we might all stand on the heights this year until our vision could be freed of the fret and worries of the grind and we could think clearly and truly.

There is a type of woman who demands facts of the candidates and votes according to the information learned. She may be credited with having "prejudice" and carrying them to the ballot box. Yet the accusation is made merely because she "conforms to few or none of the political rules, because she is not a

slavish follower of party, but rather of principle; and as she seldom or never expects anything of politics, she is beyond bribery."

Stand on the heights until our vision is cleared and we are as nearly right as it is possible for humanity to be. Would we not like in some way to be able to aid in giving every man a job, that his courage and manhood may be at its best, and be no longer need the "food relief orders." Would we not like to aid in finding a solution for warehouses bursting with grain and fruit rotting in orchards while people go hungry? A solution for the low price of farm products and poor systems of taxation that the farmer and his family might enjoy the fruit of their labor? Would we not like to see our fine roads rescued from a traffic gone insane with rush and clamor, that the suffering and sorrow brought about by the 50,900 accidents by automobiles in 18 months might be eliminated? And too, would we not like to help a state, an entire country wipe away the stain of corruption in high and low places, and arise Phoenix-like, with renewed vigor and youth, from the ashes of the old decay?

But I hear you say that this all is not our fault; that we women can do nothing about it? Surely we cannot avoid the guilt if we stay at home. Women cannot plead that "they do not know how to vote." We were taught in the same schools, the same classes, with our men; with them we had our lessons in Civil Government, the Constitution of the United States; and too, we have the same opportunities to learn the character of the men who are seeking office.

"Our state will never become a place we can be proud to claim as our home until every stay-at-home voter is willing to come out and do his or her duty toward righting the conditions we are facing today."

"Think clearly which candidates represent clean citizenship and honorable dealing. Do not be misled by clamor and vain out-pourings. Cast your ballot for the right as you see it. But above all, be sure you have not cast a stone in the way of progress and reform by staying at home on Election Day."



Our Garden in October

Plants transplant better during this month than if moved in the spring.

This is the time to make geranium cuttings, which should be made before a slight frost.

Perennial clumps may be divided and replanted now.

Vegetables are best planted now, but should be moved until November.

Friends who promised to share any seed-blooming bulbs with you are reminded of this fact now.

My Neighbor Says

Paper towels are useful to drain foods fried in deep fat or to grease cake tins and molds.

If baked potatoes are split or pricked as soon as they are cooked, they are not likely to be soggy.

For a sweet-flavored cottage cheese the milk should sour rapidly.

Put an inch or two of adhesive tape on each corner of the bed springs and save many tears in the sheets.

Milk may be substituted for water in poaching eggs. This makes the eggs more delicious and gives them added food value.

Place a dry tumbler over the salt shaker to keep the salt dry between meals.

Save the egg beater from rust by washing only the blades.

Free Home Courses

A number of correspondence courses in Home Economics subjects are offered to residents of the state by Pennsylvania State College at State College, Pennsylvania.

The course on "Garment Making" takes up the making of simple undergarments. Each lesson after the first involves the making of a complete full-size piece of wearing apparel.

"House Furnishing" consists of seven lessons and considers plans for the home, equipment and arrangement of the efficient kitchen, with some consideration of every part of the home for comfort and attractiveness.

A six lesson course is offered in "Table Service." It gives exact directions for table service for the family and for guests, with some of the finer points in menu planning and for organization in serving a large number of people as in grange and community suppers.

"Home Floriculture" consists of nine lessons, and treats of the common annual and perennial plants and some of the shrubs most easily grown. There is a lesson on roses and one on home plants.

Under the Strain

"Men in authority everywhere have been laboring under a tremendous strain in these heart-breaking times, and are still."

"The leaders of our Co-ops have not escaped this condition, this situation. The farmer's return for his products has been ruinously small, below the cost of producing them. . . . Enemies of the cooperative union of farmers have been making use of this opportunity. Are doing it in our midst right now. Let us be careful. Let's do our own thinking."

"Above all, let us continue, wherever possible, to support the organizations that handle the marketing of our products. Without them, in a country filled with surpluses, we would be utterly at the mercy of companies and markets where we could have no slightest word to say."

"And those of you who can forget your own troubles to do it, drop a word of confidence and cheer, now and then, to the men you have placed in the hard positions of authority in your associations."

"I help those men to do their best for you." Farm Bureau News, British Columbia.

Chicken and Waffle Dinners Bring City Business Into Farm Home



Mrs. S. U. Troutman

The old saying that the world will make a path to your door if you have something it wants, has been proven to be true in the case of Mrs. S. U. Troutman, of Bedford, Pennsylvania, wife of one of our "Inter-State" Directors.

Mrs. Troutman lives in Bedford County out in the real country, but this fact has been no drawback to the business she and her daughter-in-law have built up, of serving delicious old-fashioned chicken dinners to groups and individuals from nearby towns and the larger city of Altoona. For her guests must feel that the kind of dinner which is served is ample repayment for their trip. For they began finding their way to her home in the days of four horse sleigh riding, long before automobiles came along, making long distances seem short.

"Dinners are served by reservation only", says Mrs. Troutman, who feels that this is the only possible way to either be prepared for the large numbers she is sometimes called upon to serve, or to avoid the wastefulness of extra food.

"We do not attempt to serve a fancy meal, with several courses. I do not even have soup. But the chickens are our own, cooked in the old-fashioned slow way which makes them meltingly tender. And we have plenty of vegetables, fresh from our farm during the summer, and our own canning during the winter. And as many waffles as our guests can eat."

The Troutman home is of average size, yet it has been adapted to hold an amazing number of people. Two front living rooms and the family dining room are all used, with small tables for serving meals. Overflow in the summer is occasionally placed in an immaculate attractive gray winter kitchen. In this way, several dozen people are readily accommodated at one time, and on one occasion a group of seventy-five was served.

The waffles are made in the basement on oil stoves and hurried piping hot straight onto the tables. One of the men in the family has a skillful hand with the waffle iron. The ice cream which is the grand climax to the dinner is also made in the basement.

Mrs. Troutman has wisely reduced the price of her dinners to a dollar, as she realized that those who readily paid more for them a few years ago, cannot now afford to do so. She has thus been able to keep her customers, and made it possible for them to continue to have her dinners. Organizations and clubs frequently come back to her year after year for some special social meeting, and follow the dinner by playing bridge.

Mrs. Troutman is sharing her recipe for fried chicken, which has proved so unfailingly popular, with the readers of



The Troutman Home and Farm Buildings

the "Home and Health Department." This recipe is one good reason for a good business!

Old-Fashioned Fried Chicken

Cut chicken in sections. Roll in flour and place in pan with good grade lard and butter (I use my own home-rendered lard and butter; three-fourths lard to one-fourth butter). Fry until a golden brown. Add sufficient water to permit cooking for an hour and a half. Cover and place on back part of stove to simmer slowly. Allow two full hours for entire process. This method gives deliciously tender fried chicken.

Commodity Prices Continue Advance*

Business remains under the influence of midsummer dullness, and the weekly statistics assembled by the Department of Commerce reveal some further slackening in several lines of activity. Industries producing consumers' goods continue to make the best relative showing, and recent reports from the shoe and textile industries, particularly, have been encouraging. However, the heavy industries have failed to make progress.

Weekly indicators continue to reflect the improved tone in commodity and security markets. Prices of numerous commodities, particularly important farm products, have extended their advance.

Weekly business indicators follow:

(Weekly average 1923-25=100)			
PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION			
	1932	1932	1931
	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.
	13	6	15
Bituminous coal production (daily average).....	43.7	68.4	
Cattle receipts.....	63.0	*60.4	75.3
Cotton receipts.....	36.9	46.2	18.5
Freight-car loadings.....	51.7	77.5	
Hog receipts.....	55.8	*56.2	53.5
Petroleum production (daily average).....	104.3	120.0	
Steel ingot production.....	18.4	43.4	
Wheat receipts.....	142.1	162.3	

WHOLESALE PRICES			
Fisher's Index (1926=100)			
	1932	1932	1931
	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.
	13	6	15
All commodities (120).....	61.9	61.1	69.5
Agricultural products (30).....	47.4	46.4	59.0
Non-agricultural products (90).....	63.0	62.6	72.5
Copper, electrolytic.....	37.7	36.2	52.9
Cotton, middling, New York.....	26.5	22.1	25.7
Iron and steel composite.....	70.9	71.2	75.0
Wheat, No. 2 red, Kansas City.....	38.0	35.7	34.1

FINANCE			
	1932	1932	1931
	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.
	13	6	15
Bank debts outside New York City (daily average).....	54.3	66.8	81.5
Bank loans (Fed. Res. member banks).....	87.8	88.0	114.8
Bond prices (daily average).....	87.3	84.5	104.7
Business failures.....	164.6	149.6	110.8

INTEREST RATES			
	1932	1932	1931
	Aug.	Aug.	Aug.
	13	6	15
Call money (daily average).....	48.5	48.5	36.4
Time money (daily average).....	34.3	33.4	34.3
Money in circulation (daily average).....	117.9	118.2	101.3
Net demand deposits.....	89.4	89.0	110.6

*Public Ledger Bureau.

Decisions Reached On Pure Food Questions

The bureau of foods and chemistry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, has announced certain decisions on pure food questions as a result of recommendations made at a recent meeting of consulting chemists.

The use of artificial coloring in cottage or cheddar cheese, even if labelled, has been declared unlawful.

Rabbit meat can not be used in the form of sausage if mixed with beef or pork, but when used alone, it can be made into sausage and sold under the label "rabbit meat sausage."

Similarly, frankfurters composed of a mixture of meat and fish can not be sold under the Sausage Law. However, if made entirely from fish, it can be sold, if properly labelled.

The pure foods officials are now working on satisfactory standards for apple butter so that the use of apple culls, pomice, cores and apple skins can be prevented.

"Real Pennsylvania apple butter should be made entirely from fresh or evaporated apples", they explain.

The monthly report of pure foods work indicates that cooperative arrangements have been made with the National Pecan Distribution Association to prevent the shipment of unfilled and diseased pecan nuts into Pennsylvania this fall.

Canadians who are among the champion butter eaters of the world, are increasing their lead. From 1928 to 1931 the butter consumption in Canada per capita increased from 28.54 to 30.24 pounds. In the same period there was a slight decrease in the per capita consumption of cheese.

Uncle Ab says it doesn't hurt anybody to have to tighten his belt a bit. Most of 'em are too big anyway.

Future Farmers Week Champions Selected

Winners of three contests at the recent Future Farmers Week at the Pennsylvania State College will represent the State in national and regional contests, Professor H. C. Parkinson, head of the department of rural education at the college, announces.

Stanley Watts, Millville, Columbia County; Russell Brown, Fawn Township, York County, and William Drennen, Cochranville, Chester County, who placed first, second, and third in the livestock judging contest will compete in the national contest at the American Royal Livestock Exposition, Kansas City.

Keystone representatives in the regional contest at the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield, Mass., will be Snively Garber, West Lampeter, Lancaster County; Donald Snyder, Lycoming County, and Jaye Youke, St. Thomas, Franklin County, who placed in this order in the dairy cattle judging.

Lee Brackenstose, Lebanon County, public speaking contest winner, will enter the regional competition at Springfield, Mass.

Other winners in the state-wide contests for vocational agricultural students were the Fawn Township team in livestock judging, Youngsville, Warren County, team in dairy cattle judging, the Canton school team in poultry judging, William Fredd, of Oxford, high individual poultry judge, and Ray Wakeley, North East, winner of the farm mechanics contest.

Many Part-Time Farmers in Pennsylvania

Once the greatest grain-producing State in America, Pennsylvania now has only 3,000 farms where cash grain crops are the principal source of income, according to a Federal Census report just released.

Instead of grain, Pennsylvania has developed a leading position in dairying and poultry keeping with one out of every three farms specializing in one or the other of these enterprises. The great dairy counties according to percentage of farms specializing in this business are: Bradford, Centre, Chester, Crawford, Potter, Susquehanna, Tioga, Warren, Wayne and Wyoming. Some idea of the wide spread shift to dairying is indicated by the fact that approximately 26 per cent of the farms in Pennsylvania are now classed as dairy farms compared with only 15 per cent thirty years ago.

Next to the general and dairy classes, the most prevalent type in the Commonwealth is the part-time farmer who is classified as such because he spends 150 days or more in non-farming occupations. Part-time farmers are now scattered throughout the Commonwealth, being especially prevalent in Centre, Clearfield and Fayette Counties.

Other interesting facts brought out by the 1930 Census include: (1) Farm products used by the farm families total approximately \$50,000,000 annually; (2) Forest products sold by farmers equal \$4,750,000 each year; (3) Farmers in Pennsylvania secure as receipts from boarders and lodgers \$2,275,000 a year, these receipts being especially high in Pike, Monroe and Wayne Counties.

The division of the 172,419 farms of the State into the various types, based upon principal source of income, is as follows: General, 50,959; cash-grain, 3,057; crop-specialty, 7,975; fruit, 2,182; truck, 2,206; dairy, 43,380; animal-specialty, 3,103; stock-ranch, 30; poultry, 11,982; self-sufficing, 16,073; abnormal, 23,287; institution or country estate, 417; part-time, 21,217; boarding and lodging, 456; forest-products, 827; unclassified, 6,555.

Trench Silo An Economy In Storing Succulent Feed

New Jersey farmers not equipped with a silo will find the trench silo an economical method of storing feed, for it not only presents one of the easiest and most natural methods of preserving live stock feed but it prevents heavy losses from exposure of the silage to rain, sun, air and soil, advises Prof. E. R. Gross, chief of agricultural engineering at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station.

"Many of the leading agricultural states are making extensive use of this inexpensive method of preserving succulent feed for the dairy herd", he says. "A recent report from Nebraska shows that 99 of 100 farmers who reported on the trench silo found it a profitable expenditure of labor and an excellent investment considering the small amount of construction material needed.

"Silage that is to be cured is cut into small pieces and deposited in the place in which it is to be stored. Natural activities take care of the rest of the process, and packing, fermenting, heating and final curing follow. A large heap of silage exposed to the weather without the protection of walls or a roof will cure, but the loss around the outside of the heap where the material has been exposed to air, sun, rain and soil will be enormous. Since the silo is an air-tight container it will prevent these losses, but it must have strong, smooth, air-tight walls. It is usually cylindrical in form, exposing only a small area of silage to the air at the top.

"The trench with smooth walls and bottom has all the qualities of a silo but a greater top exposure. This disadvantage is overcome by the use of a covering of soil laid upon a mat of straw or hay, and if the straw matting used is at least two feet thick the soil covering may be omitted. The walls of the trench should be nearly vertical, their upper edges protected by a curb of logs, planks, stones or concrete. If the soil is loose, shoring may also be necessary to prevent the walls from caving in. A roof furnishes some protection but is not necessary."

Poultry Inspections Pass Million Mark

More than a million chickens have been inspected and classified for production and breed type by representatives of the bureau of markets, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, since the beginning of the poultry standardization work several years ago, a report from the Bureau indicates.

Last spring, poultrymen who cooperated in the work, had more than 200,000 hens and pullets from which quality baby chicks were produced.

"Quality stock has been of great importance during the present conditions", poultry specialists of the bureau explain. "In addition to the premium obtained for hatching eggs, poultrymen have birds that produced annually approximately three dozen eggs each more than the average for the State. This additional production frequently is the difference between profit and loss.

"This standardization work of the Bureau has been so widely accepted by poultrymen that the receipt from fees charged practically cover the cost."

Store Seeds Safely

Store vegetable seeds saved from the home garden in a dry, cool room, away from mice and in sealed packages if possible, garden specialists of the Pennsylvania State College recommend. Dampness is especially damaging to the life of seeds.

Farm Prices Steady Don't Delay Work On Milk Houses

Farm prices held relatively steady during early August after the June-July advance, according to reports made by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

Eggs, butter, wheat, corn, hogs, hay advanced slightly while buckwheat, oats, potatoes, apples, beef cattle, and chickens dropped somewhat since the July 15 level.

The price index stood on August 15 at 69, four points above the low point of the year reached on June 15.

The price situation during the three months follows:

Commodity	June 15	July 15	Aug. 15
Eggs per doz.....	141	146	146
Butter per lb.....	20	20	20
Wheat per bu.....	56	49	49
Buckwheat per bu.....	42	44	44
Corn per bu.....	41	41	41
Oats per bu.....	31	31	31
Potatoes per bu.....	50	75	75
Apples per bu.....	1.05	90	90
Beef cattle per 100 lbs.....	4.50	5.20	5.20
Hogs per 100 lbs.....	4.20	4.30	4.30
Calves per 100 lbs.....	5.50	6.00	6.00
Lambs per 100 lbs.....	5.20	5.10	5.10
Chickens per lb.....	15	15	15
Hay per ton.....	9.10	9.10	9.10
Wool per lb.....	10	10	10
Index of farm prices:			
United States.....	52	57	57
Pennsylvania.....	65	69	69
Prices farmers pay:			
United States.....	110	109	109
Farmers purchasing power:			
United States.....	47	52	52
Pennsylvania.....	59	63	63

Farmer Cooperatives To Have Market

Farmers' cooperative managers, officials, and members will conduct seventh annual conference in the fall, a tour October 13, 14, and 15, F. E. King, extension agricultural economist of the Pennsylvania State College, announces. The tour will start at the house in Doylestown the morning of October 13. John A. McSparran, secretary of the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, will speak that evening at dinner in West Chester. Friday morning the tour will include a visit to a canning plant at Kennett Square. Afternoon will be devoted to a seeing trip and a boat ride. Saturday morning the tour will end with a visit to the Philadelphia terminal markets.

Pick Seed in Field

Seed corn selected from the stalks is more dependable than picked from the wagon-box or crib. If of ear, size, and other relationship between ear and stalk should be considered.

Stress Performance

Quality and production of pure dairy cattle are being emphasized by breeders now instead of increase in numbers. They are demanding more than 5,000 people attended the "Big records of all daughters of a sire" Thursday" events, featuring Montgomery County Day at the Montgomery County Fair on September 8th.

Winners in the dairy cattle department included:

Holstein, Henry A. Schell, Jr., Port Providence; H. B. Allebach, Trappe; Alvin Rothenberger, Jr., Worcester; Wismer Kriebel, Lansdale, R. D.; Milton Shuman, Norristown, R. D.; Ethel Kriebel, Lansdale, R. D.; Howard S. Baker, Jr., Center Square; Howard Overly, Pennsburg.

Ayrshire, Louis Klein, Providence Square; W. C. F. Randolph, Royersford; Herbert Hopwell, Yerkess; Jerome Gennaria, Royersford; R. Clark Myer, Royersford.

Guernsey, George C. Klauder, Penlynn; Clement B. Wood, Conshohocken; Gwynn Farm, Gwynedd; William H. Gottshall, Jr., Gwynedd.

The Pennsylvania Horticultural Association Medal in the flower Department went to Miss Florence Place, Eaglesville, who led all the entries.

LOCAL MEETINGS

During October and during the first two weeks of November local meetings will be held in practically every section of the Inter-State territory.

At these meetings definite information as to marketing conditions will be presented; at these meetings delegates to represent the Local at the Annual Meeting of the Association, will also be chosen.

These delegates will bring back to the Locals, full details of the various sessions, of your association's problems, reports as to general marketing conditions, its present and future programs etc.

Formal notice of these meetings is being sent by direct mail, to the membership in the localities where meetings are to be held.

Use your best effort to attend these local meetings and thus keep posted on present day marketing conditions.

Don't Delay Work On Milk Houses

By A. C. McLEAN

New Jersey County Agricultural Agent

On account of the new milk code now being enforced, a number of farmers will be remodeling their dairy barns and milk houses this fall, which will necessitate the use of concrete. What we want to caution you is that this should be done before freezing weather in order to avoid difficulties and the poor concrete work which generally happens when concrete is poured in cold weather. This is a good time to use concrete. It is easy now to get the new laid work moist, which is necessary to get the maximum strength.

If for any reason you should be delayed in your work so that freezing weather occurs when it is necessary to do it, warm your water for mixing, see that the gravel and sand are warmed above freezing, and the use of sand up to 87% of the weight of concrete is permissible and is very often effective in reducing the dangers of freezing. After finished, cover your concrete so as to keep the frost out of it until it is thoroughly hardened, but you had better start your necessary repairs to dairy barns and milk houses before real freezing weather occurs.

According to the New Jersey State Board of Health rulings in regard to the regulations, all necessary concrete work must be completed before January 1, 1933, so that you will be enabled to market your milk.

Seek Pasture Facts On Growth and Milk

Cooperating with the United States Department of Agriculture, the department of agronomy and dairy husbandry of the Pennsylvania State College are conducting an experiment at Kylertown. The effect of the fertilization of pastures measured by the growth of animals and production of milk. Four groups of eight lots each have been laid out on pasture land. This land is fertilized differently, and cows are maintained on the pasture; then growth and milk production are carefully checked. The experiment will continue for an extensive period to get definite results.

Cattle Judged At Hatfield, Pa. Fair

Awards Made in Classes for Holsteins, Ayrshires and Guernsey Dairy Herds

GIRL WINS FLORAL AWARD

Despite adverse weather conditions, more than 5,000 people attended the "Big Thursday" events, featuring Montgomery County Day at the Montgomery County Fair on September 8th.

Winners in the dairy cattle department included:

Holstein, Henry A. Schell, Jr., Port Providence; H. B. Allebach, Trappe; Alvin Rothenberger, Jr., Worcester; Wismer Kriebel, Lansdale, R. D.; Milton Shuman, Norristown, R. D.; Ethel Kriebel, Lansdale, R. D.; Howard S. Baker, Jr., Center Square; Howard Overly, Pennsburg.

Ayrshire, Louis Klein, Providence Square; W. C. F. Randolph, Royersford; Herbert Hopwell, Yerkess; Jerome Gennaria, Royersford; R. Clark Myer, Royersford.

Guernsey, George C. Klauder, Penlynn; Clement B. Wood, Conshohocken; Gwynn Farm, Gwynedd; William H. Gottshall, Jr., Gwynedd.

The Pennsylvania Horticultural Association Medal in the flower Department went to Miss Florence Place, Eaglesville, who led all the entries.

Most Pennsylvania Crops Sell Above Average

Pennsylvanians who laid in their winter supply of buckwheat this month got it cheaper by 2 cents a bushel than the national average price.

The Department of Agriculture reported today that buckwheat in Pennsylvania brought an average of 41 cents a bushel during the month. The national average price was 43 cents.

Buckwheat, sheep and apples were the only common farm products, however, for which Pennsylvania farmers received less than the national average price.

Sheep brought \$2.10 a hundred pounds in the State as compared with the national price of \$2.17. Apples brought \$1.70 a barrel as compared with \$1.71 nationally.

Product	Penna. price	National price
Wheat (bushel).....	\$0.56	\$0.57
Corn.....	.43	.28
Oats.....	.28	.14
Barley.....	.39	.20
Rye.....	.42	.23
Potatoes.....	.20	.38
Hogs (100 pounds).....	4.85	3.78
Beef cattle.....	4.95	4.31
Veal calves.....	6.00	5.12
Lambs.....	4.70	4.11
Milk cows (head).....	50.00	35.00
Horses.....	103.00	58.00
Mules.....	108.00	66.00
Chickens (pound).....	.14	.11

Report of the Field and Test Dept. Inter-State Milk Producers' Association

The following statistics show the average operations of all the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association fieldmen in connection with testing, weighing and general membership work for the month of August, 1932:

No. Butterfat Tests Made.....	4797
No. Plants Investigated.....	20
No. Membership Calls.....	27
No. Calls on Members.....	202
No. Qual. Improvem't Calls.....	513
No. Herd Samples Tested.....	648
No. New Members Signed.....	11
No. Cows Signed.....	77
No. Transfers Made.....	9
No. Meetings Attended.....	5
No. Attending Meetings.....	548
No. Mastitis Tests.....	56

Interesting Facts On Pennsylvania State Fence Laws

Because State fence laws specifically authorize the construction of fences without barbs along highways and as line fences, there is an impression that barbed-wire fences, especially along highways, are illegal.

In this connection the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture reports that so far as the State Legislative Reference Bureau and the Department can find, there is no State law prohibiting or regulating the use of fences made with barbs.

The Fence Law of 1899 states, "It shall and is hereby declared to be lawful for any landowner within this Commonwealth to construct, build and maintain, along any of the highways of this Commonwealth, fences made in whole or in part of wire without barbs, subject at all times to such restrictions and prohibitions as may be imposed by the municipal authorities relative thereto."

This same Law also provides that "A fence in whole or in part of wire, without barbs, is hereby declared to be a legal and lawful fence, within the meaning and provisions of any act of the Legislature of this State relative to the building, constructing and maintaining of line fences, provided that such wire fence shall be of the height required by such act or acts."

The Wire Fence Law

"It is evident that the Wire Fence Act of 1899 was adopted under the misapprehension that the Fence Law of 1700 was still in force", says the State Legislative Reference Bureau. "This Law of 1700 required landowners to fence corn fields and other enclosures with a log and rail fence at least five feet high. If in 1899 the Fence Law of 1700 had still been in force, a new law would have been required to make legal wire fences without barbs, since the Law of 1700 required rails and logs, but the Fence Law of 1700 was repealed in 1889. It is, of course, possible, that some other reason prompted passage of the Wire Fence Law. By making the erection of such fences lawful, the landowner could not be charged with negligence in case any person suffered injury as the result of such a fence. While barbed-wire fences are not unlawful, the question might arise if injury resulted from such a fence, whether the owner had been guilty of negligence in erecting it when he should have known that injury might result."

Another point regarding farmers fences along highways which has been rather definitely settled by a number of court decisions, is that a landowner is not required to build a fence along a public highway in order to fence out his neighbor's livestock. The responsibility rests entirely with the owner of the livestock to build a fence along the highway bordering his fields, sufficient to keep his livestock from straying onto the neighbor's premises.

The quantity of creamery butter produced in Canada in 1931 is the largest ever recorded by the dairying industry of Canada. It amounted to 225,000,000 pounds, an increase of about 40,000,000 pounds over the previous year. There are 2,696 dairy factories in operation in Canada.

"We shall still postpone our existence, nor take the ground to which we are entitled whilst it is only a thought and not a spirit that incites us."—EMERSON.

"Manners are the happy way of doing things."—EMERSON.

Fewer But Better Cows Needed in Dairy Herds

Pennsylvania is a leading dairy State and the dairyman who produces his own stock and is constantly looking for better strain and better types is largely responsible for this leadership, Secretary of Agriculture, John A. McSparran said recently.

"We still have all too many farmers among us", the Secretary said, "whose cattle are the hit-and-miss variety controlled very largely by the price that particular type of animal brings at a public sale. We need more dairymen today who will take up a particular type of dairy animal and perfect that type as far as possible. There are very many communities throughout the land in which a particular type of animal has been developed by a single person and then the young animals have been sold over that community, and even although that may have been fifty years ago, the stamp of that outstanding piece of development is still bearing fruit in that community."

"We are face to face these days with low prices for products, and the call was never more insistent than at the present time in the dairy business to cut down numbers and increase the production of a given animal. Experience has indicated that it is almost impossible to do that by going out and buying indiscriminate animals, the breeding of which is mongrel and at best unknown. Such herds do not continually increase in production and fineness but are practically static in their output, while on the other hand every cow testing association in the land, and I examine the results of a great many of them in Pennsylvania, indicates beyond peradventure of a doubt that it is the dairyman who is producing his own stock and constantly on the outlook for better strains and better types, who is gradually building up the herds of the State and giving to them the increase that has been made in the last quarter of a century."

World Dairy Prospects

United States Department of Agriculture—Bureau of Agricultural Economics

The recent advance in prices of butter and cheese from the record low levels reached in June, although mostly seasonal, has been greater in domestic than in European markets. The margin of New York butter prices over Copenhagen on August 4 amounted to 7 cents, a rather wide spread for this time of year, particularly when its ratio to prevailing low prices is considered. Recent imports of butter have been quite unimportant and somewhat exceeded, in fact, by exports. Butter prices, however, afford something of an index of the basic relationship between domestic and foreign prices of dairy products, generally, and as such might indicate prospective departure from the recent trend in cheese imports or in exports of concentrated milk as well as in butter trade. Since the beginning of this year, domestic and foreign supplies of butter have tended to parallel each other rather closely, running heavier than in 1931 during the winter months and lighter during the spring. Indications of some important shift from spring to fall freshening of cows in the United States may tend to prolong the paralleling tendency into the new Southern Hemisphere season of flush production. Butter stocks do not now appear excessive in either domestic or foreign markets.

Although record low levels of prices of butter prevailed during June in both the United States and Europe, the recent seasonal rise has been much more marked in this country to date.

STUDY THIS

Can You Answer These Questions About Milk



Question

How can a sufficient quantity of milk in the diet aid in resisting disease?

Answer

A quart of milk daily supplies sufficient Vitamin A and calcium to keep the blood in the proper calcium balance to resist disease.

Question

How do you justify the use of milk in both a malnutrition and a reducing diet?

Answer

Milk is indispensable in a diet for correcting malnutrition because it contains the valuable minerals, calcium and phosphorus in excellent ratio and also so many of the vitamins important for growing tissues.

The important factor in a reducing diet is to cut down the actual number of calories or fuel units of the diet, without effecting its quality. Milk is a very high quality food because of its special mineral vitamin content, but it is low in caloric or fuel value, which makes it a very valuable part of a reducing diet.

Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council

219 North Broad Street

Philadelphia, Pa.

Printed Envelopes

6 1/2 White Perfect Job, Quick Service
1M \$2 10M \$1.65 per M
50M \$1.25 per M

20 lb. Bond 8 1/2 x 11 Letterheads or Bill Heads
\$2.45 per M in 5M lots

A saving opportunity—Don't pass it up!

DAVID NICHOLS COMPANY
KINGSTON, GEORGIA

Horace F. Temple

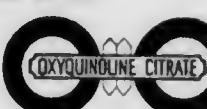
INCORPORATED

Printer and Designer

WEST CHESTER, PA.

BELL PHONE No. 1

FLEXO



PRODUCTS

Now Making and Distributing

Flexo Dilators, Flexo Salve
O. C. Antiseptic
O. C. Ointment

Make your Fly and Insect Spray from

"DAREKO"
Concentrate

And Save \$1.00 a Gallon

DAIRY REMEDIES CO.
BRISTOL, PA.

WARNER LIME

for all farm requirements

for Whitewash
for Forage Crops

Warner Company
PHILADELPHIA

Rattle-Brained

PROF: "Why don't you answer me?"
FRESH: "I did, Professor. I shook my head."

PROF: "But you don't expect me to hear it rattle away up here, do you?"

Milk Marketing Condition and Prices in other Leading Territories

(Continued from page 2)

quoted by the "Twin City Milk Producers' Bulletin", official organ of the Twin City Milk Producers' Association for the month of August was \$1.22 per hundred pounds for 3.5 test milk, delivered Twin Cities. The price of butterfat is 22 cents per pound which brings us back to the basic of three cents per point, up or down, from 3.5% milk.

This price was made possible because the producers dropped over 3,000,000 pounds and the amount of milk used by dealers increased 150,000 pounds.

The months production totalled 22,362,986 of which 58.8% was sold to distributors, 40.1% was separated for sweet cream and butter and 1.1% was made into condensed milk and ice cream.

Milwaukee, Wis.

We note in the September issue of the "Milwaukee Milk Producer", official organ of the Milwaukee Milk Producers' Association, Milwaukee, Wis., that no agreement on a price for September had been reached on August 26. On August 29 no higher price than \$1.70 was offered by dealers, which price was rejected by the Association Board. It was finally agreed that each company pay the same average price for September that it paid for July. The different companies paid prices ranging from \$1.08 to \$1.44 for August. The August manufacturing price was 71 cents per hundred.

All buyers, it is stated, finally agreed to pay the same price for September as was paid by them in July except that if butter averaged 22 cents per pound or higher five cents per hundred pounds of milk shall be added.

St. Louis, Mo.

The "Sanitary Milk Producer", official organ of the Sanitary Milk Producers', St. Louis Dairy District states, in its September issue "that the net price for basic milk in September is undetermined."

"The net price for August first surplus is 71 cents per cwt. for 3.5 milk, f. o. b. country. This was settled by arbitration."

"The net price for August second surplus is 58 cents per cwt. for 3.5 milk f. o. b. country. This price was also settled by arbitration."

"Meetings were scheduled for September 26th when another attempt will be made to arrive at a price for September milk. Production is higher than usual for the month and sales have declined as compared to the same month last year."

New York, N. Y.

Quoting from the "Dairymen's League News", official organ of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, we note that the average price received for Grade B milk for August 1932, in the 201-210 mile zone, testing 3.5 of fat, including both that sold to dealers and that handled in the plants operated by the association, will amount to approximately \$1.125 per hundred pounds.

The net pool price received by its members for 3.5 milk is quoted at \$1.07 per hundred pounds.

Stop the Leaks

Water leaking from a faucet in a stream the size of a common pin wastes about 150 gallons a day, engineers of the United States Department of Agriculture found. Even a leak of only one drop a second makes about 4 gallons a day. This means a lot of water is often wasted in hot weather when the well or spring on the farm may be low.

One of your BEST Farm Crops!



MORE EGG PROFITS Are Sure — with AMCO EGG MASH

THE egg shortage is the largest on record. Take advantage of this situation. Whether you own only a few birds or a big flock, feed for maximum egg production. That means Amco Egg Mash.

Many of the most successful poultrymen in this section have used Amco Egg Mash for years. They know from their records of egg production and feeding costs that no other feed produces eggs so profitably.

Amco Mashers are made to suit your conditions. Use Amco Egg Mash with Meatscups, if you have plenty of milk. It's a low-cost feed and it gets results. If you have no supply of milk, feed Amco

Super Egg Mash containing 100 lbs. of dried buttermilk per ton. It keeps the hens in good condition for heavy, sustained egg production. Both mashers can be had with or without Cod Liver Oil. Both are open formula feeds so you can see exactly what your money pays for.

Feed low-cost Amco mashers this fall and winter. You will get more eggs and have a healthier flock. Free booklet by nationally known poultry authority tells you how to feed and care for poultry. Send for a copy today.



Dept. H-10
Muncy, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA FARM SHOW
HARRISBURG — JANUARY 16-20, 1933

Compensation, Automobile & Truck Insurance

SAVE MONEY BY GIVING US YOUR INSURANCE

Our policies furnish Compensation protection as required by the Compensation Act. We protect the employer as well as his employees. We paid a dividend for 1929 of 20%. If interested, write for particulars.

I am interested in having Casualty Insurance for my help and protection for myself, 24 hours in the day. I estimate my payroll for the year at

Occupation

Name

Address

We write insurance in the state of Pennsylvania only.

We Write a Standard Automobile Policy. If Interested, Fill in the Attached Blank and We will give You full Information

Name Address City County

Insurance Begins 19 Expires

Business Mfg. Name

Type of Body Year Model No. Cylinder

Serial No. Motor No. Truck

Capacity Serial No. Motor No.

Pennsylvania Threshermen & Farmers' Mutual Casualty Insurance Co.

311 Mechanics Trust Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa.

The Complete Hammer Mill



Complete with Cyclone Dust Collector and 2-Way Bagger

The McCormick-Deering Hammer Mill No. 1 has been tried and tested on hundreds of farms in various sections of the country and under all grinding conditions. It grinds shelled corn, ear corn, wheat, oats, barley, beans, peas, rye and various roughages, providing a palatable, easily digested live stock feed at minimum cost.

Ask Us to Demonstrate the NEW McCORMICK-DEERING HAMMER MILL

THERE isn't an unnecessary piece or part in this new McCormick-Deering Hammer Mill No. 1. No frills or foibles—just good, solid, strong construction, based on common-sense, modern design. And what a mill it is, at its low price, or at any price!

Ball bearings running in oil, cyclone dust collector, 2-way bagger, boiler-plate steel construction, choice of two screen sizes, and compact, space-saving design are all yours in the new McCormick-Deering. Let us demonstrate the hammer mill value of the year. It does all that anyone can ask of a hammer mill.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
OF AMERICA
Incorporated

PHILADELPHIA, PA. BALTIMORE, MD. HARRISBURG, PA.

Hospitality's Door



in Philadelphia

THE ELKS HOTEL

BROAD STREET ABOVE VINE

cordially welcomes the Annual Convention of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association. May your stay be very enjoyable. Our entire staff is anxious to serve.

Our Unusual Features make this Hotel unique in Philadelphia. No other has Swimming Pool for guests. Avail yourself of our Turkish Baths, Bowling Alleys, Dining Room and other appointments.

We know they will please you.

E. WALTER HUDSON, Manager

TRADE MARK

NICE

REG. U.S.A.

THE NAME TO GO BY—WHEN YOU GO TO BUY PAINT AND VARNISHES

Write for Color Cards and Booklet "Paint Pointers" EUGENE E. NICE COMPANY, Inc., PHILADELPHIA

FOR SALE COWS

Holstein-Friesian pure bred and grade.

Accredited herd. No breeding trouble. Everything offered in good condition and an excellent producer. Also offer several good pure bred bulls and a large amount of young stock.

Bauke Jousra or Eugene B. Bennett
GREAT MEADOWS ALLAMUCHY
NEW JERSEY, R.F.D. NEW JERSEY

Mention
The Review
When Writing
Advertisers

Milk Producers

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER BY THE IN

Vol. XIII

Philadelphia, Pa., and West Chester, Pa

Inter-State Directors Hold Bi-Monthly Meeting

The Board of Directors of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association held its regular bi-monthly meeting at the association offices in Philadelphia, Pa., on October 13th and 14th, 1932.

The first day's session was called to order by H. D. Allebach, president. Roll call by the secretary showed an absence of four directors. The entire Board, however, were present at the second day's session.

The minutes of the previous special meetings of the Board were approved. The minutes of the previous regular meeting of the Board having been approved at the subsequent special meetings.

I. R. Zollers, secretary, reported on the general activities of the association since the previous regular meeting of the Board, while C. I. Cohee outlined some of the activities of the Dairy Council, and referred particularly to plan and scope of the various sanitary regulations under consideration.

The Council made definite efforts to obtain the proper interpretation of the Sanitary Regulations of the Board of Health of the State of New Jersey and later had Mr. J. V. Bishop, formerly a director of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association and now a member of the New Jersey State Board of Health attend this meeting for the purpose of discussing such interpretations of the Regulations as had been laid down for its guidance.

Dr. E. G. Lechner, of the Quality Control Department of the Dairy Council made a brief report in reference to its inspection program.

Market conditions were discussed by H. D. Allebach, president of the association. He referred to the many disturbing factors, both as to production and to the price situation that have kept the market in a state of unrest. He referred briefly to the decreased consumptive demand, due largely to the unemployment situation. He referred to the possibilities that increased production of basic milk might lead to a general price reduction and urged that every producer give this matter serious consideration.

T. G. Stitts, economist in charge of the dairy section of the Federal Farm Board, Washington, D. C., who was in attendance at the meeting, was introduced and outlined some of the difficulties producers had gotten themselves into in connection with the western Farm Holiday Movement, and the effect this had had on the milk marketing programs in those areas. These unsatisfactory conditions are just as big problems in butter and cheese markets as they are in the fluid milk markets.

A general announcement as to the plan and program of the coming annual meeting was presented by Frederick Shangle, chairman of the annual meeting entertainment committee of the Board. The program to date had the approval of the Board, following which the first day's session of the Board adjourned.

Second Day's Session

Reports of directors as to production conditions in their individual territories, were to the effect that production was gradually increasing.

In many instances it was felt that the

(Continued on page 6)

INTER-STATE Milk Producers

Prices of Farm Products Are Low

Milk No Exception Today

Fluid milk prices have lost their commanding lead in this market.

They have now followed the downward price movement of practically all other farm products.

Milk distributors have for some time advocated a reduction in the price of fluid milk.

Your association, being aware of the cost of production as well as other factors governing the production and marketing of milk, have consistently refused to accede to any price reduction.

Failing to agree, the whole milk price situation was referred to an arbitrator.

After numerous conferences with buyers and with the arbitrator, without satisfactory results, the following announcement was made by the arbitrator October 28th:

"After many days of price conferences and after another full day spent yesterday, it was decided that for a long time interests of the Philadelphia Market indicated a price of nine cents on quarts and five cents on pints. This means a reduction to the consumer of one cent on quarts and one cent on pints each, and will become effective on the morning of November first."

"In view of the amount of milk now produced in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, it was found necessary at this time to reduce the price to the producers to meet market conditions from \$2.40 to \$2.18 per hundred weight, a reduction of twenty-two cents per cwt. to the producers. The reduction in price to the consumers as compared with this reduction in price to farmers, means a decrease in the spread taken by milk dealers from farmers to consumers of thirty-five cents per hundred pounds.

"It is deeply regretted that any reduction in price to milk producers is necessary at this time. This would not have been made could market conditions have been met in any other possible way but the fact is that production has increased and consumption has decreased."

CLYDE L. KING.

October 29th, 1932.

Save at the Spigot Loose at the Bung

Fair competition at fair prices, is the life of trade; but unfair competition usually results in disaster, either to the producer or to the distributor, be the commodity what it may.

In some of our markets some real sharp competition has developed. One buyer may get a little edge on another by his method of buying. He may pass this on to the consumer, maybe not by an actual price reduction, but by the use of some premium method, but on the whole it actually means price reduction. And when such things happen results are most unsatisfactory on the whole.

Fair prices to the producer and fair competition for the consumers business are the programs and principles, which we, a cooperative marketing association, uphold. Prices that are fair and equitable to the producer, a fair spread, no more, no less, to the distributor to conduct his business and a grade of milk that will make every consumer anxious to use more of it.

Today the producer scarcely realizes much profit from the sale of his milk, even after practicing strict economies. Production methods mean much as to your actual money return. See to it that every one of your cows is producing milk at a profit. If she does not do so, she may be increasing the average cost of your entire herd.

It may be good economic business to dispose of such a cow. Sell her to the butcher, even at what might seem to be an apparent loss. By doing so you may be able to lift the burden from the rest of the herd, and thus make a move toward putting more money into your own pocket-book.

What makes prices low? Excess production of basic milk is the principal cause. Another factor is the movement of milk from outside your own milk shed. Milk that takes the place of that produced in your own production area, probably at lower costs.

Then in addition to this, retail price cutting has developed, dealer competition in some areas has served to bring about considerable unrest.

In some of the western milk areas low prices have brought about so called "milk strikes." Prices have been sharply cut and milk is withheld from the market. Usually this practice has been the result of tremendous losses to the producers, while buyers move on to other areas to get sufficient milk to meet their needs. It is a destructive program with heavy economic losses.

In the writers opinion it is far better to curb the supply, weed out the unprofitable cows, practice economical feeding methods and supply your market with sufficient milk to meet the demand.

Co-operation

No man can long stand alone. Cooperation is the keynote of successful business, winning play and a highway to wealth and happiness.

He who tries to go alone is like a man with one leg—a succession of jumps and not much progress.

To learn the art of cooperation is to win the game, succeed in business and find happy friendships.—ART OF LIVING.—From "The Kablegram"

Milk Marketing Conditions and Prices in Other Leading Territories

Detroit, Mich.

Quoting from the "Michigan Milk Messenger", official organ of the Michigan Milk Producers' Association, Detroit, Mich., which announces that "the price for September 80% base with 3.5 test, quoted as delivered at Detroit, is \$1.51 per cwt. The balance of the milk, above the 80% base brings for September, 85 cents per cwt. with 3.5 test delivered at country receiving stations.

"In addition to the above base price Detroit dealers pay 9 cents into the adjustment fund on each 100 pounds of base milk bought by them."

The retail price in Detroit delivered to homes is 9 cents per quart.

Sub-markets in the Detroit area, referred to include \$1.52 for August and \$1.43 for September milk, 3.5 fat, in Ypsilanti, with surplus at 84 cents; in Grand Rapids the price has been increased from \$1.10 per cwt. to \$1.25 per cwt. for plant delivery; in the Jackson area, the August price was 80% of the base, at \$1.25 per cwt. for 3.5 milk. All milk over the 80% base brought 70 cents per hundred. In Muskegon the September price was \$1.40 per cwt. for 3.5 milk delivered Muskegon. Milk in excess of sales was paid for on the condensary price of 82 cents per hundred pounds. In Ann Arbor, the price for 80% base for 3.8 milk, delivered during September was \$1.34 per cwt. Of this base, 60.55% was sold by dealers in the fluid milk sales. The fluid milk price of \$1.72 applied to this fluid portion of base and the surplus price of 76 cents to the balance.

Milk above the 80% base brought 76 cents.

September is the weak month for milk sales in Ann Arbor. Production has increased. Fluid sales were 44 per cent of all the milk delivered. As the percentage of surplus increases, the composite price for base becomes less as does also the average price for all milk.

St. Paul, Minn.

The price of milk for September, St. Paul, Minnesota, as quoted by the "Twin City Milk Producers' Bulletin", official organ of the Twin City Milk Producers' Association was \$1.24 per hundred for 3.5 milk, delivered Twin City. The cream price for September was 22 cents for butterfat delivered at any of the Twin City Milk Producers' Association plants.

The month's production aggregated 21,905,783 pounds, of which 12,771,082 or 58.8% was sold to distributors; 8,890,776 or 41% was separated for sweet cream and butter and 153,928 pounds or .7% was made into condensed milk and ice cream.

Chicago, Ill.

The price of milk in the Chicago, Ill. market for October, as quoted from the October issue of "Pure Milk", will be \$1.82 net, per hundred pounds, less adjustment fund assessments and will apply to 90% of basic milk sold.

The adjustment fund assessment for the month of September is \$0.05, making the September net price \$1.77 per cwt. on base milk. The operating check off is 3 cents per hundred.

The balance of the milk delivered will be sold for 3.5 times 92 score butter Chicago, flat.

All prices apply on 3.5 milk f. o. b. country plants or platforms within the 70 mile zone, plus any additional differentials at sub-markets.

Manufactured milk for September is the balance of all the milk delivered and the price is 3.5 times 92 score Chicago butter, flat, or \$0.70 net. The official

government report for 92 score butter for September was \$0.20064.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

In the October issue of the Dairymen's Price Reporter, official organ of the Dairymen's Cooperative Sales Association, Pittsburgh, Pa., we note the following announcement of prices applying in that area.

In District No. 1, which includes Pittsburgh and its suburban markets, the price of first basic milk, f. o. b. Pittsburgh, is \$1.785 or \$1.535 per gallon; second basic \$1.30 per cwt. or \$1.118 per gallon; surplus milk \$0.90 per cwt. First basic milk at the country plants \$1.22 and second basic milk \$0.92 per cwt. and surplus milk \$0.68 per cwt.

Prices in its second district are quoted at \$1.52 for basic and 64 cents for surplus. In District No. 3, the price is \$1.18 for all milk sold. In District No. 5 the price at all manufacturing plants for milk from dairies which have passed either Pittsburgh Board of Health or Dairy Council inspection, is \$1.01 per cwt. for all milk sold.

District No. 6 pays the same prices as quoted for District No. 1.

In District No. 8 the price is \$1.49 for all milk sold. In District No. 10 the first basic price is \$1.545, second basic \$1.31 and surplus \$0.72 per cwt. In District No. 12, the price of basic milk is \$1.62 per cwt., surplus \$0.755 per cwt.

In the Volant and Indiana markets the price for first basic milk is \$1.32 per cwt., second basic 92 cents per cwt., surplus 68 cents per cwt. The first basic price in Charleroi is \$1.785 per cwt., second basic \$1.30 and surplus 69 cents per hundred-weight.

St. Louis, Mo.

From the October issue of "Sanitary Milk Bulletin", official organ of the Sanitary Milk Producers, Inc., St. Louis, Mo., we note that the October base price had not yet been determined. The September price was the same as that paid for August.

The net price for September first surplus was 71 cents per cwt. for 3.5 milk.

The net price for September second surplus, was 58 cents per hundred.

The basic price for September will be \$1.35 net. First surplus will be 71 cents net and second surplus 58 cents per hundred. These prices are for 3.5 milk f. o. b. country stations.

Peoria, Ill.

Quoting from "The Milk Producer", official publication of the Illinois Milk Producers' Association, Peoria, Ill., we note that the price to its members for 3.5 milk in September was \$1.60 for base milk and 72 cents for surplus milk, delivered f. o. b. Peoria.

Receipts in September dropped 8% below those of August and were 1% below those of September a year ago.

Class I milk sales to dealers were off 1% in September as compared to August and 25% below those of September a year ago. Class II sales to dealers were 36% below those of August and 10% below those of September a year ago. Class 3 sales to dealers were 14% below those of August and 47% above those of September a year ago.

Baltimore, Md.

Prices of milk quoted by the "Maryland Farmer", in its official page of the Maryland State Dairymen's Association, quotes September prices for 3.5 milk as being 19½ cents per gallon for Class 1; 12½

(Continued on page 6)

Inter-State Local Units Hold Elections

S. Walter Stouffer, of Sharpsburg, was elected delegate at a recent meeting of the Sharpsburg, Md. local of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, to attend the annual meeting of that association, to be held in Philadelphia, November 29th and 30th.

Charles B. Taylor was re-elected president of the Local unit and Cecil S. Haines was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

At a meeting of the Clear Springs Local, C. B. Price was named as delegate to represent the Clear Springs Local at the annual meeting. Bernard Siebert was re-elected president and Richard Seibert was re-elected secretary and treasurer.

Another meeting held during this series of meetings was one of the Hagerstown Local, held at Hagerstown, Md., on October 7th. The speakers at this meeting included B. H. Welty, Waynesboro, Pa., Director of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association; E. C. Dunning, Field Representative of the same association, who spoke on the care and handling of milk on the farm, and by County Agent M. D. Moore, who spoke on local milk production conditions.

Lime—What Not To Do

Lime, as most people know, is usually needed to sweeten acid soils. Only one general statement can be made about the use of lime in the home garden, to the effect that usually lime is not needed. The best way to make sure is to take a sample of soil to your county farm bureau agent to be tested.

Soils that have had large applications of manure for several years seldom need lime, even in a region where soils are naturally acid. Gardens are likely to get large applications of wood ashes. Ashes sometimes contain as much as 50 per cent lime. Nitrate of soda may make the soil less acid if applied in any considerable quantity. This means that, ordinarily, common practices tend to keep garden soils from getting too sour. However, if there is any doubt, test a sample of soil and make sure of its lime needs.

Limerick Local Holds Meeting

A meeting of the Limerick Local of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association was held at the Washington School, Limerick, Pa., October 25th, 1932 for the purpose of electing officers and a delegate to the annual meeting of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association to be held in Philadelphia, Pa. Earl Plummer, Pottstown R. D., served as chairman of the meeting. Addresses were made by F. M. Twining on Milk Marketing Conditions and by E. P. Bechtel, field representative of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, referring particularly to the coming annual meeting of the Association.

The following officers were re-elected to serve during the coming year: Earl Plummer, Pottstown R. D., president; S. C. Felton, Royersford R. D., vice-president; S. Renninger, Royersford R. D., secretary and L. Schlichter, Royersford R. D. as treasurer. Wm. Miller, Limerick, was elected as delegate of the Local, to attend the annual meeting.

Improve Dairy Income

Culling out the low-producing cows from a dairy herd often changes the color of ink in the ledger from red to black. Where the range of production is wide, culling out the lowest producers will reduce the income only a few dollars but there will be a decided decrease in feed costs.

BANQUET SEAT RESERVATIONS

In order to avoid confusion regarding the seating of our members and guests at the Banquet to be held in connection with the annual meeting of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, at the Elks Hotel (Broad and Wood Streets), Philadelphia, November 29th, 1932, at 6:00 o'clock sharp, the same system of seating as applied last year will be used.

Each banquet ticket carries a detachable stub, covering a request for seat reservation.

This stub must be returned to the home office of the association, together with the name and address of the user of the ticket, so as to be in the hands of the committee at the earliest possible moment and not later than November 26th, so that proper seats may be assigned.

On the day of the banquet, lists showing the arrangement of seats will be posted and distributed. No seats will be reserved however, after the banquet service has started.

Representatives of the association having banquet tickets for sale must return all unsold tickets on Saturday, November 26th. After that date banquet tickets will be sold only at the Offices of the Association or the Headquarters desk of the association, at the Elks Hotel, and table assignments will be made in the order of sale.

Make your reservations at once so as to avoid confusion.

The Banquet Committee

DIRECTORS OF THE INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION WHOSE TERMS EXPIRE

with the coming annual meeting of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, to be held in Philadelphia, Tuesday, November 29th, 1932:

H. D. ALLEBACH, Trappe, Montgomery Co., Pa.

S. K. ANDREWS, Hurlock, Dorchester Co., Md.

IRA J. BOOK, Strasburg, Lancaster Co., Pa.

ROBERT F. BRINTON, West Chester, Chester Co., Pa.

E. H. DONOVAN, Smyrna R. D., Kent Co., Del.

ALBERT SARG, Bowers, Berks Co., Pa.

F. P. WILLITS, Ward, Delaware Co., Pa.

B. H. WELTY, Waynesboro, Franklin Co., Pa.

Note—Three additional directors, to serve for one, two and three years respectively, will also be elected at this meeting.

Lappans Local Holds Annual Meeting

John A. Wilson was elected president of the Lappans Local of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association at a meeting held at Washington Co., Md., by that body. N. V. Shervin was elected secretary-treasurer and Harry Printz was named delegate and N. V. Shervin alternate, to attend the annual meeting of the association in Philadelphia in November.

Formal addresses were made at this meeting by R. H. Welty, Waynesboro, Pa., a director of the association, C. E. Dunning, field representative of the association and County Agent M. D. Moore.

OFFICIAL NOTICE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS

—OF THE—

Inter-State Milk Producers' Ass'n Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 29 and 30, 1932

At the Elks Hotel

Broad and Wood Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

BUSINESS SESSION, TUESDAY, NOV. 29th, at 10.00 A. M.

In accordance with the By-Laws, the Stockholders of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc., will meet at the Elks Hotel, Broad and Wood Streets, Philadelphia, Penna., Tuesday morning, November 29th, 1932, at 10:00 A. M., for the purpose of filling vacancies in the Board of Directors, Hearing Reports of Officers and for the transaction of such business as may be necessary.

H. D. ALLEBACH, President
I. RALPH ZOLLERS, Secretary

PROGRAM

10.00 A. M.—Election of Directors.

Reports of Officers and Auditor.

Report of Field and Test Department.

Address by Charles W. Holman, Secretary

National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation.

2.00 P. M.—President's Annual Address.

Discussion of Market Conditions.

Annual Report of the Dairy Council.

Address by Dr. T. B. Symons, Director of

Extension, University of Maryland.

WOMEN'S OWN PROGRAM AND LUNCHEON

Tuesday, November 29th

(FOR DETAILS SEE PAGE 8)

ANNUAL BANQUET

ELKS HOTEL

NOVEMBER 29th, 1932, at 6:00 P. M.

16th Anniversary Program

Special Entertainment

BANQUET TICKETS, \$1.50

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30th, 1932

8.00 A. M.—Visits to Local Milk and Ice Cream Plants
Visits to Offices of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association and Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council.

10.30 A. M.—General Public Session.

Address by Dr. James E. Russell, New Jersey State Board of Health.

Address by Dr. Joseph H. Willits, Director of Industrial Research Department, University of Pennsylvania.

PROXY FOR STOCKHOLDERS INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION INCORPORATED 1917 IN THE STATE OF DELAWARE

PROXY
STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING

Know All Men by These Presents

That I, the undersigned, being the owner of

shares of the capital stock of the corporation above named, do hereby

constitute and appoint

my true and lawful attorney in my name, place and stead, as my proxy, at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the said corporation to be held in the Elks Hotel, Broad and Wood Streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on Tuesday, the Twenty-ninth day of November, 1932, and on such other days as the meeting may be thereafter held by adjournment or otherwise, according to the number of votes I am now or may then be entitled to cast, hereby granting the said attorney full power and authority to act for me and in my name at the said meeting or meetings, in voting for directors of said corporation or otherwise, and revocation, hereby ratifying and confirming all that my said attorney or substitute may do in my place, name and stead.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this

day of

, 1932

Witness:.....(SEAL)

.....(SEAL)

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

Official Organ of the
Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc.

August A. Miller, Editor and
Business Manager
Elizabeth McG. Graham, Editor
Home and Health Department
Frederick Shangle, Advertising Manager

Published Monthly by the Inter-State Milk
Producers' Association, Inc.

Business Offices
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Phila., Pa.
235 E. Gay St., West Chester, Pa.

Editorial and Advertising Office
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Phila., Pa.
Ball Phones, Locust 5391, Locust 5392
Keystone Phone, Race 5344

Printed by Horace F. Temple, Inc.
West Chester, Pa.

Subscription
50 cents a year in advance
Advertising rates on application

"Entered as second-class matter, June 3, 1920,
at the post office at West Chester, Pennsylvania,
under the Act of March 3, 1879."



The Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc. will be held in the Elks Hotel, Broad and Wood Sts., Philadelphia, Pa., on November 29th and 30th, 1932.

This meeting represents a gathering of the membership on the whole and will be represented by individual members and delegates from the various local units from practically all sections in the Inter-State Milk Shed.

The meeting will be one where not only the reports of the year's business will be presented by the officers of the association, but it will also be one in which future problems and policies, from an association standpoint, will be discussed and acted upon.

The dairy industry is an important factor in our agriculture and its future guidance, under the existing conditions needs careful study and consideration.

The annual meeting will present, besides its business features many other problems of pertinent interest to the dairy farmer. Complete details of the program are announced in this issue of the Milk Producers' Review (page 3).

The program for the women, on Tuesday, will include addresses on subjects of interest, entertainment, and a luncheon as guests of the association. All who are interested are invited to attend the Women's Own Program, full details regarding which are printed on page 8 of this issue of the Milk Producers' Review.

The annual banquet, this year priced at \$1.50 per person, will be held in the Elks Hotel. Here producers, consumers, distributors and the associations guests will gather and with a spirit of good fellowship sit down at a common table, enjoy a good meal, hear a few timely addresses, together with some entertainment features.

In addition to its business sessions the meetings will present some educational programs, not from the standpoint of the association work and that of the Dairy Council alone, but from the broader aspect of marketing conditions not only in our own territory but in the country on the whole.

Have our dairymen any idea of the cash value of their milk market?

Do they all realize that the value of their farm products, measured in terms of milk, bears an important relationship in dollars and cents.

Without a doubt dairymen on the farm is an important cash asset, a certain

MARKET CONDITIONS

By H. D. ALLEBACH

"good will" that entrances not only the value of the farm itself, but also the general business value of the farmer himself.

Into this same good will program we can measure the value of your milk marketing organization. It has been the major factor in obtaining for you generally satisfactory marketing programs as well as prices.

White it may be true, that the prices paid producers for their milk may not be as high as you might desire, comparisons show that the prices paid producers ranks high in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, higher than other markets except those who are working under methods of special regulations and control.

Every dairyman, be he shipping 50 or 500 quarts of milk a day, through his cooperative association, or through cooperating buyers, has a daily potential customer for as many quarts of milk that he produces.

Every one of these individual customers must be satisfied, day after day. This requires a definite character of salesmanship, and means real money value to the producer.

Each cooperative program, educational program, advertising campaign, in fact, every phase of the cooperative movement performed, is in the interest of its membership and plays an important part in furthering the value of your product, a value that will ultimately bring to you a value, measured in terms of dollars and cents, which can scarcely be brought to you in any other way or by any other means. It has been the result of careful planning and earnest endeavor.

Collectively, the value of your milk has, in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, been worth many millions of dollars to the dairy farmer. This market must be closely guarded, if it is to prove of value to you so that every producer be maintained on a fair and equal basis.

Such a program, however, can only be successful in so far as every producer cooperates to the fullest extent.

It is not only for today alone that the dairy farmer should lend his best efforts, but rather for the preparation and consummation of a program that will build best for the future.

Close and earnest cooperation, with fairness to all parties concerned is the road which must be followed if success is to be obtained for all.

The observance of proper sanitary methods in milk production, both on the farm and at distribution plants, is of the highest importance.

In these days of economic stress it is absolutely necessary that the dairy farmer leave no stone unturned in furnishing the consuming public, milk of the highest possible quality.

Some additional expenditure may be necessary, due to the requirements of Local and State Boards of Health, which are now being enforced. Such expenditures appear to be necessary, not only in the various milk marketing programs, but in other lines as well.

We have our market, it is a good one and efforts are being made to supply it with milk from both nearby and distant points.

We should guard against this competition and supply our consuming public with milk of a quality that cannot be excelled by milk produced in areas outside our natural milk shed.

It isn't just one, but rather the many little things that count, in our movement toward overcoming "old man Depression."

We hear of a slight gain here, another

Market conditions during October have not improved. The fault is not with the producer. The consumption of milk, which we felt would certainly increase with schools opened, has not done so as far as any records show. With these conditions facing us, therefore, and with the price of other farm commodities lower than at any time, for many years, it was impossible to hold milk at our present price any longer. I do not believe we can put the blame on any one thing, it is a combination of many things that caused this market to become flooded with milk and cream, and it is therefore necessary to meet the existing conditions.

Distributors have been able to buy milk, in the open market, at a price lower than the Association price and farmers who never produced milk before because of low price of other farm commodities decided to go into the production of milk, and not being able to find a market with a cooperating dealer or any dealer who is trying to hold the retail price in Philadelphia, they were obliged to sell to other dealers at a figure considerably below the basic price paid by the cooperating buyers.

Prior to the reduction the price to the consuming public was being shaded along the line, so after meeting with the distributors for a number of days, trying to agree to some satisfactory price to both parties, Dr. Clyde L. King was again called in as arbitrator and finally agreed on Friday night, October 28th, 1932, that the price to the consuming public, starting November first, should be nine cents per quart and five cents per pint and the reduction to producers should be \$0.22 per hundred pounds less than the October price. It was also agreed that the ten per cent which is to be sold for cream would be twenty-two score New York butter, plus \$0.05 per pound, four, and the surplus price will not carry the former twenty per cent addition, as of November first.

These price reductions all along the line seem very severe and they are, but consumption increases, as we hope it will, and our production holds where it now, or possibly decreases a little, we will not need to go on a percentage basis of our established basic quantity, with the exception of that ten per cent cream and under the plan outlined by the Arbitrator every dealer is expected to report his purchases and sales. In case any dealer does not report, he then shall pay ninety per cent of his established basic quantity at basic price and ten per cent at cream price. If he does report and it amounts to the same thing, then our reduction in price from that of the latter end of October will not be very great. If he does report and we have overproduced and production runs way above sales, then, of course, we will be governed by the percentage basis.

This will still leave our average weighted price as high as any markets around and possibly a little higher than some, but we believe it will put our price at a level where it will not be inviting for an outsider to try to ship milk into our market, neither will it be an advantage to our cooperating distributors to go outside our area to buy their milk supply.

This may clarify conditions better than anything else we could do and as for the prices in other markets, I find that they had to do practically the same thing we are now doing, only they did it six or seven months ago. By our holding this price all summer we have given our farmers a lot more money than they would have had if we had gone down in May as most territories did.

Your officers are hoping that the price of other farm commodities will advance and that we can then raise the price of milk. I am sure that most of our members realize that as long as the price of other commodities remain as low as they are, much below any price known for many years, it will be impossible to raise the price of milk.

Butter Prices

The steady and unchanged trend of wholesale butter prices during the past few weeks is an unusual situation for this season of the year, says the Domestic Dairy Markets Review, issued by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Wholesale prices of 92 score butter at New York for September averaged less than 1/2 cent per pound above August and the average for October (up to the 29th) is the same as September. In addition to this it is of further interest to note that over this three months period there has been very little variation, from day to day prices in fact, having actually held within a one cent range since late August.

During the past five years September prices averaged between 2 1/2 and 3 cents above August, and October averaged between 1/2 and 1 cent above September. Thus 1932 prices have failed to follow usual seasonal advances which is evidence of the unsettled feeling prevailing in butter markets and dairy markets generally so far this fall.

With butter some 12 cents below a year ago and less than half of the 5 year average it would seem that there is little incentive toward production. Low dairy prices, however, have to be considered in relation to prices of other agricultural products and when this comparison is made, it is found that while dairy products are decidedly lower than a year ago, prices of butterfat for example, in relation to grain and livestock products continue relatively high. This relationship seems to account, in part, for the comparatively heavy milk production this fall. In addition, of course, the urge for some cash income, is doubtless another important factor explaining why some farmers continue dairying, who under more normal conditions would be engaged in other agricultural enterprises.

The average price of 92 score butter, solid packed, New York City, upon which the surplus price of milk was computed for October, was .2072 cents per pound.

there, but collectively these small things may be taken to mean a movement toward better times.

It is the duty of every last one of us to practice economy, no matter whether it be in the little or the big things before us.

Keep our feet on the ground, is a timely saying in these days.

Through the public press we learn of these things which make us hopeful as to

the future. We may, from time to time have some unfavorable breaks, this will be but natural, but as these unfavorable situations become less pronounced, from time to time, we can at least see some indications of betterment.

In previous depressions, our advancements did not come spontaneously, but were rather the growth of small forward movements. Gradually increasing as confidence became restored.

LATEST MARKET PRICES

The prices, quoted below are for October, 1932, and represent those to be paid by cooperating dealers for that month.

For basic milk, 90 per cent of the established basic average will represent the amount of milk to be paid for at basic prices.

Ten per cent of production, up to and equal to established basic, will be paid for at the cream price. (If production is above established basic, 10 per cent of the established basic will be paid for at the cream price.)

Surplus milk representing that quantity in excess of the basic and cream amounts will be paid for at the average 92 score butter price, New York City plus twenty per cent.

This price list is issued with the understanding that it is not to the producers and that all buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers, shall in addition thereto make the following contributions and payments:

(1) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk purchased from members of said Association.

(2) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk purchased from other producers at prices listed herein.

(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk purchased from any producer at prices listed herein.

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipient for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, for improvements and stabilization of market and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

Basic Price October, 1932 F.O.B. Philadelphia Grade B Market Milk

Test Per Cent.	Basic Quantity Per 100 Lbs.	Price Per Qt.
3.05	2.02	4.3
3.1	2.04	4.4
3.15	2.06	4.4
3.2	2.08	4.5
3.25	2.10	4.5
3.3	2.12	4.55
3.35	2.14	4.6
3.4	2.16	4.65
3.45	2.18	4.7
3.5	2.20	4.75
3.55	2.22	4.75
3.6	2.24	4.8
3.65	2.26	4.85
3.7	2.28	4.9
3.75	2.30	4.95
3.8	2.32	5.0
3.85	2.34	5.05
3.9	2.36	5.05
3.95	2.38	5.1
4.0	2.40	5.15
4.05	2.42	5.2
4.1	2.44	5.25
4.15	2.46	5.3
4.2	2.48	5.35
4.25	2.50	5.4
4.3	2.52	5.4
4.35	2.54	5.45
4.4	2.56	5.5
4.45	2.58	5.55
4.5	2.60	5.6
4.55	2.62	5.65
4.6	2.64	5.7
4.65	2.66	5.7
4.7	2.68	5.75
4.75	2.70	5.8
4.8	2.72	5.85
4.85	2.74	5.9
4.9	2.76	5.95
4.95	2.78	6.
5.	2.80	6.

CREAM AND SURPLUS PRICE October, 1932 F.O.B. Philadelphia

Test Per Cent.	Per 100 Lbs.	Per Qt.
3.05	2.02	4.3
3.1	2.04	4.4
3.15	2.06	4.4
3.2	2.08	4.5
3.25	2.10	4.5
3.3	2.12	4.55
3.35	2.14	4.6
3.4	2.16	4.65
3.45	2.18	4.7
3.5	2.20	4.75
3.55	2.22	4.75
3.6	2.24	4.8
3.65	2.26	4.85
3.7	2.28	4.9
3.75	2.30	4.95
3.8	2.32	5.0
3.85	2.34	5.05
3.9	2.36	5.05
3.95	2.38	5.1
4.0	2.40	5.15
4.05	2.42	5.2
4.1	2.44	5.25
4.15	2.46	5.3
4.2	2.48	5.35
4.25	2.50	5.4
4.3	2.52	5.4
4.35	2.54	5.45
4.4	2.56	5.5
4.45	2.58	5.55
4.5	2.60	5.6
4.55	2.62	5.65
4.6	2.64	5.7
4.65	2.66	5.7
4.7	2.68	5.75
4.75	2.70	5.8
4.8	2.72	5.85
4.85	2.74	5.9
4.9	2.76	5.95
4.95	2.78	6.
5.	2.80	6.

CREAM AND SURPLUS PRICE October, 1932 F.O.B. Philadelphia

Test Per Cent.	Per 100 Lbs.	Per Qt.
3.05	2.02	4.3
3.1	2.04	4.4
3.15	2.06	4.4
3.2	2.08	4.5
3.25	2.10	4.5
3.3	2.12	4.55
3.35	2.14	4.6
3.4	2.16	4.65
3.45	2.18	4.7
3.5	2.20	4.75
3.55	2.22	4.75
3.6	2.24	4.8
3.65	2.26	4.85
3.7	2.28	4.9
3.75	2.30	4.95
3.8	2.32	5.0
3.85	2.34	5.05
3.9	2.36	5.05
3.95	2.38	5.1
4.0	2.40	5.15
4.05	2.42	5.2
4.1	2.44	5.25
4.15	2.46	5.3
4.2	2.48	5.35
4.25	2.50	5.4
4.3	2.52	5.4
4.35	2.54	5.45
4.4	2.56	5.5
4.45	2.58	5.55
4.5	2.60	5.6
4.55	2.62	5.65
4.6	2.64	5.7
4.65	2.66	5.7
4.7	2.68	5.75
4.75	2.70	5.8
4.8	2.72	5.85
4.85	2.74	5.9
4.9	2.76	5.95
4.95	2.78	6.
5.	2.80	6.

CREAM AND SURPLUS PRICE October, 1932 F.O.B. Philadelphia

Test Per Cent.	Per 100 Lbs.	Per Qt.
3.05	2.02	4.3
3.1	2.04	4.4
3.15	2.06	4.4
3.2	2.08	4.5
3.25	2.10	4.5
3.3	2.12	4.55
3.35	2.14	4.6
3.4	2.16	4.65
3.45	2.18	4.7
3.5	2.20	4.75
3.55	2.22	4.75
3.6	2.24	4.8
3.65	2.26	4.85
3.7	2.28	4.9
3.75	2.30	4.95
3.8	2.32	5.0
3.85	2.34	5.05
3.9	2.36	5.05
3.95	2.38	5.1
4.0	2.40	5.15
4.05	2.42	5.2
4.1	2.44	5.25
4.15	2.46	5.3
4.2	2.48	5.35
4.25	2.50	5.4
4.3	2.52	5.4
4.35	2.54	5.45
4.4	2.56	5.5
4.45	2.58	5.55
4.5	2.60	5.6
4.55	2.62	5.65
4.6	2.64	5.7
4.65	2.66	5.7
4.7	2.68	5.75
4.75	2.70	5.8
4.8	2.72	5.85
4.85	2.74	5.9
4.9	2.76	5.95
4.95	2.78	6.
5.	2.80	6.

CREAM AND SURPLUS PRICE October, 1932 F.O.B. Philadelphia

3.55	1.52	3.25	1.29	2.75	4.	1.20	0.90
3.6	1.54	3.3	1.31	2.8	4.05	1.22	0.98
3.65	1.56	3.35	1.33	2.85	4.1	1.24	1.00
3.7	1.58	3.4	1.35	2.9	4.15	1.26	1.02
					4.2	1.28	1.04

Milk Marketing Conditions and Prices In Other Territories

(Continued from page 2)

cents per gallon for Class 11 and 7½ cents per gallon for Class 111 milk.

Hartford, Conn.

The "C. M. P. A. Bulletin", official organ of the Connecticut Milk Producers' Association, Hartford, Conn., in its October issue, says that the price of milk has again been set at 6 cents per quart, delivered at market centers. This price covers Grade B milk, sold on a one price contract.

Prices are all based on 4% butterfat content milk for fluid consumption or Class 1 milk.

Class 2 represents all milk that is made into cream, that is sold in fluid form; the butterfat in this milk shall be paid for at 18 cents per pound above the month's average of the Boston butter market. Milk to go with the fat. Class 3, all milk made into manufacturing purposes, except butter, the fat in this milk shall be paid for at 5 cents per pound above the month's average of the Boston butter market, milk to go with the fat. Class 4, all milk used in making butter. The fat in this milk shall be paid for at the price per pound of the month's average Boston butter market. Outside 92 score butter quotations shall be used in all classes.

The price of butter on which the surplus milk was figured for September is 21.25 cents per pound.

Milwaukee, Wis.

Quoting from the "Milwaukee Milk Producer", official organ of the Milwaukee Cooperative Milk Producers, Milwaukee, Wis., which states that "as in August a deadlock developed when the Board met with the distributors on September 26th to decide the price for fluid milk for October. The Board wanted \$1.75 per cwt., most of the dealers talked \$1.65. No agreement was reached. A proposal was then made whereby each dealer would pay the same average price for October as he had paid for September with 5 cents per hundred pounds added, if 92 score butter, Chicago, averaged 22 cents per pound or higher, for the month, or, at the dealers option, he might pay \$1.75 per hundred for fluid milk and the manufactured value for surplus. This proposal was not what the Board wanted but looked better than \$1.70 per hundred for fluid milk and was accepted."

Des Moines, Iowa

Quoting from the "Iowa Dairy Marketing News", official organ of the Des Moines Dairy Marketing Association, Des Moines, Iowa., we note that, during the month of August, they received at the association plant 2,092,759 pounds of milk or 53.4% of the total amount of milk received in the city, for which we paid 95 cents per hundred pounds. The average price of butterfat for the month was 20.3 cents, and the average test for the association was 3.6%.

New York

Quoting from the "Dairymen's League News", official organ of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, we note that the average price received for all Grade B milk, in the 201-210 mile zone, testing 3.5% of fat, including both that sold direct to dealers, and that handled in the plants operated by the association, will in September amount to approximately \$1.165.

The net pool price received by its members for September was \$1.11 per hundred pounds.

13,500,000 Beetles

During a seven-week period this past summer, 13,500,000 Japanese beetles were caught in 472 traps set on smartweed plants in Philadelphia.

Milk Legislation Benefits

By W. B. DURYEE

From the Secretary's Desk in "New Jersey State Department Service"

Dairy farmers in New Jersey should be alive to the favorable position in which they are placed as the result of the 1932 milk legislation and the policies of the State Board of Health as recently announced. Unquestionably, there will need to be some adjustments in milk production to meet the requirements of the new law. It should be borne in mind that the same requirements are in force outside the State. As a result of these requirements, more than 5,000 dairy farms have already been kept from shipping milk into this state and it is probable that this number will grow very much larger as inspections are made.

The tentative plan of limiting the New Jersey milk shed which has been announced will prove very profitable to the dairy farmers of the state and should result in materially reducing the surplus which has demoralized markets here over a long period of time. Furthermore, milk of poor quality from "bootleg" and other sources will be eliminated, so that whatever competition the New Jersey dairyman has to face will be fair competition; that is, the same standards of sanitation will govern all the milk that is sold in the state. This will not only be of advantage to the New Jersey producer, but also a great asset to the consumer and should give impetus to milk consumption.

The Department of Agriculture is undertaking a comprehensive campaign to stimulate milk consumption through calling attention to its value as an economical food. The campaign is being organized on a very broad and effective basis. If we can bring about an increase in milk consumption and at the same time reduce the area from which New Jersey's milk supply can be drawn, the law of supply and demand will have a chance to operate to the advantage of nearby producers.

It is to be hoped that agitation in certain quarters against the milk law will not, because of one or two objectionable features in the law, cause the breakdown of the whole undertaking to benefit the dairy farmers of the state. The point to be kept in mind is the ultimate objective which we are now well on the way to attain, rather than the details involved in the re-arrangement of barns and certain detailed requirements which are definitely in the public interest.

As we see it, the dairy farmers of this state working with their neighbors in surrounding states now have an opportunity to supply the markets here on an equitable basis. This situation has been sought for years. Under the provisions of the new milk law, nearby farmers supplying milk to New Jersey markets will receive encouragement in their efforts to produce milk of high quality. The production of such a product necessitates added care and expense on the part of the dairyman. He should not, as in the past, be penalized for his efforts, as a result of competition from cheaply produced milk of uncertain quality coming from distant areas.

There are certain interests that would like to break down the milk legislation and the program that is being put into effect. Milk producers generally should be on their guard lest such influences prevail and the whole movement receive a check that will take years of work to overcome. As a matter of fact, the progress we have made to date has been the result of efforts of dairymen throughout the state over a period of years. The legislation now on the statute books

Report of the Field and Test Dept. Inter-State Milk Producers' Association

The following statistics show the average operations of all the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association fieldmen in connection with testing, weighing and general membership work for the month of September, 1932:

No. Butterfat Tests Made.....	8445
No. Plants Investigated.....	45
No. Membership Calls.....	32
No. Calls on Members.....	574
No. Qual. Improvement Calls.....	291
No. Herd Samples Tested.....	1230
No. New Members Signed.....	7
No. Cows Signed.....	68
No. Transfers Made.....	16
No. Meetings Attended.....	8
No. Attending Meetings.....	522
No. Mastitis Tests.....	415

New Features Listed For State Farm Show

The addition of a Baby Chick Department and of a dressed carcass division in the Fat Lamb Department will be new features of the Pennsylvania Farm Show next January 16-20, according to the printed premium list now being distributed by the Show Commission.

Almost 7,000 cash awards amounting to more than \$37,000 are being offered at the coming Show. Numerous special prizes are also listed.

The competitive section of the exposition will be made up of the following Departments: Horses, sheep, swine, beef cattle, dairy cattle, dairy products, corn, small grains, potatoes, cigar leaf tobacco, apples, vegetables, maple syrup and maple sugar, apiary products, wool, eggs, baby chicks, poultry, home economics, cultural arts, and sports.

Local Holds Meeting

The Beaver Creek Local of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association held its customary meeting at Beaver Creek, Pa., on October 3rd. C. E. Fahrney was re-elected president of the Local and Frank Newcomer was re-elected secretary-treasurer. Roy C. F. Weagley of Beaver Creek, was elected as a delegate to attend the annual meeting of the Milk Producers' Association, November 29th and 30th, in Philadelphia, Pa. B. H. Welty, Waynesboro, Pa., member of the Board of Directors of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, made an interesting address, outlining the milk marketing conditions and the program laid down by Dr. Clyde L. King, Harrisburg, Pa., milk price arbitrator, regarding the production and selling price of fluid milk.

C. E. Dunning, Chambersburg, Pa., field representative of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association spoke on the care and handling of milk on the farm and also outlined the sanitary regulations now being enforced to meet the demands of State Boards of Health, as well as municipal regulations, being enforced in certain localities.

M. D. Moore, county agent also made a brief address on the local trend of milk production in the immediate area.

should be allowed to stand for at least another year and the whole plan given a thorough tryout before revisions are made which may be disastrous to the highly constructive program that is now under way.

Inter-State Directors Hold Bi-Monthly Meeting

(Continued from page 1)

farmer generally would materially increase his basic although in individual instances it had been done. Low prices of dairy feeds and roughage have been largely responsible for increased production. Position to numerous sanitary inspections was general. In most sections fair conditions were fair. Dry weather has been an important factor, and has retarded growth of fall sown crops. In many instances wells have been practically dry. Late rains, however, have helped the situation to a considerable extent. In some sections late grain crops have shown extremely low. In some areas cattle are now on a winter feeding basis as pastures is practically gone. In many cases sufficient corn has been harvested to fill silos.

Further discussion of the general marketing situation resulted and it was realized that the farmer on the whole has been hard hit by the economic situation and that the movement, as far as his milk supply was concerned, was one that would require close attention, so many factors now being involved that were but minor importance in the days of normal production and consumption.

At a special session of the Board it was agreed, by unanimous consent that the By-Laws of the Corporation be amended that the Board of Directors be increased from 24 to 27 members.

This increase to become effective with the coming annual meeting of the Association.

This means that in addition to the expiring term of eight directors, who will be elected for terms of three years, three additional directors to serve for one, two and three years respectively, will also have to be elected by the membership at the annual meeting.

New Inspection Law in Massachusetts

The new dairy farm inspection law passed by the last session of the legislature, is now in effect. While it is a Massachusetts law it is of decided interest throughout New England as it will apply to all milk sold in Massachusetts.

The law requires that every dairy farmer whose milk is sold in Massachusetts markets shall have a certificate showing that he has been inspected and approved. The Massachusetts Department of Agriculture, division of dairymen, will have charge of this inspection and certification. It will have its own inspectors for such milk as is not inspected by city department of health. All producers now delivering milk for sale in Massachusetts can continue to deliver their milk until they have been inspected but such privilege expires in 18 months.

The new inspection law will be put into operation gradually and no producer need fear being shut off without being inspected or without a fair hearing in case the inspection certificate is not given on the first round. The requirements have not yet been set up. Before deciding on such requirements conferences will be held by the Milk Regulation Board and public hearing will be held when the regulations are finally presented.

The Massachusetts Department of Agriculture realizes the importance of a thorough understanding of the situation and will probably present its views at our annual meeting for discussion and approval.—New England Dairyman.

Uncle Ab says that what some folks regard as sinful tends to make him satisfied with being a sinner.

NATIONAL COOPERATIVE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION HOLD SIXTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

The National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation held its Sixteenth Annual Convention, October 3, 4, 5, 1932 in San Francisco, California. There was a representative attendance, with however, a lessened number from the Atlantic and East Central states.

The various meetings were held in the Hotel St. Francis.

The first day's session was divided into sectional groups including conferences of the fluid milk and cream marketing associations, conferences on marketing of butter and other manufactured dairy products. A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Federation and an executive session of the delegates and business executives of the fluid milk and cream marketing associations on October 3rd, with N. P. Hull, Lansing, Michigan, president of the Michigan Milk Producers' Association, as discussion leader, addresses were made under the head of market stabilization as follows: B. S. Beach, secretary-manager, Michigan Milk Producers' Association on "Changing Factors in Milk Sheds"; I. W. Heaps, secretary-treasurer, Maryland State Dairy Producers' Association, Baltimore, Md., on "Group Management as a Factor of Market Stabilization"; Will W. Henry, secretary, Dairy Cooperative Association, Portland, Oregon, on the "Effect of Ruthless Competition by Irresponsible Distributors on Price Structure"; H. D. Allebach, president, the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Philadelphia, Pa., on "Constructive Program for Building Membership Morale."

On the same day in a conference on marketing of butter and other manufactured dairy products, with G. H. Benken-dorf, Modesto, California as discussion leader, E. W. Gaumnitz, Washington, D. C., senior agricultural economist, U. S. Department of Agricultural Economics, discussed the market outlook for manufactured dairy products, the same speaker also discussed comparative price reports for different grades of butter during the depression period; while U. M. Dickey, Consolidated Dairy Products Co., Seattle, Wash., general manager, addressed the session on the problem "Is it good business policy to sell milk powder and casein through a national cooperative sales agency?"

Tuesday's meeting included a general public session which was largely devoted to "Achieving Unity in Cooperative Marketing", including Cooperation in butter sales programs; sales programs for cheese, organized milk problems of California Milk Producers', some problems confronting organized milk producers', organized problems of California Milk Producers' &c.

The annual banquet of the Federation was held on the evening of October 4th at which L. H. Hirsch of the San Francisco, California, president of the Milk Producers' Association of San Francisco, acted as toastmaster, addresses at the banquet were made by Harry Hartke, president of the Federation and by W. F. Schilling of the Federal Farm Board, Washington, D. C.

On Wednesday, October 5th an executive session of the delegates was held during which reports of officers were considered.

The Federation re-elected the following directors, to serve for the ensuing year: G. H. Benken-dorf of Modesto, Calif.; R. G. Kinsley of McGregor, Iowa; John Brandt of Litchfield, Minnesota; Carl Haberlack of Tillamook, Oregon; R. B. Melvin of Plymouth, Wisconsin; U. M. Dickey of Seattle, Washington; J. H.

Mason of Des Moines, Iowa; W. S. Moscrip of Lake Elmo, Minnesota; W. P. Davis of Boston, Mass.; Harry Hartke of Covington, Ky.; George W. Slocum of Milton, Pa.; H. D. Allebach of Trappe, Pa.; P. S. Brennenman of Jefferson, Ohio; H. C. Warren of Los Angeles, Calif.; C. F. Dineen of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; A. E. Engbretson of Astoria, Oregon; D. N. Geyer of Chicago, Ill.; I. W. Heaps of Baltimore, Maryland; C. E. Hough of Hartford, Conn.; N. P. Hull of Lansing, Mich.; J. B. Irwin of Richfield, Minnesota; John D. Miller of Susquehanna, Pa.; J. R. Smart of Columbus, Ohio; R. Smith Snader of New Windsor, Maryland; Frank P. Willits of Ward, Pa.; W. B. Belknap of Louisville, Ky.

At a later session of the Board the following officers were re-elected: Harry Hartke of Covington, Ky., president; C. E. Hough of Hartford, Conn., first vice-president; John Brandt of Minneapolis, Minn., second vice-president; Frank P. Willits of Ward, Pa., treasurer; and Charles W. Holman of Washington, D. C., secretary.

The following resolutions were presented by the Resolutions Committee and adopted.

WHEREAS, a well-known investment service in a recent bulletin distributed to its subscribers makes the following statement in the course of its analysis of the securities of an important milk distributing company:

"Curtailed consumer purchasing power . . . and lower selling prices have adversely affected earnings since early 1931. Through reductions in—(farm price) quotations, however, the major portion of this decline in selling prices has been passed on to the farmer, and profit margins . . . are still well maintained. Recent adjustments in prices . . . are understood to be resulting in substantially increased sales, and prospects indicate general maintenance of the present rate of earnings, through the remaining period of low public purchasing power."

WHEREAS, the decline in selling price has been passed on to the farmer to such an extent that he has become nearly, or entirely bankrupt.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that in the interest of equity, fairness, and public policy, we call upon the distributors of our product to pass back to themselves a part of the loss now being sustained by our milk producers.

2. WHEREAS, some of our states have enacted laws taxing butter substitutes, and WHEREAS, these laws are being partially nullified by shipment in original package into such states.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that we request the directors of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation to have a study made of the law which now permits such shipments of original packages to the end that if possible amendments may be enacted to protect states taxing butter substitutes.

3. WHEREAS, during the past several years changing conditions have indicated uncertain trends in the system of distribution, and

WHEREAS, this Federation has untiringly worked for the best interests of the consumer, and

WHEREAS, it is vitally interested in the shortest route from producer to consumer,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that a study be made of the present trend of distribution of fluid milk so that member organizations may be guided in developing their future plans.

4. We reaffirm the policy established by this Federation at its fifteenth annual meeting in St. Louis, favoring immediate independence of the Philippine Islands; but if the Congress should determine upon an interim period of preparation for such independence, we favor a graduated upward scale of import duties upon imports from the Islands, or in lieu thereof a graduated downward scale of amounts of imports which may be admitted free of duty.

5. In order to protect the agricultural education of the United States in all of its forms.

BE IT RESOLVED, that the Federation will work against the enactment into law of the recommendations of the Committee of 51 on the "Relation of the Federal Government to Education." This report is intended to eliminate Government aid to vocational agriculture, the agricultural extension service, experiment stations and resident teaching in all land grant colleges.

BE IT RESOLVED, that the policy of the Federation shall be to aid the extension service in its several problems arising from help given to cooperative marketing.

6. WHEREAS, the dairy industry is probably the best organized of the branches of American agriculture, and

WHEREAS, organization lends strength and influence to any and all groups, and

WHEREAS, agriculture is looking and must look to organized groups for leadership, and

WHEREAS, the exchange value of the products of our American farms has become alarmingly lessened, and

WHEREAS, debts, interest and taxes have tended to rise during the last few years rather than to decrease, and

WHEREAS, the lessening of farmers' ability to pay debts, interest and taxes has brought the industry of agriculture alarmingly near insolvency, and

WHEREAS, a continuance of the present conditions must shortly bankrupt and destroy the industry of agriculture,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that we ask the directorate of our organization to make a study or to authorize those best fitted for the work to make a study of our monetary system to the end that at least an effort may be made to lower the purchasing value of the dollar to a point where agricultural commodities will approach the value of pre-war days.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that until and unless such parity is restored that we insist that some plan must be found and adopted that will very drastically reduce taxes and interest.

7. We reiterate the long standing policy of this Federation in favor of adequate import duties on all imported products that are in competition with the products of the members of our affiliated organizations including adequate equalized rates of duties upon all imported animal, vegetable and marine oils and fats and the raw materials from which such oils and fats are extracted.

8. WHEREAS, the appearance and activities of large holding companies controlling many milk marketing concerns in many markets of this country have so lessened the bargain power of organized dairy farmers that immediate steps should be taken to meet the situation.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Federation appoint a committee of five to thoroughly study the character, scope and extent of territory that may be

effectively applied to regional organizations to more fully enable our members to match or withstand the strength of powerful organizations that may be arrayed against us.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that our members be informed of the desire of this Federation to render assistance and that this Committee confer with any member association considering the advisability of such action and in cooperation with them to work out details as to region boundaries most affected and such other details as may be necessary.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that such committee when appointed is hereby authorized and requested to invite member associations in various regions to meet together with such committee in conference to consider the possibilities and advisability of regional organization.

9. WHEREAS, the Federal Farm Board, through loans made to our deserving co-operators and by advice given as to methods of organization, has been of immeasurable help and assistance to the cooperative movement, and

WHEREAS, the depression and financial stringency made it difficult or impossible for cooperatives to secure funds from other sources,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that we voice our sincere appreciation of the assistance rendered the cooperative movement by the Farm Board, and

FURTHER BE IT RESOLVED, that we demand of Congress as generous appropriations for carrying on the work of the Farm Board as are provided for other boards, commissions and departments of our government; and that the revolving fund of the Federal Farm Board be replenished in an amount equivalent to \$200,000,000.

OCTOBER BUTTER PRICES

92 Score, Solid Packaged

Phila. New York Chicago

1	21 1/2	22 1/2	19 1/2
2	21 1/2	21 1/2	20
3	22 1/2	21 1/2	20
4	22 1/2	21 1/2	20
5	21 1/2	20 1/2	20
6	21 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2
7	21 1/2	20 1/2	20
8	21 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2
9	21 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2
10	21 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2
11	21 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2
12	21 1/2	21	20
13	22	21	20
14	22	21	20
15	22	21	20
16	22	21	20
17	22	21	20
18	22	21	20
19	22	21	20
20	22	21	20
21	22	21	20
22	21 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2
23	21 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2
24	21 1/2	20 1/2	20
25	21 1/2	20 1/2	20
26	21 1/2	20 1/2	20
27	21 1/2	20 1/2	20
28	21 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2
29	21 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2
30	21 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2
31	21	20 1/2	19 1/2

Report of the Quality Control Department Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council

The following is a report of the work done by the Quality Control Department of the Dairy Council for the month of September, 1932:

No. Inspections Made.....	1960
Sediment Tests.....	2284
Meetings.....	2
Attendance.....	145
Bacteria Tests Made.....	49 pl.
No. Miles Traveled.....	26,411

During the month 86 dairies were discontinued from selling for failure to comply with the regulations—73 dairies were re-instated before the month was up.

To date 240,879 farm inspections have been made.



HOME and HEALTH

ELIZABETH McG. GRAHAM, Editor



AN "INTER-STATE" SON
Joseph, youngest in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Thompson, of the Nassau Local, Delaware

Bankruptcy in Morals

"The gravest problem which is confronting us today", says Albert G. Milbank writing in the Survey Graphic, "is moral bankruptcy. The necessity for a radical change of viewpoint amounting to a spiritual rebirth, lies at the very root of the nation's problems."

"I am speaking of those sins against society which we Americans are too inclined to ignore or condemn if the sinner is smart enough to be rated a 'successful man'. The leader of organized crime who exploits the corruptibility of those charged with the duty of maintaining law and order is becoming bolder as he spreads his racketeering tentacles over an ever widening circle of human activities."

"The business leader who forgets the fact that his very position imposes upon him a responsibility becomes a threat to the economic order upon the maintenance of which the success of the whole capitalistic system depends."

"Favorite Recipes From Our Readers"

Breaded Carrots

Scrub carrots thoroughly and boil whole in salted water, using no more liquid than necessary. Drain dry in colander. Dip in beaten egg and roll in cracker crumbs. Fry in hot lard or fat. I make a large platterful for nine persons and it does not take long. It is unnecessary to scrape or peel carrots.

MRS. NORMAN RISHLE,
R. D. No. 5, York, Pa.

Cinnamon Buns

5 c. sweet milk 2 c. lard, scant
3 c. sugar 1 tsp. soda
2 eggs 1 yeast cake & 1 c. water
Flour to make dough stiff enough to roll
At bedtime make up dough and let it rise overnight. Next morning take 1/4 lb. melted butter; thicken with cinnamon, and sugar additional to above amount. Spread on rolled-out dough. Sprinkle with currants or raisins. Roll as for jelly roll, and slice 3/4 inch thick. Let rise, and when light bake in moderate oven. This recipe makes enough buns for a real farm family.

MRS. C. F. PRESTON,
Nottingham, R.D., Chester Co., Pa.

Individual pumpkin pies served with plum jam and whipped cream make delicious autumn desserts.

The Women's Own Program

16th ANNUAL MEETING

Inter-State Milk Producers' Association

ELKS' HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA

Tuesday, November 29th, 1932

MORNING SESSION

(Meeting opens promptly at 10 o'clock)

Presiding

MRS. ROBT. F. BRINTON, West Chester, Pa.

Chairman Women's Committee

Community Singing

"How I Raise My Flowers"

MRS. LEE HOLLOWAY,
Hurlock, Maryland

"A Lantern Slide Visit Among Neighbors"

ELIZABETH McG. GRAHAM,
"Home and Health Department" Editor

Xylophone Solo

MISS HARSHBERGER AND MISS ST. CLAIRE,
Huntington County, Pennsylvania

"Woman's Place in the Co-operative Movement"

Address by prominent authority on nationwide cooperative situation.

LUNCHEON

12:45 o'clock

To which all those attending the morning session are invited

Toastmistress

MRS. A. B. WADDINGTON
Woodstown, New Jersey

AFTERNOON SESSION

(Joint meeting of Inter-State membership at 2 o'clock)

Annual Address by Our President

H. D. ALLERACH,
Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc.

(See page 3 for other details of "Inter-State" Afternoon Session)

It Couldn't Be Done

Somebody said that it couldn't be done but he with a chuckle replied "That 'maybe it couldn't', but he was he one
Who couldn't say so till he'd tried. So he buckled right in with the trace of grin
On his face. If he worried he hid it. He started to sing as he tackled the thing That couldn't be done, and he did it.

There are thousands to tell you it cannot be done. There are thousands to prophesy failure. There are thousands to point out to you one by one, The dangers that wait to assail you. But just buckle in with a bit of a grin. Just take off your coat and go to it. Just start to sing as you tackle the thing That "cannot be done," and you'll do it.

—EDGAR A. SNOW

Our Strange Economies

"It simply is not the scientific, and educational services of the Nation that create the real tax burden that has the American back, and yet, through the Nation, we are trying to balance budgets by cutting the heart out of only things that make government creative social agency in this complicated world. We slash scientific bureaus. We trim down our support of social and regulatory bureaus. We squander education. We fire visiting nurses. We starve libraries. We drastically reduce hospital staffs. And we call this Economy and actually think we are intelligent calling it that."—Glenn Frank, President of the University of Wisconsin.

A question is never settled until it is settled right.

Your Shopping Service

LOUISE E. DROTLEFF

December will soon be here and when it arrives there will be just seventeen shopping days before Christmas, so it might be well to sit down and decide what gifts your Christmas list is to include.

1—Do you have a friend who does a great deal of entertaining? If so, do you think she would appreciate a cracker that is the last word in efficiency and economy? One twist of the handle and this cracker and the shell is cracked, but the kernel remains whole. Thirty cents will buy this gift.

2—Is your "Ladies Aid" planning a kitchen shower for their president? Then why not give her a stainless steel egg separator which will cost you but 50 cents but which will be worth its weight in gold to the one who receives it. If she already has a separator then we would suggest a small brush cleaner for the carpet sweeper which can be bought for 10c.

3—Of course you will want to remember your neighbor with a very small gift. After all—it isn't the gift, but the giver that counts. A stainless steel frying pan would please any housewife for it drains the food as it lifts it from the frying pan. The beauty of this "gadget" is that it can be used for so many different purposes which suggest themselves when you use it. Twenty-five cents is the price asked for this fork.

Note—These articles will be sent to you at the above prices, plus a small charge for postage. Orders will be gladly forwarded by the Home and Health Department to the stores where they may be purchased.

The Changing Scene Around Us*

DR. HANNAH McK. LYONS



Recently in a small group the question was asked, "What is claiming the most attention in the world today?" Immediately one answered, "Speed"—the rushing automobile, the flying airplane; but

our questioner shook his head as another answered, "Electricity", the magic that turns darkness to light and beauty, that gives power to drive wheels of industry. And again our questioner shook his head as he answered "change—changing scenes everywhere; a changing world."

And a thought wave swept over the group and we settled in our chairs thinking—we are living in a changing world, a changing civilization. Science has made so many changes that the customs and

"To Develop a better and higher man and womanhood among ourselves." Again I read, "We propose—

meeting together
talking together
working together
buying together
selling together
acting together

and advocate for our agricultural colleges that practical agriculture, domestic science and all the arts which adorn the home be taught in their courses of study."

I think the city of Rome must have lived through a time similar to the one we are living now and the story is told of her people starving, the great need for food in the country. Four vessels were making ready to sail, great hopes were with the preparations; they were to bring back food.

Just as they were ready to sail a messenger came hurrying; going to the Cap-



A Triumph in Patience and Perseverance

Penn State's New Building Dedicated to the Training of Women in Home-Making

habits of our grandparents are no longer ours and no where is it more evident that in this business of home-making.

I well remember going into my own home, when the problem of bread-making had to be solved, exclaiming, "But I cannot tell when it is right." My advisor remarked, "Soon you will be able to tell just by the touch and feel of the dough." I have watched my neighbor test her oven for bread by reaching her hand in the oven; and again for the right heat for cake or biscuit by a tiny bit of flour.

At the Agricultural Fairs I have stood on the side and watched and listened as the live stock was being judged; again I have stood by long tables of corn and potatoes hearing the points that make for perfection. And I have driven home saying "Why cannot women have this same kind of knowledge in their home-making; there ought to be a way for us to know why the meat that looked so tender and delicious when uncooked came to the table tough and uninviting; why some bread had big air holes and was crumbly."

These things are not so today. Recently I spent the week-end with a friend and the thermometer and gauge on her stove did the trick for the right heat. Well it is that these changes are taking place for home-making is much more complicated than in the older days when food and clothing and heat were all produced and manufactured right at home.

Why should the Grange bring greetings today? For answer I turn to its Declaration of Purposes and the first one reads

tain of the first ship, he said "I bring you a message from the King; that when you return you are to bring sand." The Captain's head dropped; he was sorry for this message, but it was orders, and he said, "Very well, I will bring sand." Likewise to the second and third Captains he gave the orders from the King. They, too, were sorrowful, but replied "When we return, we will bring sand." When the fourth Captain heard the message his head dropped; he saw his friends in despair, wanting to work for bread; he saw mothers with babies in arms hungry and small tots clinging to her skirt crying for food; then straightening up, he looked at the messenger in the eye saying, "I am sorry, but you take this message back to our King—say that my life belongs to him, but that when I come back my good ship will be loaded to the edge with the best wheat that the country produces."

In dedicating this building today, we have launched it on the Sea of Life; when it comes back into port may it come laden with the very best fruits. They will not be wheat but education in its broadest meaning—teaching the art of living. You will take to the people—information, and inspire them to practice these arts of living; aids for character building; a social understanding that will enable people to live together in peace and joyousness.

* (Address delivered at the recent dedication of a new Home Economics Building at Pennsylvania State College.)

About the Annual Meeting! Information For All Who Plan To Attend

This year we are saying to you urgently: try to attend the annual meeting if you possibly can, not only because a change of surroundings will make your home cares weigh less heavily, but because in these days of stress you, as your husband's farm partner, need the help of your association and while it needs you.

You and your friends in the community are always invited to the "Inter-State" annual meeting, whether or not a member of the family is this year a delegate. Last year one woman from New Jersey became so interested in the message of one of the Women's Own Program speakers that, although she could not be away from home overnight, she drove back to Philadelphia early next morning in time to hear this same speaker for the second time.

It is always a special pleasure to have members of the Agricultural Extension Service of each county, with us for the annual meeting. If your home demonstrator does not already attend regularly, it is possible that she would appreciate an invitation from you to occupy an empty seat in your car.

Can you be on time for the opening of the meeting at ten o'clock? This may necessitate your coming directly to the meeting room, signs will direct you as soon as you arrive at the hotel—and furthermore may necessitate your restraining those little chats with old friends until later in the day. We are asking this of you, in order to be able to get through a

very full morning program before time for the luncheon.

If you haven't a new dress this fall it doesn't matter, as far as your coming to the annual meeting is concerned. Few of us even know of anyone who has one! Most people these days are being glad merely if the old ones continue to hang together. Why, it doesn't even matter if you haven't gotten that missing tooth replaced! Meetings, luncheon, banquet and all—we're meeting together for the cause of co-operation, and material things don't count.

Many must breakfast at an early hour on the Tuesday morning of the Annual Meeting in order to reach Philadelphia by ten o'clock. We know of one family which has to start at four o'clock! There will be a cup of piping hot cocoa with crackers waiting for you as soon as you have removed your wraps. But please don't visit too long over that cup before hurrying into the meeting room before ten o'clock!

The little badge with your name and address, with which everyone will be provided, is the only introduction anyone needs. If you see someone you have a feeling you'd just like to speak to—do it! If you haven't ever been to an annual meeting, there will be many others also there for the first time, and we can promise you that you won't be allowed to feel "strange" many minutes after you arrive. And if you have been coming other years, you automatically become a hospitality committee to welcome the rest.

Cutting Up Chickens For a Curb Market Business

Down at Melvin Cross Road in New Castle County, Delaware, Mrs. Harold Melvin about six years ago decided to try her luck with a stall at the curb market in Wilmington, selling chickens. The trouble was that there were so many others who had the same idea, and competition was keen.



A Busy Time On Curb Market Day, Showing Mrs. Melvin and Son at Their Stall at the Wilmington Curb Market.

Two seasons ago Mrs. Melvin stumbled upon a little discovery which suddenly lifted her out of the class of the marketeer selling half a dozen or a dozen fowl on a Saturday morning, into a person with a thriving business which disposes of as many as fifty dressed chickens on an ordinary Saturday.

It seems that in Wilmington the garbage man makes his rounds twice a week, and neat housewives of the city dislike having the refuse lying around necessitated by dressing their own fowl. Mrs. Melvin was keen enough to sense this situation,

and determined to experiment by not only selling her poultry dressed, but cut up ready for cooking as well.

Furthermore, she followed up a clue from the Agricultural Extension Service which was pointing out the value of iced foods in warm weather, by securing several ordinary mixing bowls which were placed on the table of her stall and kept filled with cracked ice. On each bowl of cracked ice she arranged one cut-up chicken, where it remained, covered with oil paper, until the moment of purchase. It would then be carefully wrapped, together with several pieces of ice, in oil paper, and finally brown paper. The customer was thus able to carry home the chicken thoroughly chilled but in a dry package.

Mrs. Melvin feels that her steady growth of business has been due not only to filling a need for cut-up fowl, but because her customers appreciate the icing and careful packaging of their purchases. This year she is raising twenty-five hundred chickens to be marketed in this way. There is too much work for her to manage alone, but she is fortunate in having had the assistance of a capable young son of eighteen in dressing the chickens and at the market; and now has the added help of her husband who is giving all of his time to raising the chickens needed to fill her orders at the curb market. Dressing and cutting up fifty chickens in a day is a lot of work, someone will say. Yes, but it has paid.

Children's colds are sometimes caused by tiredness. Prevent fatigue by a daily routine which includes a short nap before lunch and an early bedtime.

Crop Prospects Change Little During Month

Crop prospects in Pennsylvania have not changed materially during the past month, according to the forecast as of October 1, made public by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

The forecasts for oats, barley, potatoes and hay, were increased slightly over the September estimates, while the indicated crops of tobacco, peaches and pears, decreased somewhat. Crops in which the forecast remains unchanged or in which the August forecast is the preliminary estimate for the year include corn, winter wheat, rye, buckwheat, apples and grapes.

The yields of most principal crops grown in Pennsylvania this year are from 25 to 30 per cent below the 1931 production and in many cases are somewhat below the five-year average, due to unfavorable weather conditions.

The South-central section was particularly hard hit by the dry weather resulting in the corn and potato crops being practically a failure on many farms. Other sections received adequate moisture with a result that bumper crops are reported.

The October 1 forecast including preliminary estimates for winter wheat and rye as of August 1, are as follows:

Corn.....	bus.	46,916,000
Winter Wheat.....	bus.	13,335,000
Oats.....	bus.	24,072,000
Barley.....	bus.	1,775,000
Rye.....	bus.	1,588,000
Buckwheat.....	bus.	2,190,000
Potatoes.....	bus.	23,685,000
Tobacco.....	lbs.	49,837,000
Tobacco.....	tons	2,668,000
Tame Hay.....	bus.	9,350,000
Apples (total).....	bus.	1,676,000
Pears.....	bus.	395,000
Grapes.....	tons	23,310

November Milk Prices

Under agreement between the Sales Committee of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association and cooperating buyers in the Philadelphia Milk Shed and under agreement with Dr. Clyde L. King, arbitrator, the prices to be paid producers for basic milk during November, 1932, are noted below:

The price of basic milk, 3 per cent butterfat content, F. O. B. Philadelphia for November, 1932, and until further advised will be \$1.78 per hundred pounds, or 3.8 cents per quart.

Ninety per cent of your established basic quantity will be used as heretofore. Ten per cent of your production, up to and equal to your established basic quantity, will be paid for by cooperating buyers at a cream price. (If you produce above your established basic quantity, ten per cent of your established basic quantity will be sold at a cream price.) The price of basic milk delivered at receiving stations in the 51-60 mile zone, three per cent fat, will be \$1.28 per hundred pounds, with the usual differentials and variations at other mileage points.

PRICE OF MILK FOR CREAM

The cream price for the month of November is based on the average of ninety-two scores New York butter, plus 10 cents per pound and this amount multiplied by four, will be the price of four per cent milk for cream purposes at all receiving station points. The F. O. B. Philadelphia cream price will be fifty cents per hundred pounds higher than the receiving station cream price.

SURPLUS MILK

Surplus milk shipped during November, 1932, will be paid for by cooperating buyers on the average price of 92 score New York butter multiplied by four, plus 20%.

STUDY THIS

Can You Answer These Questions About Milk



Question

What is the value of pasteurization?

Answer

Dr. Mayo of Rochester says pasteurization has been the most important scientific protection known for American children. It has wiped out tuberculosis of the bone; and is a safeguard against the spread of infectious disease.

Question

What is soft curd milk and what is its value?

Answer

Irrespective of breed, here and there we find a cow whose milk has a soft curd. What causes it, is not as yet known.

A soft curd milk is of the greatest importance to babies who must use cow's milk, so these cows are valuable.

Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council
219 North Broad Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

The Day of the Agitator

In times of general depression, almost every body has or believes he has, certain matters on his or her mind that ought to be corrected, even though definite information as to what ought to be done and how it should be done are usually lacking. Some program ought to be changed. Why? Some folks think it ought to be changed and that is all there is to it.

Such agitators can do a lot to unsettle or keep in suspense, programs that given clear and wise consideration, might in time, settle our troubles. Unfortunately however, every body wants immediate action, and that in almost any industry is impossible under present day conditions.

Frequently these so-called agitators do not have a clear picture of the situation. They may view conditions from a rather narrow viewpoint and not be fully aware of the factors that really govern the situation.

Every line of industry, every individual business program, every specific program needs the closest possible study, not only in respect to your own market but also the influence from surrounding markets as well as state wide, country wide and even international markets. Every phase of these conditions must be carefully studied in as much as they all have a bearing on the situation.

Don't jump at conclusions, get the facts if possible. Too many of us today are worrying about things over which we have no control, and over programs which we have had no part.

One may think that some of these programs are impossible, probably they are but with business, certainly not to the liking of many of us, the best that we can do is to carry on.

Today the decrease in the consumption of fluid milk is unsatisfactory, but under existing conditions there appears to be no way by which it can be improved, except probably at a prohibitory cost.

It's time to think carefully, plan wisely and do the best that can be done under the stress of circumstances.

N. J. 4-H Club Members Plan Judging Contest

Eleven counties will enter teams of three members and an alternate in the New Jersey 4-H Poultry Judging Contest which is to be held at the State College of Agriculture on Saturday, November 12. J. C. Taylor, associate extension service poultryman at the College, announced.

The counties to be represented include Cumberland, Gloucester, Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, Salem, Somerset, Sussex, and Warren.

The winning team will represent New Jersey in the National Poultry Judging Contest that is to be held at the Fourth National Pet Show in New York City, November 26th.

In the New Jersey contest the poultry judges will place awards in pullet classes of Barred Plymouth Rocks and White Wyandottes, and in cockerel classes of Rhode Island Reds and White Leghorns. The birds will be judged according to the American Standard of Perfection.

Population Movement

The United States Department of Agriculture estimates that 1,472,000 persons left farms for towns and cities in 1931, and that 1,679,000 persons moved farmward. The gain in number of persons living on farms was 648,000. For the year 1930 it was estimated that 1,766,000 persons moved from cities to farms and 1,727,000 persons moved from farms to cities—these two movements almost balancing each other.

Finds False Economy In Delayed Painting Job

It is false economy to postpone the painting of buildings and agricultural implements, even when funds are short, for the cost of painting increases with neglect just as the rate of deterioration increases. This is the contention of W. C. Krueger, agricultural engineer at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, who believes that any man can do a good painting job that will add to the durability and appearance of his property.

"The necessary equipment is not expensive and, given proper care, it will last a long time", he says. "The only essential implements are brushes. A wide variety of them is available but the oval or round types are best because they rub the paint thoroughly into the article. Scraping and putty knives and a medium size steel wire brush are helpful in cleaning old surfaces."

"See that the surfaces to be painted are as clean and as dry as possible and cover all knots and places where resin appears with shellac varnish to make the paint adhere. A small amount of benzol added to the priming coat of paint insures penetration. The putting of nail holes and cracks should follow the priming coat, for putty does not stick well on raw wood. When painting iron surfaces remove all rust and grease, finishing the surface down to the metal with wire brushes or sand paper."

"The best time to paint is in warm, dry weather. Paint flows well under such conditions and the objects to be painted are likely to be dry. Few people have either the inclination or the equipment necessary to making a good job of hand-mixing and for this reason it is preferable to buy ready-mixed paint. The integrity of the manufacturer is the best guide to use in choosing the paint, for omission of the manufacturer's label from the product is an admission of shifted responsibility. Most good paints consist of a pigment of fine, solid matter suspended in the liquid. This liquid is generally composed of linseed oil, and in the better white or light colored paints the pigment may be white lead, zinc oxide, lead sulphate, leaded zinc oxide or lithopone. Cheaper pigments such as iron oxide can be used in colored work. Flaked aluminum, metallic zinc and titanium oxide recently developed for use as pigments, are also recommended. In choosing a paint give prime consideration to the thorough protection of the article to be painted rather than to its appearance."

The Farm Tax Situation*

Taxes per acre on farm real estate in the 12 north central states for the year 1930 were about two and one-half times what they were in 1913, according to the preliminary report of a research project which has been released by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture. The report is the first of a series dealing with the situation in various regions of the country. The period of most rapid increase in taxation per acre was between 1916 and 1921. Since that time there have been both advances and declines, with a peak in the year 1929, and only a slight decline since the peak.

The tax burden must be considered in relation to the price level. Although taxes per acre appear to be 250 per cent of prewar, in August, 1932, the prices of farm products for the country as a whole were 59 per cent of prewar, and the purchasing power of farm products was only 54 per cent of prewar. *—Reprinted from "Information Service", October 8, 1932, Department of Research and Education, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

Inter-State Milk Producers' Association

Incorporated
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Representing over 22,000 Dairy Farmers in the Philadelphia Milk Shed

OFFICERS
H. D. Allebach, President
Frederick Shangle, Vice President
I. R. Zoller, Secretary
August A. Miller, Assistant Secretary
Robert F. Brinton, Treasurer
F. M. Twining, Assistant Treasurer

Board of Directors
H. D. Allebach, Trappe, Montgomery Co., Pa.
S. K. Andrews, Hurlbuck, Duchesne Co., Md.
J. H. Bennett, Shenandoah, R. D., Lebanon Co., Pa.
Ira J. Book, Strasburg, Lancaster Co., Pa.
Robert F. Brinton, West Chester, Chester Co., Pa.
E. H. Donovan, Smyrna, R. D., Kent Co., Del.
F. Nelson James, Kenton, Sun, Cecil Co., Md.
J. W. Keith, Centerville, (J) near Annapolis, Md.
H. L. Lauer, Fort Royal, Juniata Co., Pa.
A. R. Marvel, Eastern, Juniata Co., Md.
F. V. Otto, Carlisle, R. D., Cumberland Co., Pa.
Chester H. Gross, Manchester, York Co., Pa.
C. I. Preston, Nottingham, R. D., Chester Co., Pa.

Alberti Sang, Bowes, Peras Co., Pa.
John Carvel Sutton, Kennelville, Kent Co., Pa.
Frederick Shangle, Trenton, R. D., Mercer Co., N. J.
C. C. Tallman, Mount Holly, Burlington Co., N. J.
R. I. Tussey, Hollidaysburg, Blair Co., Pa.
Harry B. Stewart, Alexandria, Huntington Co., Pa.
S. U. Troutman, Bedford, R. D., Bedford Co., Pa.
F. M. Twining, Newtown, Bucks Co., Pa.
F. P. Willis, Ward, Delaware Co., Pa.
A. B. Wadlington, Woodstown, Salem Co., N. J.
B. H. Welby, Waynesboro, Franklin Co., Pa.

Executive Committee
H. D. Allebach, Chairman
Frederick Shangle
Robert F. Brinton
F. P. Willis
R. I. Tussey

Fool Feed

"What was that explosion on Si's farm?"
"I fed a chick some Lay or Bust feed, and it turned out to be a rooster."

Move Poultry Houses

Brooder houses and range shelters should be moved a short distance to clean grass range whenever the area in front of the house becomes bare and contaminated.

Only \$500

Down for a

3 H. P. WITTE

(Throttling Governor)

EASY On Beat

TERMS Engine-Built.

LOWEST PRICES IN 20 YEARS

Use Gasoline, Kerosene, Distillate or Natural Gas.

Removable Die-Cast Housing, Grease Cup Lubrication.

Waterproof Troubleshooter Magneto, Easy starting device.

Big surplus power with lowest fuel and oil response. Other

size and styles, 1 1/2 to 20 H. P. Also S styles Saw Rigs.

SHIPPED FROM KANSAS CITY or PITTSBURGH.

FREE Write today for My Big Engine

Book—No Obligation.

209 J. Carson St. WITTE 1798 Oakland Ave.

Pittsburgh, Pa. ENGINE WORKS Kansas City, Mo.

Hospitality's Door



in Philadelphia

THE ELKS HOTEL

BROAD STREET ABOVE VINE

cordially welcomes the Annual Convention of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association. May your stay be very enjoyable. Our entire staff is anxious to serve.

Our Unusual Features make this Hotel unique in Philadelphia. No other has Swimming Pool for guests. Avail yourself of our Turkish Baths, Bowling Alleys, Dining Room and other appointments.

We know they will please you.

E. WALTER HUDSON, Manager

NICE

TRADE MARK

THE NAME TO GO BY—WHEN YOU GO TO BUY PAINT AND VARNISHES

Write for Color Cards and Booklet "Paint Pointers"
EUGENE E. NICE COMPANY, Inc., PHILADELPHIA

Test Your Jerseys Prove Your Herd Sire

An efficient, economical method of securing information on the average production of your pure bred Jersey herd and the individual record of every cow in the herd is offered through the Herd Improvement Registry of the American Jersey Cattle Club. Enter your Jerseys now and begin at once to develop a more profitable herd. Write for complete information.

THE AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB
524-S West 25th St., New York, N. Y.

Printed Envelopes

6 1/2 White Perfect Job, Quick Service
1M \$2 10M \$1.65 per M
50M \$1.25 per M

20 lb Bond 8 1/2 x 11 Letterheads or Bill Heads
\$2.45 per M in 5M lots

A saving opportunity—Don't pass it up!

DAVID NICHOLS COMPANY
KINGSTON, GEORGIA

HAY, GRAIN, FEED, PRODUCE

WANTED—Hay, Grain, Potatoes, Apples, Onions, etc. Carloads. Pay highest market prices.
FOR SALE—Cotton Seed Meal, Oil Meal, Soy Bean Oil Meal, Dairy Feed, Poultry Feed, Alfalfa Hay, Clover Hay, Ear Corn.

Write immediately for our prices
The Hamilton Company, New Castle, Pa.

READ THE Milk Producers Review

Keep Posted on Market Conditions

Then Plan Your Dairy Program

CHECK YOUR MILK PRICES ON OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS

(See page 5)

HAVE YOUR WOMEN FOLKS READ THE "HOME AND HEALTH PAGE"

IT WILL INTEREST THEM

And don't forget the advertisements.

Maybe you can save some money—

and when you do write the advertisers tell them that you saw their ad in the "Milk Producers Review"

WARNER LIME

for all farm requirements

for Whitewash
for Forage Crops

Warner Company
PHILADELPHIA

Horace F. Temple

INCORPORATED

Printer
and
Designer

WEST CHESTER, PA.

BELL PHONE No. 1

SAVE MONEY BY GIVING US YOUR INSURANCE

at
Occupation
Name
Address

We Write a Standard Automobile Policy. If Interested, Fill in the Attached Blank and We will give You full Information

Capacity.....Serial No.....Motor No.....

311 Mechanics Trust Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa.

NEW YORK
165 Broadway

CHICAGO
600 Jackson Blvd.

SAN FRANCISCO
61 Beale St.



W. E. B. DuBois
Secretary.

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION
RECEIVING STATION PRICES in effect December 1st, 1932.
Subject to change when warranted by market conditions.
These quotations are based on 3% butterfat and a differential of 4 cents for each tenth point and 2 cents for each half tenth point up or down. This price list is issued with the understanding that it is net to producers and that all buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers shall in addition thereto make the following contributions and payments.

(1) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from any producer at price listed hereon.

(2) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from members of said association.

(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council 2¢ per hundred pounds (46½ quarts) of all milk bought from other producers at price listed hereon.

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipients for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed; for improvement and stabilization of markets and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

Basic price December 1st, 1932.		November cream and surplus prices.			
Miles	Basic quantity Freight rate Price per 100# 3% milk	Test	Cream	Surplus	
1 to 10 inc.	.263 \$1.35	3.	\$0.67	\$0.47	
11 to 20	.283 1.34	3.05	0.69	0.49	
21 to 30	.303 1.32	3.1	0.71	0.51	
31 to 40	.313 1.31	3.15	0.73	0.53	
41 to 50	.333 1.29	3.2	0.75	0.55	
51 to 60	.343 1.28	3.25	0.77	0.57	
61 to 70	.364 1.26	3.3	0.79	0.59	
71 to 80	.374 1.25	3.35	0.81	0.61	
81 to 90	.389 1.23	3.4	0.83	0.63	
91 to 100	.399 1.22	3.45	0.85	0.65	
101 to 110	.414 1.21	3.5	0.87	0.67	
111 to 120	.424 1.20	3.55	0.89	0.69	
121 to 130	.434 1.19	3.6	0.91	0.71	
131 to 140	.450 1.17	3.65	0.93	0.73	
141 to 150	.460 1.16	3.7	0.95	0.75	
151 to 160	.475 1.15	3.75	0.97	0.77	
161 to 170	.480 1.14	3.8	0.99	0.79	
171 to 180	.490 1.13	3.85	1.01	0.81	
181 to 190	.505 1.12	3.9	1.03	0.83	
191 to 200	.510 1.11	3.95	1.05	0.85	
201 to 210	.520 1.10	4.	1.07	0.87	
211 to 220	.535 1.09	4.05	1.09	0.89	
221 to 230	.540 1.08	4.1	1.11	0.91	
231 to 240	.550 1.07	4.15	1.13	0.93	
241 to 250	.556 1.06	4.2	1.15	0.95	
251 to 260	.566 1.05	4.25	1.17	0.97	
261 to 270	.576 1.04	4.3	1.19	0.99	
271 to 280	.581 1.04	4.35	1.21	1.01	
281 to 290	.596 1.02	4.4	1.23	1.03	
291 to 300	.600 1.02	4.45	1.25	1.05	
		4.5	1.27	1.07	
		4.55	1.29	1.09	
		4.6	1.31	1.11	
		4.65	1.33	1.13	
		4.7	1.35	1.15	
		4.75	1.37	1.17	
		4.8	1.39	1.19	
		4.85	1.41	1.21	
		4.9	1.43	1.23	
		4.95	1.45	1.25	
		5.	1.47	1.27	

By order of the Board of Directors

Tenth Floor, Flint Bldg.,
Philadelphia, Penna.
Issued November 28th, 1932

H. D. Allebach President
Ralph Zeller Secretary

Milk Producers

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER BY THE
Vol. XIII Philadelphia, Pa., and West Chester,

"Our Sixteenth Year"

H. D. ALLEBACH, President,
Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc.
1932

We have been passing through a most trying period, not in the dairy industry alone, but in agriculture generally. Conditions in general business have been strongly reflected in the sales activities of the farmers products. Conditions have arisen from time to time which have been most difficult to adjust and have been met as a rule largely at the cost of the producers themselves.

The market prices of farm commodities

In studying general price relation situations of farm commodities, it is usually stated that the price obtained for wheat, except under certain specified conditions, sets the price of practically all other farm commodities. With the price of wheat low, you will customarily find that the prices of other farm commodities drop to low levels and in some cases, where supply and demand are factors, have reached prices that are well within range of bankruptcy.

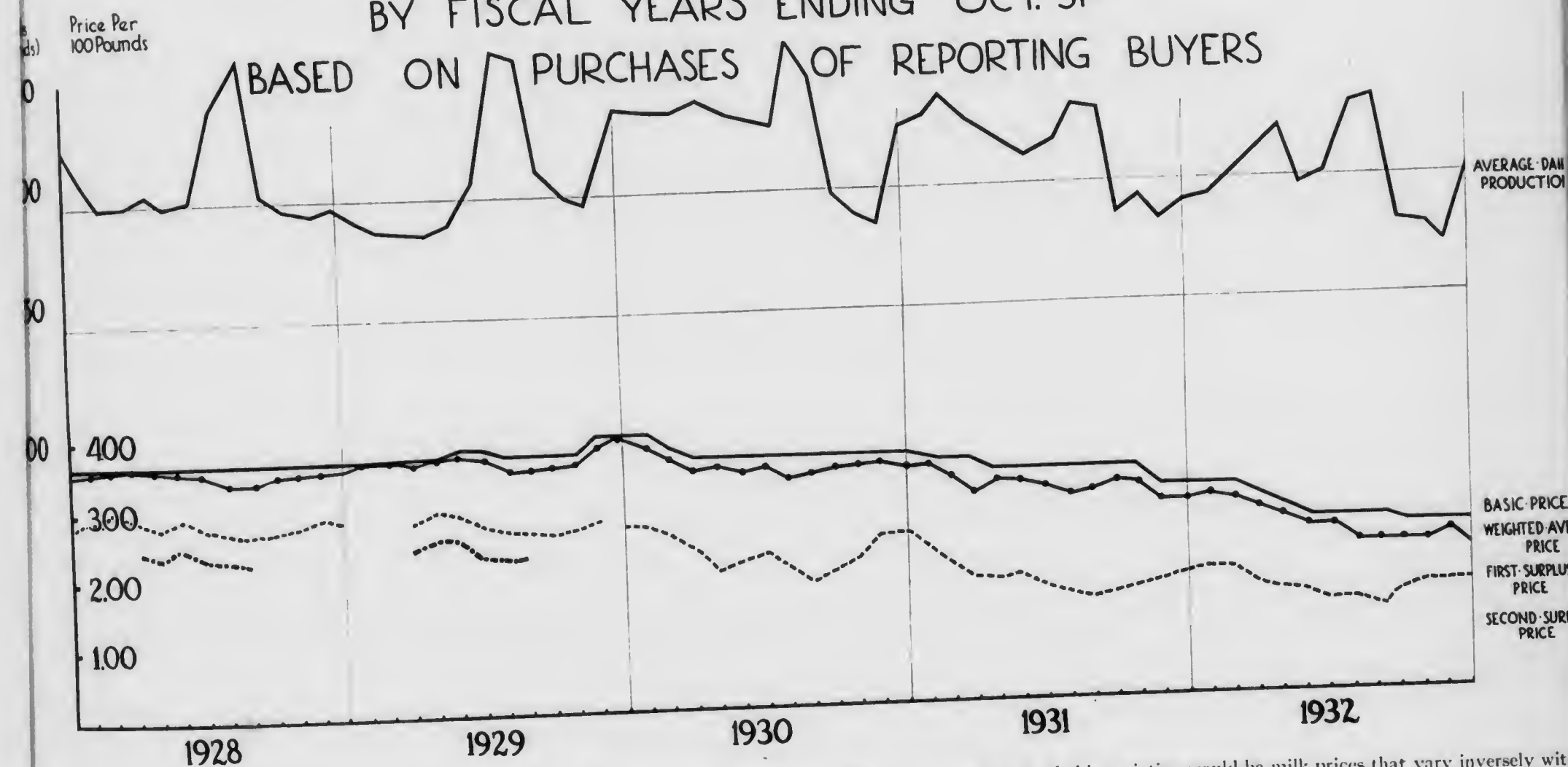
I cannot recall in my history of farm organization and experience an inspiration such as has come to me today in my attendance at this meeting. I am wondering, Mr. President and members, whether we all realize the significance of a meeting such as this, representing the intellect, the men on the farm and those engaged in an industry that is absolutely essential to the life of this nation. Certainly none of us my friends, have had

The Inter-State organization is a great organization for giving the facts to the membership. Nothing is so clear, nothing is so good, in a farmers' organization, as to lay everything on the table and let everyone have free expression and feelings, and then abide by the majority rule 100%. The man who can take part in a meeting and after having been given an opportunity to speak, is not willing to go along with the majority and support his fellow

Director of Extension, University of Maryland, Makes
Address at Annual Meeting of Inter-State
Milk Producers' Association

INTER-STATE PRODUCTION AND PRICES

BY FISCAL YEARS ENDING OCT. 31ST



The production of milk varies greatly from month to month, season to season, and year to year. A normal result of this variation would be milk prices that vary inversely with production—that is, milk prices that go up when production decreases and that go down when production increases. Such changing prices would be very unsatisfactory both to producers and to consumers. Basic and surplus prices provide the advantages of both fluctuating and uniform prices. The net result of classified prices is to make possible uniform prices to consumers and varying prices depending upon production to producers.

have touched their lowest level in years. This does not apply to dairying alone but to almost every farm product, not only in our own area, but throughout the country and entire world. It has been reported that the price of wheat during the early part of November 1932 was the lowest during the past three hundred years. Corn has dropped to a price lower than any one has ever heard. In the state of Iowa, a great corn producing section, farmers, it has been reported, are using corn for fuel, replacing coal. There has been little or no stability to our markets.

If you will study the figures printed at top of column 1, page 6, you will readily see that the percentage of reduction in the price of milk is not nearly as great as the percentage in the reduction of some other farm commodities.

In view of these general conditions which are more or less national or even world-wide, I am of the opinion that your association, the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc. has therefore been affected as have most other cooperatives, but it has been able to maintain a fortunate position as far as the value returned to its members was concerned. By cooperative principles, assisted by its membership at large, it has done much to stabilize not only the marketing of its members' milk, but also the price returned for the sale of that product. In some cases it was not all that we, as producers desired and needed, but it was a market and that, in these times of stress is saying a great deal.

I do not believe that any organization

(Continued on page 6)

the privilege of attending such a meeting at the time in the history of the world such as we are experiencing today. The expression of interest, the feeling of unrest, the feeling of wanting to do the right thing, is in the heart of every farmer today. I am glad to have seen this farmers' organization, so democratic in its activities, manifesting and giving opportunity for expression to every man in the association for the purpose of adding his bit to its welfare.

I was asked some time ago down in Washington, what are you going to do with the radical farmer? How are you going to answer his questions? The combined thought of all those present was answered in this answer: Give him the facts. Give them the facts, and nine out of ten of the men out of line will respond.

men, is not worthy of being a member of the organization.

There are certain things I want to discuss with you this afternoon, in the limited time I have at my disposal. The first is coming from a State that is little, yet big. I heard figures presented by your distinguished president of the various percentages produced in the various states of this association. I take off my hat to the great state of Pennsylvania that is producing such a fine quality of milk. I also congratulate the other members and other member states, and I want to say for our little State of Maryland, Mr. President, that we give to this association our support 100 per cent, under all conditions and at all times. We believe in farm organizations in Maryland. There

(Continued on page 8)

SIXTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., November 29th and 30th, 1932

The Sixteenth Annual meeting of the stockholders of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc., operating in what may be broadly termed the Philadelphia area, comprising the territory of South Eastern and South Central Pennsylvania, approximately the lower half of New Jersey, the state of Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Maryland and a small section of the State of West Virginia, adjacent to the Maryland line, was held at the Elks Hotel, Broad and Wood Streets Philadelphia, Pa., on Tuesday and Wednesday, November 29th and 30th, 1932.

Over 1000 delegates from the Associations Local Units, throughout the Milk Shed, and from the membership at large attended the various sessions, held during the period of the convention.

This gathering, on the whole, was the largest representation of the membership that has ever attended any of the Association's Annual Meetings.

There was a keen interest displayed in the association's various programs and plans for the future. In its election of directors and in the perplexing problems of sanitary regulations particular interest was shown.

The Association, as the records of the Secretary show, is represented by 226 Local Units, in the field, subdivided in the various states in which it operates as follows: Pennsylvania, 155; New Jersey, 23; Maryland, 30; Delaware, 16; and West Virginia, 2.

Meeting Called To Order

President H. D. Allebach, called the meeting to order at 10:00 A. M., and introduced the Hon. J. Hampton Moore, Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, who made an address of welcome to the visitors, whom he hailed as guests of the City. In part he said—"It is a remarkable thing to be able to get milk fresh in our great city, or what we may term the Philadelphia area, fresh every morning, and if we have any appreciation of the services rendered to us, we should be thankful to men like you producers. In taking our milk supply for granted, sometimes we fail to think of the men who have to go out to milk their cows early in the morning, caring for their cows, and for the delivery of their milk."

"We fail to consider how our milk gets to our doorstep, to what scientific treatment it has been subjected to before we receive it, to make it safe and pure."

"So, I say to you on behalf of the 2,000,000 people of Philadelphia, some of whom may not understand the methods by which this is achieved, that we do appreciate your service and it is in their behalf that I want to give you a hearty welcome in this city, the city of Brotherly Love."

Formal Call To Order

The formal call to order, of the Sixteenth Annual Session of the Association, was made by its Secretary, I. Ralph Zollers. He then followed with the reading of the minutes of the last Annual Meeting which were approved by the assembly.

Appointment of Committees

President Allebach then announced the following general committees:

NOMINATION COMMITTEE

Earl R. Bishop, Chairman, Queen Annes Co., Md.
Floyd Schaffer, Lehigh Co., Pa.
W. C. Money, New Castle Co., Del.

RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

Furman Gyger, Chairman, Chester Co., Pa.
Howard Fravel, Mercer Co., N. J.
E. David Walraven, Queen Annes Co., Md.

ELECTION COMMITTEE

Francis Schillinger, Judge, Talbot Co., Md.
Robert C. Tull, Teller, Sussex Co., Del.
Phillip Price, Teller, Chester Co., Pa.

Nominations for Directors

The following candidates for election of directors, whose terms had expired, and additional candidates named by the Committee, for the various terms of service was as follows:

For the three year term:
H. D. Allebach, Montgomery Co., Pa.
S. K. Andrews, Dorchester Co., Md.
Ira J. Book, Lancaster Co., Pa.
Robert F. Brinton, Chester Co., Pa.
E. H. Donovan, Kent Co., Del.
Albert Sarig, Berks Co., Pa.
F. P. Willits, Franklin Co., Pa.
B. H. Welty, Franklin Co., Pa.
H. W. Cook, New Castle Co., Del.
W. A. Woods, Cumberland Co., Pa.
L. K. Yoder, New Castle Co., Del.
Frank Dennison, New Castle Co., Del.
Furman Gyger, Chester Co., Pa.

Candidates named for the two-year term:

Wm. Mendenhall, Chester Co., Pa.
L. D. Caulk, Kent Co., Del.

Candidates named for the one-year term:

Fred Bleiler, Lehigh Co., Pa.
Wm. A. Rittenhouse, Hunterdon Co., N. J.
W. Walter Ewing, Cumberland Co., N. J.

Report of the Treasurer

The report of the treasurer, Mr. Robt. F. Brinton, as compiled by McGee, Fleisher & Co., certified public accountants, was presented in full and was approved by the membership. A complete form of this statement is printed elsewhere in this issue of the Milk Producers' Review.

Field and Test Department

The report of the Field and Test Department of the Association covered its work during the past year. It was presented by Frank M. Twining, Director of that department. The report is printed in full on page 17 in this issue of the Milk Producers' Review.

C. I. Cohoe, Executive Secretary of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council presented its report covering its year's activities which will be found printed on page 16 of this issue of the Milk Producers' Review.

Tuesday Afternoon Session

This session opened with the annual address of President H. D. Allebach. He fully outlined the field and scope of the association's activities during the year. A full report of which is printed in this issue of the Milk Producers' Review.

An interesting address, presented by Dr. T. B. Symons, Director of Extension, University of Maryland, followed. This address is also printed in this issue of the Milk Producers' Review.

Committee on Redistributing Territory Report

The committee on the proposed redistributing of the association's territory, recommended at the last Annual Meeting, had not entirely completed its labors and

recommended a tentative proposition, which was that their program of recommendations be referred to the Board of Directors of the Association for consideration and that the Board of Directors present it at the next Annual Meeting of the Association.

The Committee on Resolutions

The committee on Resolutions presented through their chairman, Furman Gyger, the following resolutions which were approved by the membership on formal motion. (See page 12.)

Annual Banquet

The fifteenth Annual Banquet of the Association was held at the Elks Hotel. About 900 members and guests participated.

Following the service of an excellent dinner, during which songs and musical numbers were presented by Loughran's Ladies' Orchestra, the Four Lads of Melodie and Miss Velma Godshall, soloist, of "Sucking Cider Through a Straw" fame, diminutive Miss Margaret Harshbarger of Huntingdon County, Pa. presented a number of xylophone selections, assisted at the piano by Mrs. Guy Neff.

Frederick Shangle, serving as toastmaster, introducing a number of members and guests who responded briefly. Among these speakers were F. P. Willits, the first president of the Association, Prof. McCue of the University of Delaware, Hon. Harold B. Wells, Judge in the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals, made an outstanding human interest address, admitting that he did not know much about the milk situation. He had, however, had long experience in studying the field of human nature.

He advised his hearers to keep going, keep going straight—honesty and fair dealing is the best policy. Cheerfulness is a big factor in success. Transact your affairs on a 12 inches to the foot basis. The best plan for success is to get on the right line, and to keep going straight and hard. The day of the grouch should be gone. Smile and carry on, he said, and you will achieve success in the future.

C. H. Lindback, President, Abbotts Dairies, Inc., Philadelphia; I. W. Heaps, Sec.-Treas. Maryland State Dairymen's Association, made extremely interesting addresses, as did also Kinzie Bagshaw; Fred Sax, President Dairymen's League; M. S. McDowell, Penna. State College; George Schuler, Penna. State Grange.

Prior to the opening of the Educational Session, the Election Committee, through its chairman as judge, Mr. Francis Schillinger, presented under sworn statement that the following directors had been chosen to serve as directors:—

Henry D. Allebach, Trappe, Montgomery Co., Pa.
S. K. Andrews, Hurllock, Dorchester Co., Md.

Ira J. Book, Strasburg, Lancaster Co., Pa.
Robert F. Brinton, West Chester, Chester Co., Pa.

E. H. Donovan, Smyrna, R. D., Kent Co., Del.

Albert Sarig, Bowers, Berks Co., Pa.
F. P. Willits, Ward, Delaware Co., Pa.

B. H. Welty, Waynesboro, Franklin Co., Pa.

Wm. Mendenhall, West Chester, Chester Co., Pa.

Fred Bleiler, New Tripoli, Lehigh Co., Pa.

H. W. Cook, Newark, New Castle Co., Del.

Members Tours To Milk Plants

The various tours to milk, ice cream and bacteriological plants of the operating dealers was conducted by the Field and Test Department on Wednesday, November 30th, 1932.

The various tours included Tour "A" to Abbotts Dairies Milk Bottling Plant, 31st & Chestnut Sts., and to the Bacteriological Laboratories of the same company; about 30 members attended the tour, which was under the direction of Mr. E. P. Bechtel of the Field and Test Dept. and Mr. Merle Bush of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council. Tour "B" to Supplee-Wills-Jones Ice Cream Plant, 31st and Market Sts., and to the bacteriological laboratories of that company was under the direction of C. E. Cowan of the Field and Test Dept. and J. J. Camp of the Phila. Inter-State Dairy Council. About 30 members attended this tour. Tour "C" under the direction of H. D. Kinney of the Field and Test Department, and J. F. Lamney of the Phila. Inter-State Dairy Council visited Supplee-Wills-Jones Co.'s bottling plant, 26th & Jefferson Sts. and Abbotts Dairies Inc. plant, 3rd & Lombard Sts. About 50 attended this tour.

Tour "D" was attended by about 25 members under the direction of O. S. Havens of the Field and Test Department and Harry Cottman of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council. They visited the milk plant of Harbison Dairies and that of Baldwin Dairies.

Tour "E" was attended by some 15 members under the direction of J. T. Plummer of the Field and Test Department and John Bryan of the Phila. Inter-State Dairy Council. This tour was to Abbotts Dairies Ice Cream plant and the Scott-Powell Dairies Milk Bottling plant at 45th & Parrish Sts.

Educational Session

WEDNESDAY MORNING

The educational session of the Convention was held on Wednesday morning at 10:30 o'clock. This session was a combined meeting of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association membership and visiting guests.

The program included addresses by Chas. W. Holman, Secretary of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation. Dr. James E. Russell, representing the Board of Health of the State of New Jersey spoke at the Wednesday morning session. His address will be printed later as also will be that of Dr. Jos. H. Willits, Director of Industrial Research, Department of the University of Pennsylvania.

Formal adjournment of the Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the association followed.

Cattle Await TB Test

The latest report from the Federal Government shows 33,184,500 tuberculin-tested cattle under supervision in the United States, and 2,238,600 untested cattle on the waiting list for the test. Pennsylvania is one of thirteen states having more than a million cattle under supervision.

Freezing temperatures prevent the growth of bacteria but will not kill bacteria that are on the milk equipment. Milk utensils need to be as thoroughly sterilized in winter as in summer.

Report of the Secretary

R. I. ZOLLERS

The following is the statement of our record of stock issues and transfers during the past year as compared with record for the previous year.

Stock Record—1932	No. Shares
Fiscal Year ending Oct. 31st	
New stock certificates signed (gross).....	354 297.7
No. transfers of stock—one man to another.....	71 60.3
No. certificates purchased.....	30 26.7
No. duplicate certificates issued (supposed originals lost).....	52 40.7
No. Duplicates cancelled (original found).....	1 .6
No. Certificates recalled (check in payment not honored by bank).....	1 1.0

The gross number of certificates issued as of the closing of the transfer books previous to this meeting is reposted as 29887.

The new system, completed last year, of members belonging to the different locals set up on the addressograph system and the new stock record card system has been very helpful in notifying the members of a meeting of the local and in making the change of mailing addresses.

Our membership at the close of the fiscal year, October 31st, 1932 is distributed among 226 local units with 155 in Pennsylvania, 30 in Maryland, 23 in New Jersey, 16 in Delaware and 2 in West Virginia.

As reported at our last Annual Meeting the locals in some territories have been combined; we feel these combinations have been very beneficial. The attendance at the meetings held by the different locals during the year was very encouraging and especially so at the meetings held previous to this, our 16th annual meeting.

At many of the local meetings local talent appeared on the program, such as talks, musical numbers, and plays. The Association, through its officers and field representatives endeavored to bring before these meetings the milk market conditions and policies of the Association.

141 Locals held meetings to elect delegates to represent them at this our 16th annual meeting. At these meetings 173 locals were represented. Many of these meetings were attended by an officer from the central office of the Association.

During the past year the Board of Directors has held several regular meetings and four special meetings with a high average attendance.

The Executive Committee has held meetings at intervals during the year.

The Board of 24 Directors, during the past year, has been made up of:

15 from Pennsylvania
5 from Maryland
3 from New Jersey
1 from Delaware

The Executive Committee of 9 is composed of:

4 from Pennsylvania
2 from New Jersey
2 from Maryland
1 from Delaware

In the report of the stock record 26.7 shares of capital stock have been bought in by the Association. This is done through the revolving fund set aside for this purpose. The purchase of this stock is only made as fast as it can be resold to new members. Stock is only purchased from those who are out of the dairy business.

The production and membership records tabulated by your association are gradually becoming as complete as modern

Potato Crop Short But Market Price at Bargain Level

Potato production in Pennsylvania now promises to be about five million bushels below the 1931 crop and more than a million bushels under the five-year average, according to the latest survey made by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service.

Approximately the same situation prevails in New York State while the Maine crop, due to blight and other unfavorable conditions, will be more than ten million bushels short of the harvest a year ago.

Michigan provides an exception with an estimated crop seven million bushels above 1931 and four million ahead of the

five-year average. Wisconsin and Minnesota both have crops several million bushels less than the previous harvest, but somewhat larger than the 1924-1928 average.

In view of the short crop in Pennsylvania and most surplus producing states, marketing specialists of the State bureau of markets are advising consumers to buy home-grown potatoes in quantity now while prices are low. It is seldom economical, they say, to purchase a commodity like potatoes by the half peck or peck since they are used in relatively large quantities in almost every home, and furthermore, suitable storage for at least a bushel can readily be found.

Don't Let Your Milk Freeze

EVERYBODY LOSES WHEN MILK FREEZES

A number of factors enter into the matter of the correct weighing, sampling and handling of frozen milk. It even has a detrimental effect on the volume of consumption.

1.—Producers Lose in Weight and Test

Aside from the frozen milk and cream particles that adhere to milk cans and lids, and become lost, there is an appreciable loss from the icy slush that remains in the weighing vats. This icy slush increases and decreases in the weight vat in accordance with the temperature of the milk and makes accurate weighing impossible.

It is also a well recognized fact that it is impossible to accurately sample frozen milk for butterfat test. A survey made by the Field and Test Department of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association on a number of dairies showed that an average test of 4 per cent, on days when milk was not frozen, was reduced to 3.4 per cent, for the same samples, when the milk was allowed to freeze. It is evident therefore, that a true sample of milk cannot be obtained unless the frozen milk be completely thawed before samples for butterfat tests are taken.

2.—Buyers Lose in Handling Frozen Milk

A considerable loss of time results in the handling of frozen milk. Weighing is greatly slowed down because of the retention of frozen icy slush in the weigh tank. Frequent readjustment of the weigh scales is necessary—and at that it is difficult to obtain true weights.

Frozen milk also exerts a detrimental effect on the appearance of the milk, which may lead to losses, such as decreased consumer consumption.

3.—Consumers Lose in Quality of Milk

Milk that has once been frozen never recovers its original quality. Particles of the milk curd become changed in character after freezing. Some of these particles separate and frequently adhere to the glass milk containers and convey the impression to the consumer that the milk has been tempered with.

WHERE IS MILK MOST LIKELY TO BECOME FROZEN? EVIDENTLY AT THE FARM

The proof is evident—Milk delivered by the same truck will have some dairies that never have frozen milk, no matter how cold the weather may be, while on the other hand, there are others that almost always have frozen milk when the weather temperature gets below the freezing point.

Keep your milk from freezing—
It will save you money.

F. M. TWINING, Director,
Field and Test Department.

office equipment and machinery can make it.

Members and friends of the Association are always welcome at the office of the Association and should visit at the headquarters of their organization, where a vast amount of information may be obtained.

Most farm machinery is discarded because of breakage and rust. Paint and oil protect machines from rust, and tight bolts are the best insurance against breakage.

Reduction In Farm Income Less Drastic In Pennsylvania

The gross income of Pennsylvania farmers amounted to approximately \$257,152,000 in 1931, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service. This represents a drop of almost \$10,000,000 or 30 per cent, compared with the income in 1929.

In spite of this drastic readjustment, Pennsylvania now ranks ninth among all the States in gross farm income compared to twelfth in 1929. This is explained as due to the fact that in a number of the leading agricultural states of the West farm income has been reduced as much as 45 per cent since 1929.

The principal sources of income in 1931 in Pennsylvania were: Milk, eggs, chickens, cattle and calves, potatoes, hogs, truck crops, greenhouse products, apples, hay, farm gardens, tobacco and wheat. The great variation in these sources of income indicates the complete diversification of agriculture in the Commonwealth, officials point out.

The gross income by sources in Pennsylvania for 1931 with comparisons for 1929, follows:

	1931	1929
Source	\$102,364,000	\$131,008,000
Milk.....	34,276,000	49,470,000
Eggs.....	17,469,000	23,809,000
Chickens.....	14,242,000	23,595,000
Cattle and Calves.....	11,761,000	27,024,000
Potatoes.....	11,725,000	19,744,000
Hogs.....	8,392,000	10,740,000
Truck crops.....	7,938,000	10,202,000
Greenhouse products.....	7,812,000	9,845,000
Apples.....	6,451,000	7,267,000
Hay.....	6,440,000	8,380,000
Farm gardens.....	5,849,000	6,148,000
Tobacco.....	5,158,000	13,254,000
Wheat.....	3,572,000	3,756,000
Nursery products.....	3,072,000	6,222,000
Forest products.....	1,661,000	2,444,000
Corn.....	1,591,000	2,160,000
Peaches.....	1,091,000	1,695,000
Buckwheat.....	969,000	1,325,000
Sheep and Lambs.....	878,000	585,000
Cherries.....	826,000	1,164,000
Strawberries.....	673,000	1,018,000
Grapes.....	585,000	1,044,000
Wool.....	540,000	824,000
Oats.....	454,000	640,000
Small Fruits.....	415,000	314,000
Maple sugar and syrup.....	355,000	497,000
Honey.....	318,000	432,000
Plums and Apricots.....	306,000	302,000
Pears.....	281,000	459,000
Rye.....	183,000	180,000
Cloverseed.....	30,000	25,000
Barley.....	25,000	25,000
Timothy seed.....	25,000	25,000
Total.....	\$257,152,000	\$365,597,000

Milk Production Increased Last Year

Milk production on farms in 1931 is estimated at 101,815,000,000 pounds by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, as compared with 99,705,000,000 pounds in 1930, and 98,782,000,000 pounds in 1929. The Department's Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimated, in addition, that about 2,807,000,000 pounds of milk are produced annually in towns, villages, and rural places not classed by the Census as farms.

Of the milk produced on farms last year, it is estimated that 25,398,000,000 pounds was fed to calves, used for making farm butter, or consumed as milk or cream on farms where produced. This left 76,417,000,000 pounds available for sale as milk or cream, and of this quantity about 34,973,000,000 pounds was skimmed on the farms for sale of the butterfat; about 6,943,000,000 pounds was retailed locally by producers, and about 34,501,000,000 pounds was delivered to creameries, condenseries, cheese factories, milk receiving stations, or marketed through other wholesale outlets.

The bureau says that the estimates of production and utilization of milk in the various States in 1931 indicate rather wide regional variations both in production per cow and in the use of the milk. In general, the highest production of milk per cow is reported from market milk areas where cows of the low-testing dairy breeds predominate, where few calves are allowed to run with the cows.

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

Official Organ of the
Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc.

August A. Miller, Editor and
Business Manager
Elizabeth McG. Graham, Editor
Home and Health Department
Frederick Shangle, Advertising Manager

Published Monthly by the Inter-State Milk
Producers' Association, Inc.

Business Office
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Phila., Pa.
235 E. Gay St., West Chester, Pa.

Editorial and Advertising Office
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Phila., Pa.
Bell Phone, Locust 5391 Locust 5392
Keystone Phone, Race 5344

Printed by Horace F. Temple, Inc.
West Chester, Pa.

Subscription
50 cents a year in advance
Advertising rates on application

"Entered as second-class matter, June 3, 1920,
at the post office at West Chester, Pennsylvania,
under the Act of March 3, 1879."



Editorial

The Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc. has completed its sixteenth year of its service both to its membership and to the consuming public.

Its annual meeting which was held November 29th and 30th, in Philadelphia was attended by around 1000 delegates and individual members. These members also carried over 5,000 additional individual members proxies who were unable to be present in person.

At these meetings reports of the various officers and departmental heads were presented and discussed. Plans and policies for the future guidance of the association were discussed and acted upon.

A very great interest was shown in the various problems that have confronted the association during the past year and the plans and programs that have been adopted and put into force to meet these conditions.

Addresses by leading authorities pointed out the conditions which have existed in the dairy industry throughout the world, of the conditions under which some marketing associations were carrying on their business programs etc.

The annual banquet at which over 900 members and guests participated, was fully up to the customary standard.

Taking it all in all, it was one of the best gatherings of the membership that has ever been held.

There is one thing that all dairymen should remember—and that is that regardless of price, quality is the biggest factor in the consumption of your product.

See to it that you are producing quality milk.

There may be another producer, another distributor, just around the corner and he is doing his best to get into your market. The seller with the best quality product usually succeeds in getting and holding the business, and competition along this line is extremely keen.

The consuming public's earning power has been reduced, they are making the dollar go further and further, but they insist on quality and if you have a quality product, you can in most cases hold your trade.

We must produce milk of a quality demanded by the public and thereby increase our sales.

Truly, as may be the case in almost any industry, the dairyman has been heavily burdened, but on the whole he has been favored, in this market, with a comparatively higher price for his milk,

as compared with most other areas.

Our production, as well as, curtailed consumer purchases, together with some other unfavorable influences in the marketing situation have resulted in low prices for milk.

Taking the year's business on the whole, we have been able to attain, for our members, practically the highest price paid producers than has been the case in all but one large marketing area in the United States.

December Milk Prices

Under agreement between the Sales Committee of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association and cooperating buyers in the Philadelphia Milk Shed and under agreement with Dr. Clyde L. King, arbitrator, the prices to be paid producers for basic milk, during December, 1932, are noted below:

The price of basic milk, 3 per cent butterfat content, F. O. B. Philadelphia for December, 1932, and until further advised will be \$1.78 per hundred pounds, or 3.8 cents per quart.

The percentage of your Established Basic Quantity will be adjusted by taking into consideration actual production and actual sales. Ten per cent of your production, up to and equal to your established basic quantity, will be paid for by cooperating buyers at a cream price. (If you produce above your established basic quantity, ten per cent of your established basic quantity will be sold at a cream price.) The price of basic milk delivered at receiving stations in the 51-61 mile zone, three per cent fat, will be \$1.28 per hundred pounds, with the usual differentials and variations at other mileage points.

PRICE OF MILK FOR CREAM
The cream price for the month of December is based on the average of ninety-two score New York butter, plus five cents per pound and this amount multiplied by four, will be the price of four per cent milk for cream purposes at all receiving station points. The F.O.B. Philadelphia cream price will be .343 cents per hundred pounds higher than the receiving station cream price.

SURPLUS MILK
Surplus milk shipped during December, 1932, will be paid for by cooperating buyers on the average price of 92 score butter New York multiplied by four.

Board of Directors Organize—Elect Officers

The organization meeting of the Board of Directors of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association was held in the offices of the corporation, 219 N. Broad St., on November 30th, 1932.

The following officers and executive committee of the board were elected:—

OFFICERS
President, H. D. Allebach, Montgomery Co., Pa.
Vice Pres., Frederick Shangle, Mercer Co., N. J.
Treasurer, Robert F. Brinton, Chester Co., Pa.
Asst. Treas., Frank M. Twining, Bucks Co., Pa.
Secretary, I. Ralph Zollers, Montgomery Co., Pa.
Asst. Secretary, August A. Miller, Delaware Co., Pa.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
H. D. Allebach, Chr. A. B. Waddington, Montgomery Co., Pa. Salem Co., N. J.
Frederick Shangle, E. Nelson James, Mercer Co., N. J. Cecil Co., Md.
F. P. Willets, E. H. Donovan, Delaware Co., Pa. Kent Co., Del.
R. I. Tussey, A. R. Marvel, Blair Co., Pa. Talbot Co., Md.
Following the election of officers the Directors conducted routine business, which was followed by adjournment.

MARKET CONDITIONS

H. D. ALLEBACH

I am glad to be able to report, that, since the reduction in price of milk of November first, the market has improved considerably, both as far as falling off of production and increase in consumption is concerned. The only unfortunate part of the situation was, in permitting the dairymen to make a new basic, using their October production. Some dairymen took advantage of this situation and did the thing they all were asked not to do—increased their production in order to raise their basic. By doing so they flooded the market with milk and made it impossible to handle and hold the regular price.

I am pleased to state that many farmers did not raise their production, nor did they increase their established basic quantities. Some sections increased their established basic quantities around thirty per cent, while others were only four or five per cent above it and in some sections even made a lower basic quantity than before.

In order to carry out the spirit of the letter sent you by Dr. King, on October 14th, 1932, which in part reads as follows:

"The first of these is to the extent that October production must be cut back to those producers who produce in October an increase in excess of the average production in the market. This ruling may be found to be necessary to keep, for the steady producers, their fair share in the market."

It has been agreed that any producer who increased his basic quantity more than fifteen per cent, would not get more than fifteen per cent increase in his basic quantity unless his average production of the first ten months of 1932 was above that; then he would get his average production of the ten months, providing it was not above the new basic established. In order to take care of the farmer, who for some reason during October had hard luck with his milking herd, and was not able to make a basic, if he didn't reach his old basic, yet his average production for the first ten months of 1932 was above the basic he made, it being lower than his old basic, he then would be entitled to his average production up to and equal to his old basic. This we believe was taking care of both classes of producers.

The purpose of adjusting these basics is to keep our basics in line with our sales and, since we are going on a reporting basis, it is very important that our established basic quantities do not exceed our sales, because if they do we will have to always take a percentage of same in paying for milk.

We are glad to report, that, for the month of November, milk will be paid at one hundred per cent of your new established basic quantity, less ten per cent for cream. From the figures reported on the reporting basis, it has shown that these are the figures to be paid on. It is also possible that some time in the near future some plan will have to be worked out to take care of the producer who is endeavoring to increase his herd and wants to add a larger established basic quantity, also to take care of the producer who has, for some reason, established a large basic quantity and is now producing well below that amount. It proves in fact that such a producer does not need that much basic, therefore it should be taken from him and handed over to the farmer who actually needs it, because of his increases in his herd. With the reporting basis effective, we are able to know just what the amount of milk to be paid for at basic prices amounts to.

On our reporting basis, we will have a closer check as to the amount of milk sold as liquid milk.

We are also working on the problem of freight rates of milk, both from receiving stations and direct hauled milk to Philadelphia, as well as the freight rates on milk going to receiving stations. There is quite a bit of adjustment needed along this line, but its correction is a slow process and no doubt will take some time until it is properly adjusted to meet the economic conditions of the country today.

It has been reported that there is no surplus milk in Philadelphia today. This report is being circulated around certain parts of our territory. Let me state to you, that there has been practically no surplus worth speaking about in Philadelphia. Small distributors have never been able to carry much surplus because they do not have the facilities to handle it. Our large dealers have and are taking care of their own surplus by manufacturing it, either in the city or in their nearby receiving station. The smaller distributor always has and always will, we believe, buy what milk he needs by taking on extra farmers or decreasing it by laying a farmer off, as the market warrants. When you come to the larger distributors who have receiving stations all over the country, they always have and always will manufacture their surplus out at a receiving station which is the farthest away from the market, because that is the place where the freight is highest and the price of milk is the lowest, therefore it is more economical to manufacture that milk at its source.

We have proof, based on a close survey, that the dealers, during part of the year 1932, manufactured more milk at these receiving stations than they paid for at surplus price. One of the large distributors within our milk shed, has stated that he had as much as 1000 cans of milk per day that had to be separated and the cream used for making butter. That condition does not prevail to so large an extent today, but they are still manufacturing some milk back at these receiving stations.

When you are told that there is no surplus on the market in Philadelphia, no doubt it may be true, but a surplus may still exist; for example: take the situation of the Citrus Growers Association of California; that organization never let the surplus get on any market in the East. They ship only that amount of fruit that the consuming public will consume and the rest of it is left back in their orchards or in the warehouses. The same thing is true in many other cases. You seldom find the surplus on the market where the product is being consumed. If you did, the price would be reduced to such a point that no one could hope to obtain any reasonable price for their product.

MENTION THE REVIEW WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS

LATEST MARKET PRICES

The prices, quoted below are for November, 1932, and represent those to be paid by cooperating dealers, for that month.

For basic milk, 90 per cent of the established basic average will represent the amount of milk to be paid for at basic prices.

Ten per cent of production, up to and equal to established basic, will be paid for at the cream price. (If production is above established basic, 10 per cent of the established basic will be paid for at the cream price.)

Surplus milk representing that quantity in excess of the basic and cream amounts will be paid for at the average 92 score butter price, New York City.

PHILADELPHIA SELLING PLAN
INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION PRICES
This price list is issued with the understanding that it is not to be used by the producers and that all buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers, shall in addition thereto make the following contributions and payments:
(1) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, 2c per 100 pounds (46 2/3 quarts) of all milk purchased from members of said Association.
(2) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 2/3 quarts) of all milk purchased from other producers at prices listed herein.
(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 2/3 quarts) of all milk purchased from other producers at prices listed herein.

The funds so derived are to be used by the recipient for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, for improvements and stabilization of market and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

BASIC PRICE
November, 1932
F.O.B. Philadelphia
Grade B Market Milk

Test	Per Cent	Per 100 Lbs.	Price Per Qt.
3.05	1.78	3.85	3.85
3.1	1.82	3.9	3.9
3.15	1.84	3.95	3.95
3.2	1.86	4.0	4.0
3.25	1.88	4.05	4.05
3.3	1.90	4.1	4.1
3.35	1.92	4.15	4.15
3.4	1.94	4.2	4.2
3.45	1.96	4.25	4.25
3.5	1.98	4.3	4.3
3.55	2.00	4.35	4.35
3.6	2.02	4.4	4.4
3.65	2.04	4.45	4.45
3.7	2.06	4.5	4.5
3.75	2.08	4.55	4.55
3.8	2.10	4.6	4.6
3.85	2.12	4.65	4.65
3.9	2.14	4.7	4.7
3.95	2.16	4.75	4.75
4.0	2.18	4.8	4.8
4.05	2.20	4.85	4.85
4.1	2.22	4.9	4.9
4.15	2.24	4.95	4.95
4.2	2.26	5.0	5.0
4.25	2.28	5.05	5.05
4.3	2.30	5.1	5.1
4.35	2.32	5.15	5.15
4.4	2.34	5.2	5.2
4.45	2.36	5.25	5.25
4.5	2.38	5.3	5.3
4.55	2.40	5.35	5.35
4.6	2.42	5.4	5.4
4.65	2.44	5.45	5.45
4.7	2.46	5.5	5.5
4.75	2.48	5.55	5.55
4.8	2.50	5.6	5.6
4.85	2.52	5.65	5.65
4.9	2.54	5.7	5.7
4.95	2.56	5.75	5.75
5	2.58	5.8	5.8

CREAM AND SURPLUS PRICE
November, 1932
F.O.B. Philadelphia

Test	Per Cent	Per 100 Lbs.	Price Per Qt.
3.05	1.78	3.85	3.85
3.1	1.82	3.9	3.9
3.15	1.84	3.95	3.95
3.2	1.86	4.0	4.0
3.25	1.88	4.05	4.05
3.3	1.90	4.1	4.1
3.35	1.92	4.15	4.15
3.4	1.94	4.2	4.2
3.45	1.96	4.25	4.25
3.5	1.98	4.3	4.3
3.55	2.00	4.35	4.35
3.6	2.02	4.4	4.4
3.65	2.04	4.45	4.45
3.7	2.06	4.5	4.5
3.75	2.08	4.55	4.55
3.8	2.10	4.6	4.6
3.85	2.12	4.65	4.65
3.9	2.14	4.7	4.7
3.95	2.16	4.75	4.75
4.0	2.18	4.8	4.8
4.05	2.20	4.85	4.85
4.1	2.22	4.9	4.9
4.15	2.24	4.95	4.95
4.2	2.26	5.0	5.0
4.25	2.28	5.05	5.05
4.3	2.30	5.1	5.1
4.35	2.32	5.15	5.15
4.4	2.34	5.2	5.2
4.45	2.36	5.25	5.25
4.5	2.38	5.3	5.3
4.55	2.40	5.35	5.35
4.6	2.42	5.4	5.4
4.65	2.44	5.45	5.45
4.7	2.46	5.5	5.5
4.75	2.48	5.55	5.55
4.8	2.50	5.6	5.6
4.85	2.52	5.65	5.65
4.9	2.54	5.7	5.7
4.95	2.56	5.75	5.75
5	2.58	5.8	5.8

MONTHLY BASIC PRICE OF GRADE B OR MARKET MILK
3 per cent butterfat content
Receiving
F.O.B. Phila. station 51-60 mile
Per 100 Lbs. Qts. Per 100 Lbs.

1930	1-15	16-31	2.29	6.2	2.31
December	1-15	16-31	2.29	6.2	2.31
1931	January	2.29	6.2	2.31	
February	2.29	6.2	2.31		
March	2.29	6.2	2.31		
April	2.29	6.2	2.31		
May	2.29	6.2	2.31		
June	2.29	6.2	2.31		
July	2.29	6.2	2.31		
August	2.29	6.2	2.31		
September	2.29	6.2	2.31		
October	2.29	6.2	2.31		
November	2.29	6.2	2.31		
December	2.29	6.2	2.31		
1932	January	2.51	5.4	1.93	
February	2.51	5.4	1.93		
March	2.51	5.4	1.93		
April	2.51	5.4	1.93		
May	2.51	5.4	1.93		
June	2.51	5.4	1.93		
July	2.51	5.4	1.93		
August	2.51	5.4	1.93		
September	2.51	5.4	1.93		
October	2.51	5.4	1.93		
November	2.51	5.4	1.93		
December	2.51	5.4	1.93		

Nov. 1932, Inter-State Prices at "A" Delivery Points

The price of "A" milk of any given butterfat content and bacteria count at any "A" milk delivery point may be ascertained by adding to the base price per 100 lbs. milk at that delivery point, as given in Table below.

Base Prices at "A" Milk Delivery Points

NAME OF DELIVERY POINT	Delivery Point Location in Mileage	Minimum Butterfat Test Requirement in Effect at Delivery Per Cent	Base Price of 3.50% Milk per 100 Lbs.
Philadelphia Terminal Market	F.O.B.	4.00	\$1.98
47th and Lancaster	F.O.B.	4.00	1.98
31st and Chestnut	F.O.B.	4.00	1.98
Baldwin Dairies	F.O.B.	4.00	1.98
Bruegger-Dairies	F.O.B.	4.00	1.98
Other Terminal Markets	F.O.B.	4.00	1.98
Andalus, N. J.	F.O.B.	4.00	1.98
Camden, N. J.	F.O.B.	4.00	1.98
Norristown, Pa.	F.O.B.	4.00	1.98
Wilmington, Del.	F.O.B.	4.00	1.98
Receiving Stations			
Anasima, Pa.	41-50	3.70	1.49
Bedford, Pa.	261-270	3.70	1.24
Bridgeton, N. J.	31-40	3.70	1.24
Byers, Pa.	41-50	3.70	1.24
Curryville, Pa.	261-270	3.70	1.42
Couhen, Pa.	51-60	3.70	1.30
Huntingdon, Pa.	201-210	3.70	1.48
Kelton, Pa.	51-60	4.00	1.48
Kimberton, Pa.	151-160	3.70	1.48
Landenberg, Pa.	41-50	3.70	1.32
Mercersburg, Pa.	131-140	3.70	1.37
Nassau, Del.	51-60	3.70	1.48
Oxford, Pa.	51-60	4.00	1.48
Red Hill, Pa.	51-60	4.00	1.48
Ringsboro, N. J.	51-60	4.00	1.48
Rushland, Pa.	31-40	4.00	1.35
Snow Hill, Md.	181-190	3.70	1.32
Waynesboro, Pa.	221-230	3.70	1.28
Williamsburg, Pa.	31-40	3.70	1.51
York, Pa.	41-50	3.70	1.49
Zieglerville, Pa.	51-60	4.00	1.02
1st Surplus Price	F.O.B. Phila.	A	67
1st Surplus Price	F.O.B. All Rec. Sta.	A	67

*Based on Oxford, Pa., less 6 cents per 100 lbs.

A—Same Butterfat Minimum Requirement as in effect for Basic Milk at each Receiving Station.

None (1) Definition of Bacteria Classes I, II, III, IV, V

Shippers of A Milk to Receiving Stations during the months of May, June, July,

"OUR SIXTEENTH YEAR"

H. D. Allebach, President, Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc.

(Continued from page 1)

Index Number* of Farm Prices in Pa. **

SOURCE—U. S. D. A. BUREAU OF CROP & LIVESTOCK ESTIMATES STATISTICAL SUPPLEMENT TO "MILK PRODUCTION TRENDS"—NUMBER 6—MARCH, 1932

	May 1925	October 1932
Corn.....	247	53
Wheat.....	239	62
Oats.....	218	58
Hay.....	184	61
Potatoes.....	487	61
Apples.....	332	93
Rye.....	227	57
Buckwheat.....	230	57
Chickens.....	232	99
Eggs.....	220	107
Butter.....	216	72
Wool.....	359	67
Horses.....	197	87
Milk Cows.....	197	87
Veal Calves.....	200	68
Hogs.....	194	54
Beef Cattle.....	163	74
Lamb.....	215	75
Sheep.....	189	45
Milk.....	243	81
Pa. Farm Products.....	241	74

**—Data from Pa. Exl. Circ. 101 issued Nov. 1923 and Monthly Index Computed by Dept. of Agr. Economics, Pa. State College.

*—Expressed as a Percent of Prices received by Farmers in the corresponding month, 1910-1914 (Pre-War Period).

can successfully maintain the sales price of its product much in excess of the price of other general farm commodities for any great length of time. In other words, it cannot be done regardless of all other conditions.

Our only hope is that farm organization will come through this depression not only as strong as when they went into it but even stronger. Unless the farmers stay united and will strengthen their organizations they will never solve these great problems that will have to be solved in the near future. Through the effort of the united organizations all working for the interest of the farmers, some of the farm problems can be solved which will be a help not only to the milk producers but to the farmers in other lines as well.

I cannot help mentioning that we will have to produce a quality product, for a quality product is more salable at all times than a product that is not up to standard. We find that many cooperative organizations are building their program around a quality product, although some of our farmers are taking exception, and possibly rightly so, to some of the new State or Municipal regulations which we are having to meet, and at a cost of quite a sum of money. If these regulations are rightly enforced and they carry out their purpose of improving the quality of the milk, it is questionable whether we should object too much against them. Providing however, that the Boards of Health who are insisting upon these regulations, see to it that all the producers shipping on their markets meet the same regulations and that they will not allow milk to come into the market until they have been met. We believe then that such state or municipal regulations will protect the farmer who actually has fixed up his premises and is producing a high quality milk, against dairymen who have not met these regulations.

Along with the improved quality of the product comes the advertising of its food value. Unless our product is of the highest quality, it might be questionable whether it would pay for an organization to spend money to advertise its product. But with the quality, which I feel we have here in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, it is my opinion that we are doing the proper thing to support the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council in carrying on the wonderful piece of work which it has been doing in advertising the food value of milk to the consuming public. We know that it has in the past helped to increase the city consumption of milk. We know that it is at present helping to hold that

consumption higher than it would be without its activities at this time. The Dairy Council is constantly keeping before the consuming public the high food and economical value of our dairy products.

Production

The production of milk during the past fiscal year has been lower than that of the previous year. Although most other territories show an increase in production, our territory shows a decrease, and this has been quite a benefit to our organization in holding the price higher for its members than that of the surrounding markets.

We are quoting in the table below the production of milk covering the calendar year of 1931, which will give you an idea of production from different states in which we operate. We cannot give you this production of 1932 as it has not yet been completed, so we must always quote the previous year.

VOLUME AND VALUE OF INTER-STATE PRODUCTION

Calendar Year 1931

BASED ON 4% BUTTERFAT—F. O. B. PHILADELPHIA.

ORIGIN	STATE	Volume Pounds	Percent	Value Dollars
Pennsylvania.....	PA.	535,076,557	66.81	\$16,930,893.65
New Jersey.....	NJ.	89,414,229	11.17	2,678,850.30
Delaware.....	DE.	61,111,934	7.88	1,890,833.54
Maryland.....	MD.	102,858,050	12.84	3,081,627.18
West Virginia.....	WV.	10,410,613	1.30	311,901.97
TOTAL.....		800,871,383	100.00	\$23,994,106.64

The outstanding features of the September production was the increase recorded throughout the fluid milk producing areas of the East, most of the Middle Western and Southern States. Milk production in the East in September was much above the fluid milk requirements of the principal consuming centers, and a considerable quantity of surplus milk was therefore available for the production of manufactured dairy products, particularly butter and cheese. It was reported that there was an increase of 34.3 per cent for the State of New York. Substantial increases were likewise reported for Pennsylvania and Vermont. Production in the Middle West held up well in some States, particularly in view of short pastures reported for local areas, and as feed is generally plentiful, especially ensilage, considerably early feeding of this was done to maintain production. Declines were general for all of the Far Western States where production conditions were less favorable than a year earlier.

May 1 quote the following government statistics: "The increased price of milk cows from 1925 to 1929 resulted in a 17% increase in the United States in the number of heifer calves saved for milk cows during these years. The number of milk cows increased 10% in the four years (1924-1929) and is still increasing. With normal cullage, less than 4,400,000 heifers would be needed each year to maintain present number of milk cows on farms. On the first of this year about 4,665,000 yearling heifers were being kept for milk cows. This should have increased the number of milk cows by 265,000 head during 1932, even if normal cullage is maintained."

The number of cows has continued to increase during 1932, but not as rapidly as during the past two years.

There were in October 1932, 4% more cows on farms in October 1931.

Average milk production per cow for the United States in October 1932 was 12.12 pounds per day.

Although production per cow was off in October 1932 there was an increase of 2 to 3% in total milk production, due to the 4% increase in number of milk cows over last year.

Milk Prices

The basic and surplus price for milk during the fiscal year, from November 1st, 1931 to October 31st, 1932 has been the lowest we have received since the organization was formed. The basic price F. O. B. Philadelphia for November and December 1931 was \$2.96 per hundred pounds for four per cent milk. For January and half of February it was \$2.91. From the 15th of February until the first of July it was \$2.54 per hundred and from the first of July until November first it was \$2.40 per hundred pounds.

Our surplus price during 1932 ran considerably lower than within recent years. During eight months of the year our surplus price was just four times the average price of 92 score New York butter. During the other four months we added twenty per cent to that price but in addition we also had a cream price, starting May first, which was 92 score New York butter plus ten cents per pound times four. This was ten per cent of our established basic quantity or of our production up to that amount.

The buying of "A" milk has in most cases been continued. We sell a higher percentage of our milk at "A" milk price than any other market in the country, although the producers are finding it more difficult to produce this "A" milk each year and in some cases the bonuses have been reduced. We do find that the Pennsylvania State Department at present is defining "A" milk, and has set up a standard for "A" milk which, we believe, will help the "A" milk producers considerably and the Department is also trying to see that the consuming public is actually getting what they are paying for, when they buy a bottle of "A" milk. As stated in my last annual address, the "A" milk prices quoted in the Milk Producers' Review are not actually paid any longer by all the dealers because they have established their own "A" milk regulations and in some instances their own prices.

The average weighted price of milk in our territory for four per cent butterfat F. O. B. Philadelphia for the past fiscal year was \$2.39 per hundred pounds. These figures do not include the "A" milk premiums and bonuses.

Board of Directors and Executive Committee

The Board of Directors have held their bi-monthly meetings throughout the year and also 4 special meetings. We are still carrying out the plan of holding a two-day meeting, which was started three years ago and it appears to work out satisfactorily. The Executive Committee meets at the call of the President or at the call of any member of the Committee. The directors have given power to the Executive Committee in conjunction with the president, who serves as sales manager, to act as a general sales committee. No price conference is ever called unless the Executive Committee is present.

This year, on account of the critical conditions of the market, whenever there was a price conference the whole Board of Directors was called in, because it was felt that neither the sales committee nor the Executive Committee, should take the responsibility of changing the price.

Butter Situation

The butter situation during the past fiscal year of your organization has been greatly demoralized, and the price reached the low level of \$.16 for ninety-two score New York butter. It came back to a price around \$.21 per pound during October. The price quoted for 92 score

butter on November 22nd was 25 cents per pound.

With butter some 12 cents below a year ago, and less than half of the five-year average price, there seems to be very little incentive toward a larger production. Low dairy prices will have to be considered in relation to prices of other agricultural products and when this comparison is made, it is found that while dairy products are decidedly lower than a year ago, prices of butterfat, for instance, in relation to grain and livestock products continue relatively high. This relationship seems to account in part for the comparatively heavy milk production this fall. In addition of course the urge for some cash income is doubtless another important factor, explaining why some farmers continue dairying who, under more normal conditions, would be engaged in other agricultural enterprises.

Continued favorable production conditions in some of the more important butter producing areas led to an estimated production of 124,008,500 pounds of creamery butter in September 1932, according to the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This was an increase of 2.5 per cent over the production of September last year, and 3.9 per cent over the average production in September in the years of 1926 to 1930.

It is learned that the consumption of butter has been considerably lower this year as compared to last year. It is believed that the consuming public do not have the buying power to purchase it.

All products are definitely below 1931 by sizable amounts. The estimate of butter consumption in September indicates a decrease under last year of 4,500,000 pounds, with about 1,500,000 pounds of cheese less and about 6,000,000 pounds of condensed milk and 2,000,000 pounds of evaporated milk less. For the calendar year to October first, the estimated decreases are: butter 46,000,000; cheese 37,000,000; condensed milk 65,000,000; evaporated milk 34,000,000 pounds. Reduced to a milk basis the decrease during the nine months was 3.6 per cent.

It was reported that the butter in cold storage as of October 1st, 1932, was 89,459,000 pounds, an increase of 9,000,000 pounds over October 1st, 1931.

Field and Test Department

Mr. F. M. Twining, who is the head of this department, with the help of several field representatives and an addition of three more men the latter end of the year making ten in all, has made a splendid record not only in checking the butterfat testing for our members but also checking on the milk that was returned to the farmers and helping them to change their conditions so that in many cases the milk has been going through regularly ever since. However, they did not let up on their regular work of Babcock testing of milk plants. They have made a total of 97,264 butterfat test of milk at buyers' laboratory. In addition they have made 9,479 tests of samples of milk for members' individual herds. This department has also signed 193 new members in the association in the past year and has transferred 130 inactive members in the association to active membership. The request for help from this department has been the greatest this year of any year since we have been organized.

Organization

During the fiscal year of 1932, 354 members (certificates have been issued)

(Continued on page 9)

"OUR SIXTEENTH YEAR"

H. D. Allebach, President, Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc.

(See page 9 for text matter)

SOURCE OF DAIRY PRODUCTS FOR PHILADELPHIA
FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31st, 1932

MILK



STATE	AMOUNT (1000 LBS.)	PERCENT
1. PENNSYLVANIA	414,133	69.81
2. MARYLAND	76,050	12.82
3. NEW JERSEY	51,020	8.60
4. DELAWARE	45,457	7.66
5. WEST VIRGINIA	4,595	0.77
6. VIRGINIA	1,826	0.31
7. WISCONSIN	177	0.03
TOTAL	593,258	100.00

The Inter-State territory comprising Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, and West Virginia furnished almost 99 per cent of total receipts. (See also Table X for analysis of receipts by areas.)

SOURCE OF DAIRY PRODUCTS FOR PHILADELPHIA
FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31st, 1932

BUTTER



STATE	(GROSS LBS.)	PERCENT	STATE	(GROSS LBS.)	PERCENT	STATE	(GROSS LBS.)	PERCENT
1. MINNESOTA	55,960,484	60.57	12. OKLAHOMA	834,636	0.90	23. SOUTH CAROLINA	52,181	0.057
2. IOWA	7,793,643	8.43	13. VIRGINIA	757,051	0.84	24. GEORGIA	40,469	0.044
3. ILLINOIS	4,472,870	4.86	14. KANSAS	725,461	0.78	25. CALIFORNIA	40,061	0.043
4. NEBRASKA	4,107,478	4.45	15. MICHIGAN	614,346	0.70	26. WEST VIRGINIA	33,756	0.036
5. MISSOURI	3,484,555	3.76	16. PENNSYLVANIA	650,947	0.70	27. WASHINGTON	26,181	0.028
6. WISCONSIN	3,759,646	4.06	17. KENTUCKY	625,241	0.68	28. NEVADA	21,846	0.024
7. TEXAS	1,559,948	1.68	18. NORTH DAKOTA	505,400	0.54	29. MARYLAND	4,214	0.005
8. INDIANA	1,346,977	1.45	19. SOUTH DAKOTA	495,596	0.53	30. DELAWARE	20,338	0.022
9. MISSISSIPPI	1,307,323	1.41	20. NEW YORK	445,291	0.48	31. ARKANSAS	1,958	0.002
10. OHIO	1,172,079	1.24	21. ALABAMA	247,138	0.26			
11. TENNESSEE	1,121,901	1.21	22. NORTH CAROLINA	93,981	0.10	TOTAL	92,380,369	100.00

Philadelphia takes butter from almost every state east of the great plains area. Minnesota leads by a large margin (see Table XI for receipts by states). Dairy production is expanding in the Southern States and small amounts of Southern butter are shipped Northward (see also Table IX for analysis of receipts by areas).

Proteins In Soybeans Differ In Feed Value

The livestock feeding value of soybeans is determined to a large extent by the type of protein which they contain and varies substantially for different varieties, chemists of the United States Department of Agriculture find.

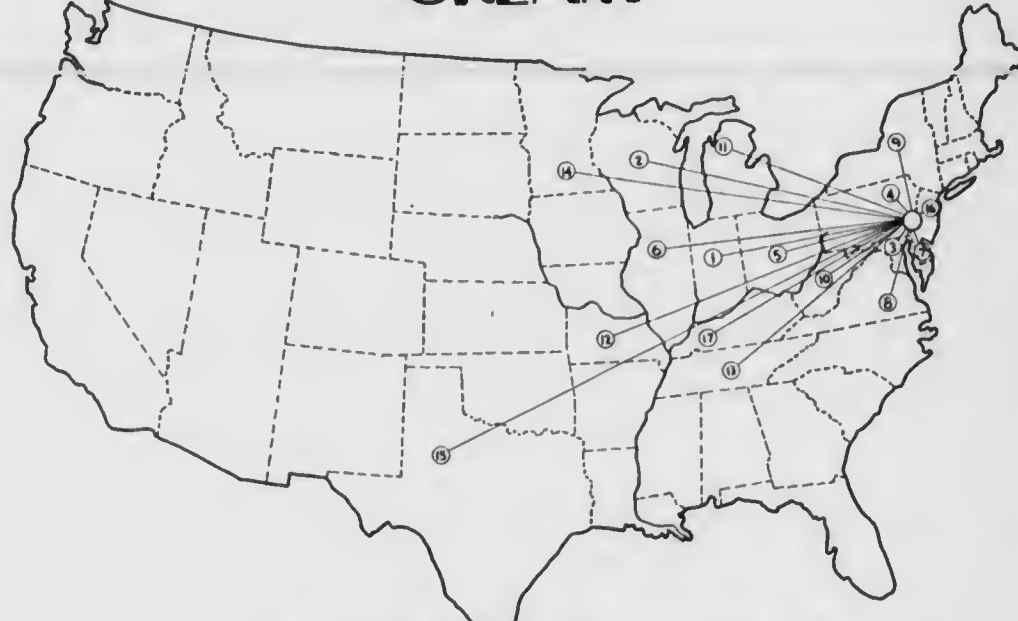
Preliminary tests showed, for example that the Illinois variety of soybean has a protein which makes it valuable as a

supplement for such feeds as corn and oats. To supplement such feeds as cowpeas, lentils, and peas, the Chiquita and Manchito soybeans were found to contain the best protein.

The department has collected many soybean varieties in the Orient and is testing them in this country. It plans further experiments to find the best feeding uses of each.

SOURCE OF DAIRY PRODUCTS FOR PHILADELPHIA
FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31st, 1932

CREAM



STATE	40-QT. CANS	PERCENT	STATE	40-QT. CANS	PERCENT
1. INDIANA	8,0715	28.41	10. WEST VIRGINIA	3,813	1.34
2. WISCONSIN	72,898	25.66	11. MICHIGAN	3,687	1.30
3. MARYLAND	37,808	13.31	12. MISSOURI	2,768	0.97
4. PENNSYLVANIA	34,257	12.06	13. TENNESSEE	1,800	0.63
5. OHIO	15,690	5.52	14. MINNESOTA	1,381	0.49
6. ILLINOIS	8,642	3.04	15. TEXAS	800	0.28
7. DELAWARE	6,653	2.34	16. NEW JERSEY	633	0.22
8. VIRGINIA	6,481	2.28	17. KENTUCKY	200	0.07
9. NEW YORK	5,915	2.08			
TOTAL	284,141	100.00			

Fresh cream was received in the Philadelphia Metropolitan district from 17 states. Wisconsin is the leading state, followed by Indiana, Maryland and Pennsylvania in the order named. (See also Table X for analysis of receipts by areas.)

Farm Price Index Increases Slightly

The index of Pennsylvania farm prices for the month ending October 15, increased three points while the United States index decreased three points, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service. The farm price of eggs, wool and butter increased while the price of other products remained unchanged or declined. The United States price index now stands at 56 per cent of the pre-war level while prices in Pennsylvania are 72 per cent of the pre-war level.

The following table gives the farm price for certain products sold in Pennsylvania as of October 15 and comparisons with a month before and pre-war:

Commodity	Oct. 15 1910-14	Sept. 15 1932	Oct. 15 1932
Eggs per dozen.....	29	22	292
Butter per pound.....	32	21	22
Wheat per bushel.....	95	56	56
Buckwheat per bushel.....	69	41	40
Corn per bushel.....	75	43	42
Oats per bushel.....	46	28	27
Potatoes per bushel.....	69	50	45
Apples per bushel.....	59	35	55
Head cattle per 100 lbs.....	6.28	4.95	4.65
Hogs per 100 lbs.....	8.46	4.85	4.60
Calves per 100 lbs.....	8.38	6.00	5.70
Lamb per 100 lbs.....	6.10	4.70	4.55
Chicken per lb.....	134	145	138
Hay per ton.....	175	9	22
Wool per lb.....	23	13	14
Index all farm products.....	100	59	56
Pennsylvania.....	100	69	72
Prices farmers pay.....	100	108	107
United States.....	100	55	67
Farmers purchasing power.....	100	64	64

Rabies in Rats

A case of rabies in rats was recently reported in Kansas City. This may explain how rabies may get started in dogs and other domestic animals in a community where no rabies was known to exist, officials of the Pennsylvania bureau of animal industry, state.

Uncle Ab says the worst hoarding is that of the man or woman unwilling to share the shining currency of joy and happiness.

Inter-State Milk Producers' Association

Incorporated
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Representing over 22,000 Dairy Farmers
in the Philadelphia Milk Shed

OFFICERS
H. D. Allebach, President
Frederick Shangle, Vice President
J. R. Zollers, Secretary
August A. Miller, Assistant Secretary
Robert F. Brinton, Treasurer
F. M. Twining, Assistant Treasurer

Board of Directors
H. D. Allebach, Trappe, Montgomery Co., Pa.
S. K. Andrews, Hurlock, Dorchester Co., Md.
J. H. Bennet, Sheridan, R. D., Lebanon Co., Pa.

Ira J. Hook, Strasburg, Lancaster Co., Pa.
Fred. Bleiler, Lehigh Co., Pa.
Robert F. Brinton, West Chester, Chester Co., Pa.

H. W. Cook, New Castle Co., Del.
E. H. Donovan, Smyrna, R. D., Kent Co., Del.
E. Nelson James, Rising Sun, Cecil Co., Md.

J. W. Keith, Centerville, Queen Anne's Co., Md.
H. I. Lauver, Port Royal, James Co., Pa.
A. R. Marvel, Easton, Talbot Co., Md.

Wm. Mendenhall, Chester Co., Pa.
I. V. Otto, Carlisle, R. D., Cumberland Co., Pa.
Chester H. Gross, Manchester, York Co., Pa.

C. F. Preston, Nottingham, R. D., Chester Co., Pa.
Albert Sarig, Dowers, Berks Co., Pa.
John Carroll Sutton, Kennedyville, Kent Co., Md.

Frederick Shangle, Trenton, R. D., Mercer Co., N. J.
C. C. Tallman, Mount Holly, Burlington Co., N. J.

R. I. Tussey, Holidaysburg, Blair Co., Pa.
Harry B. Stewart, Alexandria, Huntington Co., Pa.

S. D. Troutman, Bedford, R. D., Bedford Co., Pa.
F. M. Twining, Newtown, Bucks Co., Pa.

F. P. Willis, Ward, Delaware Co., Pa.
A. B. Waddington, Woodtown, Salem Co., N. J.

B. H. Welty, Waynesboro, Franklin Co., Pa.

Executive Committee
H. D. Allebach, Chairman
Frederick Shangle
F. P. Willis
R. I. Tussey
E. H. Donovan

A horse may choke on food that a dog can swallow with ease. While a horse eats a lot of food, his stomach capacity is only one-tenth that of a cow.

Tomatoes, used as a vegetable, have about the same health value as oranges and are much cheaper.

Dr. T. B. SYMONDS

Director of Extension, University of Maryland, Makes Address at Annual Meeting of I. M. P. A.

(Continued from page 1)

never was a time in the history of the world when the farm organization was more on trial, and when it was more important for the men to keep them close to their hearts, than today. So I feel that perhaps if I can say a word that you can take back to your homes that will make you feel just a little better, a little brighter, a little happier than when you left your homes this morning, you will feel that you are a part of this organization just a little closer than you ever felt before.

We have had a lot of calamity, a lot of pessimism, but the bright thing about this meeting to me, my friends, is that we have assembled here, in this great city, discussing the affairs of the farmers' organization, dealing with a product that the people must have, that means life or death to this great State of Pennsylvania and this city of Philadelphia. Supposing you were corn growers, or wheat growers, or beef growers. Is it not an inspiration to feel that you are engaged in the production of milk—a product that the people must have, whether in good times or bad? Isn't it fine that you have selected as your business in life the supplying of a product that means welfare and health to our nation? The product that you produce by your labor on the farm means so much to the support of every soul in this state and this city. There is an opportunity for you to shake hands with your brother producers, and join hands in supporting an industry that means the welfare of human beings. I think we can say in passing, Mr. President—and certainly I can say it for our little state of Maryland—that no industry has been supporting so large a percentage of our farmers in the last 10 years, and since we have been experiencing the depression. And one of the bright things I like to take home with me is the fact that the great business men, the corporation president, the man on the street, the man in business everywhere is asking almost every hour, what are we going to do to hold up agriculture in this country. They did not know, or did not realize, that agriculture was ahead in 1921, and it was not until 1929 and afterward, that this country has realized that prosperity cannot come back until agriculture is rising from off its back. Therefore in the press and elsewhere, the question of the country is what Congress can do and what we all can do, to bring this fundamental industry back to a fair status of prosperity, where the farmer will be able to make a decent living from his products, and to contribute his share to reviving the business of the country.

So I say that this group represents an industry that has suffered and is suffering, and that has rendered during these times a service to the United States that is perhaps greater than has been contributed by any other group of farmers or group of men.

We must realize that this depression is man-made, and that the farmers have kept right on producing. They have not closed their factories. I wish I had time to discuss with you the great question that that raises—the question of the dollar. Everyone knows that the farmer's dollar today is 50 cents, and even less, of what it was. And everyone knows that the index system of this country places the farmer around 59. The wholesale index is about 95 and the retail index is around 114. Not until there is a smaller relative proportion between the farmers index and the retail index are we going to come back into the prosperity that we all desire.

I started out to say that for the Maryland Extension Service—and I know I am speaking for every member of the Extension Service and for the institutions of the adjoining states—I want to take off my hat to President Allebach and tell him that we are back of him 100 per cent. I will say that we have never dealt with an organization that has been so co-operative and so appreciative as have been Mr. Allebach and your association officers and members, and I want to say in passing—because I believe in planting flowers while we live—I want to pass a flower to "Daddy" Willis, the first president of the organization. Harmony in your board, and the enthusiastic co-operation of everyone means success to any farmers' organization, notwithstanding the difficulties that confront them.

I heard the very able report of Mr. Cohee. We would feel lost, Mr. President, were it not for the work that Mr. Cohee is doing down in that territory, with his able assistants.

I want to place one thought with the members here, and that is this: Don't go home from this meeting thinking we have had too much over-production and therefore it makes no difference how I run my dairy. If an economist were going to study the farmer's dollar that I mentioned a while ago, he would say that we have not had over-production in this nation; he would say that the trouble with these low prices is the fact that the value of that gold dollar has greatly exceeded what it was in pre-war days. I want to see the farmers' organizations discuss this currency question. We are going to have a specialist down for our Maryland Farmers' Organization, and we are going to discuss it. I am one who believes in the progress of economic study among the farmers, county agents, officers and directors of milk producers' organizations. In our knowledge of these things we are today about where medicine was before the discovery of bacteria. The study of the economic situation does affect this organization, and I want to suggest to our organization that in our forward looking efforts we stress the study of economics and of the currency and monetary systems, so that our association members and our appointed chairmen can add this to our directing policies. No one can explain why the dollar that before the war bought one bushel of wheat will buy three bushels today, for the same dollar. And while I am always for stable money, let's not fool ourselves, we must either bring commodity prices up or production must be slashed down. The farmer who contracted to buy cows, or a barn or a farm, and has a mortgage on his farm, cannot be expected to pay that mortgage with a dollar that is so much depreciated that it is only worth about 25c in his products. So I hope that your membership will take up the study of this currency question, and not merely content yourselves with asking, why doesn't the Inter-State organization get me higher prices for my milk?

It is so easy to complain. We've got to blow off steam. A good many of us do it at home. We like to blame the other fellow. But the great thing in my own life, is to meet the challenge. I like to see the members of this association face this economic situation with the challenge that we are going to see it through, and we are going to see it through by using our heads and brains just as much as possible. We are not going to think that everybody is down

on us. We are not going to cuss out the health authorities; we are not going to cuss out our association.

That brings me to the comparison chart that I want to present to you men, if any of you have had the feeling that your association is perhaps not doing for you what some other associations are doing for their members.

(Dr. Symonds then exhibited a chart showing comparative production by months, of milk sheds in Phila., Washington, Baltimore, New York, Chicago, etc. . . continuing.)

I ask any reasonable man in this audience if from that showing he is not prouder of being a member and a sharer in the Inter-State Milk Producers' organization? I won't go further into details except to say that I can explain the Washington situation and that brings me to my next point. You notice on that chart that Washington receives 32.34. The farmers in this milk shed have recently received a set of regulations from New Jersey. All I can say to you is that you ought to accept them and be tickled to death that they are no harder and no worse than they are. The facts are that the public is demanding a higher and higher quality of milk. You are giving splendid quality of milk to this city. You folks cannot realize the requirements of the dairymen in that Milk Shed, and while it is hard on us at this particular time to change our farms and arrange our dairies to comply with these regulations and meet the 101 requirements, you might say, my friends, that our job is to maintain that milk as fluid milk. You are in the most preferred place in the United States, and that is the thought I want you to take home with you. I had rather live in this section of the United States than in any other section of the country. You are supplying milk, and while the price of milk is difficult and temporarily down, how would you like to be in Los Angeles, or over in New York. Let's do our part so that we can meet any health requirements of reasonable nature, and then say to the main health department, and the combined strength in this organization that we want to supply this 22% of cream that is coming from Wisconsin and 28% from Indiana, and we, the producers of milk in the fluid milk territory have met all requirements of the health department and the public, and we expect any other producer sending milk or cream here to meet those requirements. So I say that the greatest safeguard that you have for the future in this territory is to go back home and fix your dairies to meet the needs of the situation. I know how hard that is. I was in two or three barns recently. I found cows, pure bred, producing wonderfully, but there were some little things about that barn that will have to be changed in order to meet the requirements that have been passed. I find one so far has to make comparisons between these New Jersey and Washington regulations. If you think that is unreasonable, write down there to Washington and ask them for a copy of the regulations that they have. They will answer the question, and while it is hard in these times, I want you men to protect your milk and to protect it in a way that will retain the business you have built up for your sons and daughters in the future.

So in conclusion I want to repeat that in Maryland we have 100% loyalty for the farmers' organization. There never was a time in the history of the world when the farmers should be tied together as tight as they should be today. Don't let the kicker get up and make the statement that he cannot continue to ship according to regulations. Bring that fellow into the fold, and tell him that every time the banana leaves the bunch, it

gets skinned. Never was that saying truer than it is today in its application to the milk producing association in Philadelphia, Baltimore or anywhere else. Because we are having troubles of our own down there, and I have no doubt they are having them in New York. The thought I want to leave with you is to bring every dairymen into your organization, supporting it 100% loyalty, and then delegate your directors to your president to look into the trouble forming an Eastern seaboard organization that will take in the whole Atlantic Coast. I don't believe we are going to meet buyers' power with the sellers' power unless you have the whole group tied up with farmers of this territory. You can tell me that when the distributing business of this nation is in the hands of 500 organizations with 442 distributing agencies, one of which declared a dividend last year of \$13,000,000, another of \$8,000,000, and when we have over 4,100,000 farmers producing milk to the extent of 95 billion pounds, it is not time for the farmer to be thinking about having the selling power comparable to the buying power of the interests. The first essential toward an organization is to support the Inter-State 100 per cent, and give them the best co-operation of the other organizations throughout the territory.

I have charts here that show you what a highly successful dairymen is making who serves 135 farms, and what a neighbor is making, also a producer, the difference between a \$6,000 and \$3,000 income. I have charts that show how these same two farmers, one had an investment of \$25,000, and the high had an investment of \$19,000.

Go back home, my friends, renewed enthusiasm. This is not a story of over production. This is an appeal for cleanliness. What farmers need is more education and information. When the county agent or the specialist comes around, a wise man will be prepared to meet him. They are coming; they are coming within our experience. I would like to discuss the next BOOM with you! The time is coming when people are going to buy luxuries instead of necessities. That's going to make the next boom. When the good times come back, I believe you that people are going to buy as much cream as they want. They are going to buy cream and other things when they have the money to buy. Let's be sympathetic with the business interests; they are harder hit than we are. You have home to go to tonight. And I tell you, my friends, that the situation in the city is deplorable. You may be down in the mouth, but instead you should be glad to be here in this convention of men supplying the life blood to our people and working 100 per cent to support continuing production, so that you will be able to meet the economic demands of the times, and be forefront dairymen of the nation. And finally, let's all remember that after all, it is the man on the land who is going to save America, because it is thought and deliberation and sensible common sense that the farmer contributes to the development of the land.

My hope is that we may see this difficult period soon passing and that next year, Mr. President, you will be able to report much greater progress. A keener appreciation, and a support that will be a light to the farmers of the world.

"Some people would rather hang themselves than hang together."—LOUIS J. TABER.

Uncle Ab says that, if you really want to do it, you can turn off your worries as water is turned off at a faucet.

December, 1932

OUR SIXTEENTH YEAR

H. D. Allebach, President, Inter-State Milk Producers' Ass'n (Continued from page 6)

Within the sixteen years of our activity we have issued 29,887 certificates but many producers have gone out of business and therefore can no longer be considered active members. We had hoped that we could give you the actual active membership this year, but on account of emergency demands, due to existing conditions we are unable to do so at this time.

Milk Producers' Review

Our publication, the Inter-State Milk Producers' Review, has been brought to each member of the association, this past year. This paper has been edited during its existence by Mr. August A. Miller. He has endeavored to give you the milk situation within our own territory as well as the milk conditions in some of the other markets. We believe that giving you milk conditions in some of the other markets has been quite an addition to the paper. We are wondering whether our members actually read this publication as thoroughly as they should and we are especially requesting you to give the advertising in this paper more consideration. When you answer an advertisement you have seen in the Review, kindly mention that fact when you write or call for information regarding the various products offered for sale.

Association Finances

Each year the budget committee of the Board of Directors of the Association carefully compiles a budget of expenditures for each department branch of the Association's activities. This committee is composed of Frederick Shangle, Frank P. Willis and Robert F. Brinton. The report of the committee shows that we have kept within our budget for the past year. The books of the association have been audited by the McGee, Fleisher Company and their reports may be seen printed on this page of this issue of the Milk Producers' Review.

Milk and Cream Reports

We submit to you a chart showing reports of butter and cream coming in from outside of our territory and also from within our territory, according to the reports given us by the United States Department of Agriculture. Let me state again, as I did last year, that we appreciate the use of these reports and if our members will follow these charts closely they can readily see what countries we are competing with at present, in regard to milk products.

The Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council

This organization was started in 1920 and has done a wonderful piece of work in advertising to the consuming public the food value of milk. It was started by the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, in cooperation with the milk distributors. Each of these two groups having an equal number of members on its board of directors. Its secretary is Mr. C. I. Cohee. The Dairy Council has a department known as the Quality Control Department, whose sole mission is to improve the quality of milk.

Originally there was provided a set of sanitary regulations, to carry out the purpose of improving the quality of the milk. However the different states and municipalities have, since that time, passed milk laws and milk ordinances, far more severe than the original Dairy Council sanitary regulations.

It has now become the duty of the Quality Control Department to help the farmers in our territory to meet these new conditions.

Financial Report of the Treasurer of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association as Prepared After Investigation by Certified Public Accountant

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OCTOBER 31, 1932

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Current Assets:		Current Liabilities:	
Cash—		None	
Liberty Title and Trust Company:		CAPITAL	
Checking Account.....	\$ 9,338.61	Capital Stock:	
I. R. Zellers—Stock Fund.....	500.00	Common (Par Value \$2.50)	
Savings Account.....	4,859.92	Authorized 40,000 Shares.....	
National Bank of Chester County and Trust Company:		Unissued and Treasury.....	
Savings Account.....	4,231.23	Outstanding.....	
On Hand.....	150.00	Surplus:	
Travel Advances.....	825.00	Balance, October 31, 1932.....	
		Total Capital.....	
		98,805.23	
Loan Receivable.....	900.00	Surplus:	
Accounts Receivable—Advertising.....	832.87	Balance, October 31, 1932.....	
Other.....	232.91	Total Capital.....	
		98,805.23	
		Total Liabilities and Capital.....	
		98,805.23	
Investments at Cost.....	1,065.78		
	68,914.39		
Total Current Assets.....	90,784.93		
Fixed Assets:			
Furniture and Fixtures (General).....	\$15,949.31		
Less—Reserve for Depreciation.....	8,891.10		
	7,058.21		
Furniture and Fixtures (Mechanical).....	3,150.69		
Less—Reserve for Depreciation.....	2,188.60		
	962.09		
Total Fixed Assets (Net).....	8,020.30		
Total Assets.....	\$98,805.23		

Conclusion

The year of 1932 will go down in history as one of the most trying years the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association has ever gone through. It has been no doubt one of the most severe tests, as to the association's strength and ability to handle the problems that come before it. If we are going to continue our successes of the past years, we will have to stand together even more closely than we have done in the past years and we will have to organize the unorganized milk producers more fully than we have heretofore.

Therefore we are calling upon you to give your support to the organization during the coming year, as you have never done before, because, as I have already stated, if farm organizations are to succeed during these trying times, they must have all the support of all their members.

In conclusion, I would like to call your attention to the various charts printed with this report and I hope that you will study them thoroughly and I would also like to remind you that the offices at 219 North Broad Street are your offices and that you are welcome to come there at any time to give us constructive suggestions.

Porterhouse Steak

The "porterhouse" steak is sold to have originally gotten its name from a small hotel in Sandusky, Ohio, the Porter House. In 1847 Charles Dickens visited the Porter House and was so pleased with a steak served to him there that he spread its fame through the United States, referring to it as the steak served in the Porter House in Ohio. Afterwards leading hotels and cafes began to call their best steaks "porterhouse."

Uncle Ab says that he now hopes they will settle the wet and dry question in the weather bureau.

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31, 1932

Income:	
Commission—Dealers.....	\$100,923.24
Members.....	56.92
	\$100,980.16
Milk Producers' Review:	
Advertising.....	3,739.60
Subscriptions.....	10,706.20
	14,445.80
Interest Received:	
Investments.....	3,403.36
Bank Balances.....	259.25
	3,662.61
Miscellaneous.....	
	\$119,088.57
Total Income.....	
	\$16,568.72
Expense:	
Sales.....	23,169.35
Membership.....	30,268.31
Testing.....	15,493.72
Milk Producers' Review.....	9,919.80
Directors and Executive.....	3,603.20
Annual Meeting.....	343.13
Legal.....	3,689.61
Industry—Welfare.....	4,860.75
National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation.....	5,186.15
Statistical and Financial.....	
	113,102.74
Total Expense.....	5,985.83
Net Income From Operations.....	
OTHER DEDUCTIONS:	
Loss from Sale of Securities.....	
	\$ 5,985.83
Net Income.....	

WE HEREBY CERTIFY that we have made an examination of the books and accounts of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association for the Year ended October 31, 1932. In our opinion, the accompanying Statements of Assets and Liabilities (Exhibit "A") and Income and Expense (Exhibit "B") sets forth the financial condition at October 31, 1932 and the result of operations for the Year ended that date.

Very truly yours,
McGEE, FLEISHER & COMPANY
W. Lewis McGee,
Certified Public Accountant.

November 28, 1932.

OUR SIXTEENTH YEAR

Annual Address of H. D. Allebach, President, Inter-State Milk Producers' Association

(See page 1 for subject matter)

Table I
THE FOLLOWING TABLE PRESENTS IN DETAIL THE PRICES IN EFFECT, MONTH BY MONTH, DURING 1932, ON THE VARIOUS CLASSES OF MILK:MILK PRICES—PER 100 LBS.—4% BUTTERFAT
Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1932

SOURCE:—PRICE LISTS ISSUED BY INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION, INC.

DATE OF ISSUE	BASIC PRICES			SURPLUS PRICES		
	PERIOD TO WHICH APPLICABLE	F. O. B. PHILA.	F. O. B. 51-60 MI.	PERIOD TO WHICH APPLICABLE	F. O. B. PHILA.	F. O. B. REC. STA.
Oct. 28, 1931.....	Nov., 1931	\$2.96	\$2.38			
Nov. 28, 1931.....	Dec., 1931	2.96	2.38	Nov., 1931	\$1.78	\$1.20
Dec. 31, 1931.....	Jan., 1932	2.91	2.33	Dec., 1931	1.77	1.20
Jan. 28, 1932.....	Feb., 1932	2.91 2.54(a)	2.33 2.04(a)	Jan., 1932	1.54	0.96
Feb. 29, 1932.....	Mar., 1932	2.54	2.04	Feb., 1932	1.41(b)	0.87(b)
Mar. 28, 1932.....	Apr., 1932	2.54	2.04	Mar., 1932	1.38	0.88
Apr. 28, 1932.....	May, 1932	2.54	2.04	Apr., 1932	1.28	0.78
May 28, 1932.....	June, 1932	2.54	2.04	May, 1932	1.24	0.73
June 28, 1932.....	July, 1932	2.40	1.90	June, 1932	1.16	0.66
July 28, 1932.....	Aug., 1932	2.40	1.90	July, 1932	1.32	0.82
Aug. 29, 1932.....	Sep., 1932	2.40	1.90	Aug., 1932	1.45	0.94
Sept. 28, 1932.....	Oct., 1932	2.40	1.90	Sep., 1932	1.47	0.97
Oct. 29, 1932.....				Oct., 1932	1.47	0.96

NOTE:—(a) Price change effective February 16, 1932.
(b) Weighted average price.Table II
MILK PRICES—PER 100 LBS.—4% BUTTERFAT
F. O. B. PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA
Fiscal Year Ending October 31st, 1932
INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION, INC.

MONTH	CLASS I		CLASS II		AVERAGE PRICE ALL MILK (a)
	BASIC PRICE	SURPLUS PRICE	CREAM PRICE		
November.....	\$2.96	\$1.78			\$2.874
December.....	2.96	1.77			2.838
January.....	2.91	1.54			2.680
February.....	2.91 2.54(c)	1.41			2.558
March.....	2.54	1.38			2.373
April.....	2.54	1.28			2.365
May.....	2.54	1.24	\$1.64		2.173
June.....	2.54	1.16	1.56		2.161
July.....	2.40	1.32	1.58		2.155
August.....	2.40	1.45	1.68		2.188
September.....	2.40	1.47	1.70		2.216
October.....	2.40	1.47	1.70		2.118
Weighted Averages for the year (b)	2.628	1.397	1.642		2.390

NOTE:—(a) Weighted by Quantities, Sold at Basic, Surplus and Cream prices.
(b) Weighted by Quantities, sold each month.
(c) Price change effective February 16, 1932.Table IV
MILK PRICES—PER 100 LBS.—4% BUTTERFAT
F. O. B. PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA
Prices Applying to Class II or Surplus Milk
During Five Fiscal Years Ending October 31st, 1932
INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION, INC.

MONTH	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
November.....	\$2.91	(b)	\$2.60	\$2.31	\$1.78
December.....	3.03	(b)	2.53	1.98	1.77
January.....	2.92	2.84	2.32	1.68	1.54
February.....	2.78	2.94	1.98	1.68	1.41
March.....	2.93	2.89	2.03	1.70	1.38
April.....	2.75	2.73	2.09	1.61	1.28
May.....	2.71	2.65	1.96	1.50	1.24
June.....	2.66	2.63	1.86	1.48	1.16
July.....	2.70	2.58	1.94	1.54	1.32
August.....	2.78	2.63	2.09	1.65	1.45
September.....	2.88	2.74	2.45	1.82	1.47
October.....	2.83	(b)	2.47	1.92	1.47
Weighted Average for the Year (a)	\$2.799	\$2.702	\$2.18	\$1.728	\$1.397

(a)—Weighted by quantities of milk sold at First Surplus Price each month.
(b)—Surplus Prices not in effect during months so indicated.Table III
MILK PRICES—PER 100 LBS.—4% BUTTERFAT
F. O. B. PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA
Prices Applying to Class I or Basic Milk During
Five Fiscal Years Ending October 31st, 1932
INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION, INC.

MONTH	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
November.....	\$3.69	\$3.69	\$3.94	\$3.69	\$2.96
December.....	3.69	3.69	3.94	3.69	2.96
January.....	3.69	3.69	3.69(c)	3.29(b)	
February.....	3.69	3.69	3.69	3.29	2.91
March.....	3.69	3.81	3.69	3.29	2.91
April.....	3.69	3.81	3.69	3.29	2.54
May.....	3.69	3.69	3.69	3.29	2.54
June.....	3.69	3.69	3.69	3.29	2.54
July.....	3.69	3.69	3.69	3.29	2.40
August.....	3.69	3.69	3.69	3.29	2.40
September.....	3.69	3.94	3.69	2.96	2.40
October.....	3.69	3.94	3.69	2.96	2.40
Weighted Average for the Year (a)	\$3.690	\$3.755	\$3.72	\$3.282	\$2.628

(a)—Weighted by quantities of milk sold at Basic Price each month.
(b)—Price change effective December 15, 1930.
(c)—Price change effective December 20, 1929.
(d)—Price change effective February 16, 1932.Table V
MILK PRICES—PER 100 LBS.—4% BUTTERFAT
F. O. B. PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA
Average Prices of All Milk Weighted by Classes (a)
During Five Fiscal Years Ending October 31st, 1932
INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION, INC.

MONTH	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
November.....	\$3.616	\$3.689	\$3.770	\$3.511	\$2.874
December.....	3.619	3.689	3.649	3.227	2.838
January.....	3.623	3.602	3.519	3.078	2.680
February.....	3.619	3.637	3.549	3.136	2.558
March.....	3.597	3.704	3.478	3.074	2.372
April.....	3.576	3.673	3.506	3.072	2.365
May.....	3.487	3.458	3.352	2.969	2.161
June.....	3.465	3.482	3.395	3.093	2.155
July.....	3.530	3.525	3.490	3.080	2.188
August.....	3.580	3.545	3.526	3.077	2.216
September.....	3.584	3.804	3.593	2.858	2.216
October.....	3.587	3.940	3.528	2.874	2.118
Weighted Averages for the Year (b)	\$3.569	\$3.642	\$3.526	\$3.084	\$2.390

(a)—Weighted by quantities sold at Basic, and Surplus Prices each month.
(b)—Weighted by total quantities of milk sold each month.

OUR SIXTEENTH YEAR

Annual Address of H. D. Allebach, President, Inter-State Milk Producers' Association

(Continued from page 10)

Table VI
PRODUCTION OF MILK IN INTER-STATE TERRITORYBy Fiscal Years Ending October 31st, 1932
Average Daily Purchases

Based on purchases of reporting buyers

DATA IN POUNDS WHOLE MILK

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION, INC.

MONTH	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
	(1000 lbs.)	(1000 lbs.)	(1000 lbs.)	(1000 lbs.)	(1000 lbs.)
November.....	1,535	1,458	1,637	1,650	1,461
December.....	1,495	1,439	1,634	1,697	1,517
January.....	1,495	1,432	1,639	1,616	1,555
February.....	1,514	1,426	1,615	1,608	1,605
March.....	1,492	1,449	1,613	1,568	1,487
April.....	1,496	1,538	1,605	1,580	1,510
May.....	1,695	1,818	1,818	1,666	1,669
June.....	1,788	1,796	1,735	1,651	1,675
July.....	1,511	1,551	1,478	1,424	1,412
August.....	1,484	1,496	1,436	1,472	1,402
September.....	1,477	1,482	1,119	1,416	1,367
October.....	1,491	1,702	1,613	1,454	1,517

Table VII
DETAILS OF WEIGHTED PRICES 1932PER 100 LBS.—4% BUTTERFAT—F. O. B. PHILADELPHIA
Fiscal Year Ending October 31st, 1932

SOLD IN PRICE CLASSIFICATION	PER CENT CLASS SALES ARE OF TOTAL	(1) AVERAGE PRICE DURING YEAR
Basic.....	79.82	\$2.628
Surplus.....	15.90	1.397
*Cream.....	4.28	1.642
All Milk.....	100.00	\$2.390

(1)—Weighted by quantities sold in each price classification each month.

*—Milk for cream in effect since May 1, 1932.

Table VIII
BASIC AND SURPLUS PRODUCTION—1928-1932

By Fiscal Year Ending October 31st, 1932

Year	PROPORTION OF TOTAL SALES AS			WEIGHTED AVERAGE PRICES			
	Basic	I Surplus	II Surplus	Basic	I Surplus (1)	II Surplus (1)	Total (2)
	(Per cent)	(Per cent)	(Per cent)	(Dollars)	(Dollars)	(Dollars)	(Dollars)
1928	86.61	12.93	0.46	3.690	2.799	2.356	3.569
1929	89.48	10.13	0.39	3.755	2.702	2.328	3.642
1930	87.22	12.78	.....	3.724	2.179	.....	3.526
1931	86.96	13.04	*Cream	3.282	1.728	*Cream	3.084
1932	79.82	15.90	4.28	2.628	1.397	1.642	2.390

(1)—Weighted by quantities sold each month in respective price classification.

(2)—Weighted by quantities sold during year in each price classification.

*—Milk for cream in effect since May 1, 1932.

Marketing Home Products

Marketing of surplus home products by farm women amounts to nearly \$2,000,000 in 19 States. In Alabama alone products have brought in more than \$1,500,000 since 1923. In 1931 one market in that State did a business of \$137,450.

PENNSYLVANIA FARM SHOW
Harrisburg January 16-20, 1933Table IX
SOURCE OF DAIRY PRODUCTS FOR PHILADELPHIA
Fiscal Year Ending October 31, 1932
Based on Data Published by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

	MILK		CREAM		BUTTER	
	Amount Received (1000 lbs.)	Per Cent of Total Receipts	Amount Received (40 qt. cans)	Per Cent of Total Receipts	Amount Received (Gross lbs.)	Per Cent of Total Receipts
EAST OF PA.-OHIO LINE	414,133	69.81	34,257	12.06	650,967	0.705
Pennsylvania.....	76,059	12.82	37,508	13.31	4,214	0.005
Maryland.....	61,020	8.60	633	0.22	210*	.....
New Jersey.....	45,457	7.66	6,633	2.34	22,846	0.024
Delaware.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	445,291	0.482
New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sub-Total.....	586,660	98.89	85,266	30.01	1,102,510	1.194
PA.-OHIO LINE TO CHICAGO	7*	.....	15,690	5.52	1,177,079	1.274
Ohio.....	.....	.....	80,715	28.41	1,316,927	1.458
Indiana.....	.....	.....	3,687	1.30	674,346	0.730
Michigan.....	.....	.....	8,642	3.04	4,492,870	4.864
Illinois.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sub-Total.....	.....	.....	108,734	38.27	7,691,222	8.326
West of Chicago	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	177	0.03	72,898	25.66	3,491,455	3.769
Wisconsin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,422,778	4.852
Nebraska.....	.....	.....	1,881	0.69	55,960,494	60.576
Minnesota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	408,388	0.437
Missouri.....	.....	.....	2,768	0.97	3,751,646	4.061
Idaho.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,182	0.028
Washington.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,793,613	8.437
Iowa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,492,870	4.864
California.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,112,478	4.452
North Dakota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,751,646	4.061
Nevada.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,481,455	3.769
Kansas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,559,148	1.688
Sub-Total.....	177	0.03	77,047	27.12	76,915,254	83.259
South-East and West	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	1,826	0.31	6,481	2.28	752,051	0.814
Arkansas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,038	0.002
West Virginia.....	4,595	0.77	3,813	1.34	33,756	0.036
Kentucky.....	.....	.....	200	0.07	225,241	0.245
Tennessee.....	.....	.....	1,800	0.63	1,122,901	1.216
Oklahoma.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	834,636	0.903
Alabama.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,489	0.044
Georgia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,307,323	1.415
Mississippi.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	242,738	0.263
Louisiana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,559,148	1.688
Texas.....	.....	.....	800	0.28	98,981	0.107
North Carolina.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,181	0.057
South Carolina.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sub-Total.....	6,421	1.08	13,094	4.60	6,471,383	7.221
GRAND TOTAL.....	593,254	100.00	284,141	100.00	92,380,369	100.00

*Omitted in total, amount too small to show in Per Cent calculation.

Table XI
RECEIPTS OF BUTTER AT PHILADELPHIA

Fiscal Year Ending October 31st, 1932

(Arranged by states in order of volume of receipts)

STATE OF ORIGIN	AMOUNT RECEIVED (Gross lbs.)	PER CENT OF TOTAL RECEIPTS
1. Minnesota.....	55,960,484	60.576

Resolutions Presented and Passed Upon at the Annual Meeting of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Ass'n

The following resolutions were presented and passed by the convention:—

1. WHEREAS there is competition in the selling of milk in Philadelphia and the Philadelphia Milk Shed by a certain chain store company which we believe to be unfair, be it therefore

RESOLVED that the members and officers of this association use their utmost efforts and influence to correct this condition.

3. We, the members of the Steinsville Local of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, submit the following resolution:

RESOLVED that the officers of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association have a bill properly drawn up and presented at the next session of the Pennsylvania Legislature providing that no individual firm or corporation be issued a license in any city or municipality in the State to retail milk, unless the same is for seven (7) days per week. This is in the interest of the Children's welfare of Pennsylvania since we (the farmers) are compelled to deliver our milk seven days a week, we feel that consumers are entitled to receive it each day.

12. WHEREAS the supply of dairy cattle and dairy products in this country is more than sufficient, and

WHEREAS large numbers of registered dairy cattle are being imported into this country for purposes of commercial milk production without the payment of a tariff duty, be it

RESOLVED that the Association and its members request our representatives in Congress to enact a tariff which will adequately protect our domestic producers in this respect.

13. WHEREAS large numbers of cattle are being imported into the State of Pennsylvania which are supposed to be free from abortion, but which sometimes are not, therefore be it

RESOLVED this Association request the proper State authorities to prohibit the importation of all cattle into Pennsylvania that do not originate in herds that are known to be free from abortion and so certified by the chief health officer of the State, province or county from which they originate.

15. (1) WHEREAS the Philadelphia territory has a surplus of milk, be it

RESOLVED that the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association shall

not solicit members from a larger territory for their present market.

(2) WHEREAS there is a possibility of the organization becoming influenced by retired dairymen, be it

RESOLVED that the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association shall automatically make all members honorary, without power of voting or holding any office than President, Vice President, Secretary or Treasurer, five (5) years after they have stopped the operation of their own dairies.

This provision is imperfect in its present form and will require an amendment to the By-Laws.

16. Russellville Grange to Pomona No. 3.

RESOLVED that Pomona Grange No. 3 of Chester and Delaware Counties request that the officers of our Inter-State Milk Producers' Association render more satisfactory service to our dairymen in the following respects:

1. By holding more firmly for a fair price for our milk.
2. While we favor the production of clean milk, we ask that they be more alert in preventing the passing of too severe State Laws and City Ordinances.

17. RESOLVED that the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association shall put on an extensive membership campaign to get practically all producers of dairy products in the Philadelphia Milk Shed; and further RESOLVED that they cooperate with all other production associations in other milk sheds, so as to enable the producer to get a fair share of the consumer's dollar by a more economical and efficient distribution.

20. WHEREAS there has been dissatisfaction expressed as to the method by which Clyde L. King decided the price of milk at the last Inter-State Conference, be it

RESOLVED that the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, assembled this 30th day of November, 1932, express their appreciation of all the work he has done for them. We further request that he accept the donation of five hundred dollars (\$500) which was given in appreciation of this work.

Several other resolutions were passed, but after obtaining legal advice they are not considered practical to carry out.

"Window" Bag Helps Sell Farm Produce

The "duplex" or "window" bag, developed by the United States Department of Agriculture about two years ago, is proving popular for marketing many farm products. One side of the bag is woven closely and the other is mesh, thus giving the consumer a chance to see the contents. Consumer demand has increased the use of these small cotton bags for potatoes, onions, and other vegetables and fruits. This increases cotton consumption and makes the farm products more attractive, the department says.

Citrus growers in Florida are turning to mesh bags for marketing their fruit. They find it ships as well in bags as in crates and the bags make attractive selling packages for stores. Retailers have found that a red mesh bag heightens the color of oranges.

Increased consumer bag use has been especially marked for potatoes. It jumped from 550,000 in 1928 to more than 10,000,000 in 1931. The 15-pound bag is most popular for potatoes, with the 25-pound bag next in favor.

DRINK MILK FOR HEALTH

Lists Low-Cost Rations for N. J. Dairy Herds

E. J. PERRY, New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station

Economical cow rations that New Jersey dairymen can feed as one step toward making readjustments to meet recent reductions in milk prices are listed in a statement made recently by E. J. Perry, extension service dairyman at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station.

Since the cost of roughage and grain constitutes from 50 to 60 per cent of the entire annual expense of keeping dairy cows, feed is the major expense which the owner can probably reduce with the least difficulty.

For the dairy farmer who has such home-grown grains as corn, oats, barley or wheat, and plenty of choice alfalfa, soybean or clover hay, Mr. Perry recommends the following ration as one that is both economical and capable of stimulating high production: 1,000 pounds of a 20 per cent ready-mixed feed; and 1,000 pounds of corn meal, corn and cob meal, ground barley, ground wheat or a combination of some or all of these. This mixture contains 14 to 16 per cent total protein, and, fed with good legumes, is a balanced ration.

A satisfactory mixture containing 17 to 20 per cent total protein, and to be fed with mixed hay includes: 2,000 pounds of a 24 per cent ready mixed feed; and 1,000 pounds of corn meal, corn and cob meal, ground oats, ground barley, ground wheat or a combination of some or all of these.

For the dairyman who prefers to buy his protein concentrates separately and mix them with home-grown or purchased carbohydrates, the following mixtures will be found economical: for use with choice alfalfa, soybean or clover hay—800 pounds corn meal, ground barley, ground wheat or corn and cob meal, or a combination of some or all of these, 500 pounds of ground oats, 300 pounds wheat bran, 200 pounds gluten feed, 200 pounds cottonseed meal (43 per cent) or soybean oil meal, and 20 pounds salt. The total protein is 15 to 16 per cent.

With mixed hay—700 pounds corn meal, ground barley, ground wheat or corn and cob meal, or a combination of some or all of these, 300 pounds ground oats, 200 pounds wheat bran, 300 pounds gluten feed, 400 pounds cottonseed meal (43 per cent) or soybean oil meal and 20 pounds salt. The total protein is 18 to 20 per cent.

Winter Care and Feed Needed by Dairy Cows

Dairy cows need special care and protection during the late fall and early winter months. There is little feed left in pastures at this season of the year and if cows are allowed to run all day in pastures and be exposed to cold wind or to rain they are almost sure to lose in flesh and to drop in milk flow.

It is difficult to bring cows back to a full flow of milk once they drop because of under-feeding or exposure, so that even temporary neglect may result in marked decrease in the total amount of milk the cow will produce during her lactation period. It is very important under present conditions in the milk market to keep costs in milk production at the lowest possible point. Any practice or neglect that results in lowering the vitality of the cow or in reducing her milk yield is certain to increase the cost of producing milk and so will lessen or destroy the opportunity for profit in the business.

Bovine Tuberculosis Infected Areas Fast Disappearing From Pennsylvania

All the cattle in 1260 out of the 1,400 townships in Pennsylvania have been tested for tuberculosis, according to the latest report from the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. These townships make 49 entire counties and 174 townships out of the remaining 18 counties, outside of Philadelphia.

Forty-eight untested townships in the sixteen counties are signed up and awaiting the initial test. This leaves but 12 townships untested and unsigned, about 100 less than at the beginning of the year. During July, \$127,816 was paid as indemnity by the State to 822 owners who had TB reactors, and during August, \$62,346 was paid to 432 cattle owners. Federal indemnities amounted to \$78,121 in July, and \$54,762 in August.

Forty-six counties are now officially accredited, meaning that the disease has been reduced to less than one-half of one per cent. These counties are: Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Bedford, Blair, Bradford, Butler, Carbon, Cambria, Cameron, Centre, Clarion, Clearfield, Clinton, Columbia, Crawford, Elk, Erie, Fayette, Forest, Fulton, Huntingdon, Indiana, Jefferson, Juniata, Lawrence, Lycoming, Luzerne, McKean, Mercer, Mifflin, Monroe, Montgomery, Potter, Snyder, Somerset, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Union, Venango, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Westmoreland and Wyoming.

Three additional counties have been completely tested, but as yet are not modified accredited. These counties are Franklin, Lackawanna and Pike.

The situation in the remaining counties is as follows:

County	Twp. Tested	Twp. Signed Up	Twp. Not Signed Up
Adams.....	6	3	12
Berks.....	16	7	21
Bucks.....	8	3	19
Chesler.....	13	1	43
Cumberland.....	15	2	4
Dauphin.....	14	6	3
Delaware.....	3	1	17
Greene.....	11	3	4
Lancaster.....	7	3	34
Lehigh.....	10	2	3
Montgomery.....	11	1	26
Northampton.....	4	9	4
Northumberland.....	18	1	6
Perry.....	8	1	13
Schuylkill.....	11	1	25
Lebanon.....	2	7	8
York.....	17	3	15
Total.....	174	48	257

Blood Spots In Eggs

A small blood spot in an egg does not indicate that the egg is stale or bad, says the United States Department of Agriculture, in response to frequent inquiries. Blood spots are found occasionally in fresh eggs although this imperfection seldom occurs in the best grades of eggs that are candled and sold on the markets. Eggs from farm flocks are not so likely to contain blood spots as those from commercial flocks that are fed for maximum production.

The seasons when blood spots are most likely to occur are late spring when the hens are laying heavily and in the fall when the pullets begin to lay. Poultrymen who desire to remove all questionable eggs from those marketed should candle their entire production and use such eggs at home. Less forcing for egg production and liberal feeding of green feed will tend to reduce the formation of blood spots in eggs.

Uncle Ab says he does not know anything that is good just because it is old, even though some old things are good.

For cheap fruit dessert, use apples.

Milk Marketing Conditions and Prices in Other Leading Territories

Detroit, Mich.

The "Michigan Milk Messenger", official organ of the Michigan Milk Producers' Association, Detroit, Michigan, states in reference to the market:

"The sales committee for the Detroit market was called together on October 29th, to make if possible, a bargain for November milk.

"After considering the matter from all angles, it was decided to sell for \$1.60 per cwt. for 3.5 milk, delivered Detroit, for 80 per cent base, and 75 cents per hundred, with 3.5 test delivered at country receiving stations for the balance.

"The association has been regulating the supply of 80% base, delivered to Detroit dealers to approximately 10% above their fluid sales requirements. As sales have continued to decline the amount of 80% base, so delivered, has grown less in the case of certain dealers and the bottom will not be reached until milk consumption in the city improves."

Detroit milk market prices for October follow:

The equalized price for 80% base quoted as delivered to Detroit with 3.5 test is \$1.48 per hundredweight.

In addition to this price, Detroit dealers pay 12 cents per cwt. directly into the adjustment fund to equalize price on base milk with held from the city market.

Milk delivered above the 80% base brings 75 cents per cwt. with 3.5 test at the receiving stations.

The butterfat differential is 3 cents per point. The retail price per quart delivered at homes is 9 cents.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Price cutting breaks Pittsburgh market, says the November issue of the "Dairymen's Price Reporter", official organ of the Dairymen's Cooperative Sales Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. "Milk prices drop to 8 cents per quart retail, with all producers facing ruin, unless non-member producers line up behind the Pittsburgh District Cooperative Association.

"Following conferences with dealers and officers of the Dairymen's Cooperative Sales Association, retail prices were cut to 8 cents, with producers being forced to accept 65 cents of the 93 cent drop in price, F. O. B. Pittsburgh, and 60 cents of the 93 cents in the country plant area.

"These prices will be effective until such time as an arbitrator can be brought in to settle the price to be paid producers.

"Blame for this drastic price reduction must be placed squarely on the shoulders of the producers of milk in the Pittsburgh district who are not members of the Dairymen's Cooperative Sales Association and the selling of their milk to non-cooperating buyers in the market at a price which allows them to undersell cooperating distributors. These new prices became effective November 12, 1932."

October milk prices in the Pittsburgh market announced by the association range as follows:—First District, basic milk, f. o. b. Pittsburgh is \$1.91 per cwt. or \$1.642 per gallon; second basic, \$1.30 per cwt. or \$1.117 per gallon; surplus milk, \$33 per cwt. or \$0.713 per gallon. First basic milk in the country plants is \$1.37 per cwt.; second basic, \$1.92 per cwt.; and surplus milk, \$1.68 per cwt. In District No. 2, the price of basic milk is \$1.52 per cwt. and surplus \$1.75 per cwt.

In District No. 3, the price is \$1.23 per cwt. for all milk. District No. 4, \$1.14 per cwt. for all milk sold. District No. 5, the price at all manufacturing plants, for all milk sold is \$1.08. This milk must come from dairies which have passed either Pittsburgh Board of Health or Dairy Council Regulations. District No. 6, which includes the country plants sending milk

to Cleveland. The price here is the same as that in District No. 1. District No. 7, basic milk, \$1.77; surplus, \$1.54 per cwt.

In District No. 8, the price paid is \$1.51 per cwt. for all milk sold. In District No. 10, the price of first basic is \$1.67; second basic, \$1.31 per cwt.; surplus milk, \$1.73 per cwt. This district includes Kirtland and Butler, Pa.

In District No. 12, which includes Steubenville, Ohio, and Weirton, West Virginia, the price of basic milk is \$1.62 per cwt.; surplus milk, \$1.76 per cwt.

The price at Volant and Indiana for first basic milk is \$1.91 per cwt.; second basic \$1.92 and surplus, \$1.68 per cwt.

The price at Charleroi for first basic milk is \$1.91 per cwt.; second basic, \$1.30 per cwt.; surplus, \$1.76 per cwt.

Baltimore, Md.

The price of 4 per cent milk received by producers of the Maryland State Dairymen's Association as quoted in the "Maryland Farmer", for October, delivered Baltimore, Md., was 22 cents per gallon for Class I; 15 cents per gallon for Class II and 10 cents per gallon for Class III milk.

Peoria, Ill.

"The Milk Producer", official organ of the Illinois Milk Producers' Association, quotes the October price for 3.5 milk, f. o. b. Peoria as \$1.60 per hundred for base milk and 70 cents per hundred for surplus milk.

Receipts in October dropped 2% below that of September and were 9% below that of October a year ago.

Class I sales to dealers were practically the same as in September. Class II sales to dealers were 41% lower than those of September and 4% below those of October a year ago.

Class III sales to dealers were 6% above those of September and 14% above those of October a year ago.

Maryland and Virginia Milk Producers' Association

We note from the November 15th issue of the "Maryland Farmer", official organ of the Maryland and Virginia Milk Producers' Association, that there have been 26 shippers shut off the market without any place to ship, most of them cut off because of low scores, a few being for low test.

"Some of them lost 15 points on their scores because of not sterilizing utensils every day; others have lost ten points by failure to cool properly or the same number of points by not using only covered pails; still others, five for not properly using clean towels to wash and dry the cow's udders; others got a severe cut by having in the herd cows with only 3 tests or one brought in without the T. B. record being sent to the Health Department.

Some of the factors which reduce scores in this area are:—Manure stored; unclean stable yards; bull pen; calf pen; or horse stable within 50 feet of the barn or dairy. Entrance lane from cows for a distance of 50 feet from barn, inefficient sterilization being used; unclean windows in barn or dairy, gutters in barns not clean; unclean or rusty utensils; milk strained through other than sanitary strainer cloth. Milk- ing suit not used. Milk not removed from dairy by pailsfull. Privy not clean."

St. Louis, Mo.

Quoting from "Sanitary Milk Bulletin", official organ of the Sanitary Milk Producers', Inc., which states that the retail price of milk in St. Louis has been 10 cents per quart for the past 10 months. During that time there has been an increasing amount of cheaper milk offered on the street. This has grown to such an extent that it has seriously cut down the sales of all dealers, including those buying milk through Sanitary Milk Producers'.

In order to meet this competition of cheap milk dealers in St. Louis decided to put out a quart of milk priced at 8 cents, which has a butterfat content of 3.4%. They are also selling the old 10 cent bottle, which now has a butterfat content of 4%.

This reduction in retail price has forced a drop in the price of base milk for November.

It is too soon, the paper states, to know just what proportion of milk will be sold at 8 cents, but we do know that there will be considerable of it sold because the public today is hunting bargains and the matter of price looks bigger than ever before. Only time will tell just what effect this 8 cent milk will have upon the market conditions in St. Louis.

October milk prices quoted by the "Sanitary Milk Bulletin" show the net price for basic milk for November is \$1.13 per cwt. for 3.5% milk, f. o. b. country stations. The net price for October, first surplus is 71 cents per cwt. for 3.5 milk, f. o. b. country. The net price for October second surplus is 58 cents per cwt. for 3.5 milk f. o. b. country. Buyers pay Sanitary Milk Producers' 5 cents per cwt. on all surplus.

Milwaukee, Wis.

Quoting from the November issue of the "Milwaukee Milk Producer", official organ of the Milwaukee Milk Producers' Association, it was finally decided to retain the October price for the month of November. The association made a definite attempt to make a slight advance in this price, but were unsuccessful.

The manufactured price for October was 72 cents per hundred, and the average price for 92 score butter was \$0.19774.

Prices paid for October milk by the different dealers ranged from \$1.08 to \$1.29 per hundred pounds.

Editorially, the "Milwaukee Milk Producer" speaks of the market as being unstable.

Hartford, Conn.

In its November issue of the Cooperative "C. M. P. A. Bulletin", official organ of the Connecticut Milk Producers' Association, stresses the point, that cooperation is necessary to continue production.

Supply and demand are factors. Editorially, it states: "The low prices of other foods and the fact that it has become fashionable to practice economy in the matter of any purchases, has tended to keep the demand for the milk at a very low point. The severe competition for evaporated milk is a factor that must be considered in attempting to make any estimate in the trend in the demand for fresh milk.

"A more serious factor, however, so far as price is concerned, is the amount of fluid milk offered by independent producers and dealers at any thing from one to several cents per quart below the price asked by the dealers who buy our milk on contract. *** Not until there is more general employment and a marked increase in total pay rolls will there be any material improvement in the demand for milk.

"The price of milk—Grade B—4% fat, for November was set at six cents per quart, delivered at market centers. This represents Class I milk sold in fluid form. All milk made into cream, that is, sold in fluid form; Class II all milk made into cream, that is sold in fluid form; the butterfat in this milk shall be paid for at 18 cents per pound above the month's average of the Boston butter market. Milk to go with the fat. Class III all milk made into manufactured products, except butter; the fat in this milk shall be paid for at 5 cents per pound above the month's average of the Boston butter market, milk to go with the fat. Class IV

all milk used in making butter. The fat in this milk shall be paid for at the price per pound of the month's average Boston butter market. Outside 92 score butter quotations shall be used in all classes.

"It should be understood by all that the prices given above constitute a basis for four per cent milk, when sold by weight and test, with premiums and discounts calculated at the rate of four cents per point, up or down, on Class I milk.

"All milk not weighted and tested shall be considered as 4% milk. Prices are for milk delivered at market centers.

Louisville, Ky.

The "Falls Cities Cooperative Dairymen", official organ of the Falls Cities Cooperative Dairymen, Inc., Louisville, Kentucky, quotes prices for October, as follows:

1—Grade B shippers should receive \$2.00 per 100 pounds for 82 per cent of base.

2—Grade B milk, shipped in excess of 82% of base, brought 77 cents per 100 pounds.

3—Ungraded milk was paid for at the rate of 74 cents per 100 pounds.

All prices quoted are for 4 per cent milk delivered to dealers platforms. The usual 3 cents per point of butterfat for test above and below 4% was effective.

Market conditions were reported quiet, a few breaks were noted in the form of cut price milk to the consumer. This however, was not of sufficient consequence to upset the stability of the market.

The Falls City Dairymen is strongly urging its producers to stop over-production.

St. Paul, Minn.

The price of fluid milk, in the St. Paul, Minn. area, according to the "Twin City Milk Producers' Bulletin" for October, 1932, was \$1.18 per hundred pounds for 3.5 test milk. The October cream price was 22 cents per pound for butterfat.

The amount of milk increased 2,352,003 pounds over the previous month and practically every bit of this had to go into the manufactured products, giving a net return of about 90 cents per hundred.

A survey of the situation shows that 53.3% of our milk was sold to the distributors and this brought \$1.50 per hundred. The general expenses of the association, including everything pertaining to the bookkeeping, sanitation, field work and management, cost about three cents per hundred pounds, giving us a net for this part of the milk, before reserves are set up, of about \$1.47 per hundred pounds.

The remainder of the milk amounting to 46.7% of the total or about eleven million pounds, was separated and made into cheese, powder and other products. On this part of our products the net return is slightly under 90 cents. Then we must set up reserves for payment of 7% of our stock and 1/4 of one per cent of the net sales for the sinking fund.

New York City

Quoting from the "Dairymen's League News", official organ of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, New York City, we note in its December 6th, 1932 issue that, "Price cutting finally forces 27 cent drop in Class I in metropolitan market, which became effective on December 5th." Editorially, it states that "Increased pressure of cut price milk in the New York market has finally brought about the only result that could possibly be expected and that is lower prices and unnecessary further losses for all producers in the milk shed."

The net pool price, for October was announced as \$1.12 per hundred pounds, for 3.5 milk, in the 200-210 mile zone.



HOME and HEALTH

ELIZABETH McG. GRAHAM, Editor



Games For the Christmas Season

Prepared by the Department of Public Playgrounds and Recreation, Reading, Pennsylvania



BLESSED CHRISTMAS

I am sure I have always thought of Christmas time, when it has come round—apart from the veneration due to its sacred name and origin, if anything belonging to it can be apart from that—as a good time: a kind, forgiving, charitable, pleasant time; the only time I know of, in the long calendar of the year, when men and women seem by one consent to open their shut up hearts freely, and to think of people below them as if they really were fellow-passengers to the grave, and not another race of creatures bound on other journeys.—DICKENS.

Should the New York Stock Exchange, building, or any other "temple" devoted to the worship of the god of speculation, need a motto for its walls, we suggest this: "There is immorality and practical in expediency in seeking to acquire wealth by winning it from another rather than by earning it through some sort of service to one's fellow men."

That was written into a deed of gift whereby a wealthy business man years ago founded a great eastern school of finance and commerce.

—THE FARMER'S WIFE

"Favorite Recipes From Our Readers

Christmas Salad

1 pkg. lemon jello 1/2 c. cranberries
2 c. hot water 1/2 c. sugar
1/2 c. chopped celery

Dissolve jello in hot water. Allow to stiffen slightly. Then add cranberries which have been put through meat chopper in which sugar has been dissolved. Then celery chopped finely. When firm, place on lettuce leaf.

Mrs. A. B. Waddington,
Woodstown, N. J.

Peanut Cookies

2 c. sugar 1 c. ground peanuts
3/4 c. lard & butter 1/4 tsp. soda
mixed 3 c. flour
3 eggs beaten 1/4 c. peanut butter

Cream peanut butter, shortening and sugar until light. Add eggs, then flour and soda sifted together. Lastly add peanuts. Take bits of dough and roll between hands and press flat, place 1/2 peanut on each cookie and bake in moderate oven.

Mrs. RAY E. MEYERS,
York, Penna.
R. D. No. 4.

Christmas Hoop Race—(for Children) Divide the group into two groups calling one group the Holly reds, the other the Ever Greens. Give the leader of each line a hoop, one wound with red crepe paper and the other with green. Each leader holds the hoop over his head. At the word "go" each must drop the hoop over his shoulders down to the floor and step out of it. The next person in line must pick it up and drop it over his shoulders to the floor, etc. The line finishing first wins the game.

Christmas Blind Man's Bluff—(for Children). Every player is blindfolded except one who has a bell around his neck which tells his whereabouts to those looking for him. The one who catches him is privileged to take off his own blindfold and put on the bell.

The Lost Christmas Gift—(A stunt for older players). A table serves as the hunting ground for this elusive Christmas gift. A man and a girl are chosen as the hunter and the gift to be searched for. Both are blindfolded. They put their hands on the table at opposite corners, and at the signal from the leader, start to move around the table, the girl trying to avoid the man while he tries to catch her, both of them moving very slowly and quietly in order to hear the other's movements. At the clash which always comes as a huge surprise to both hunter and hunted, a new couple is chosen. This may continue for three couples, but while the fourth man is hunting for his "pack-

age" she is quietly removed and the man continues to try to locate her.

Reindeer Race (for older players). Players form in lines as in a relay. Each player has a reindeer made of light weight paper, and a piece of cardboard about 10 by 12 inches for each captain first in line. Each captain places his reindeer on the floor in front of him, and at a signal waves the cardboard to and fro, making a wind which blows the reindeer forward until a line is crossed drawn on the floor about twenty feet ahead of each line. The first person runs back to the line, hands the piece of cardboard to the second player who continues in like manner. The first team having all their reindeer across the line wins.

Stocking Surprises—(for all ages). A large red stocking of cambric is passed around, each one being allowed two minutes in which to feel its contents. As soon as the stocking is passed on he writes down a list of the contents. The contents vary from a tooth brush to a toy horn. Show the contents afterward. The player who has guessed the largest number of articles is the winner.

Sweetmeat Dolls—(party favors). Made from prunes, raisins and marshmallows. Stick one toothpick into a prune which stands for the body of the doll. To this attach a marshmallow head with features of bits of candied cherries or cloves. String four toothpicks with raisins and insert one on each side of prune for arms, two below the prune for legs.

Milk In Many Ways

Although milk is undoubtedly the most important single food for children, it has no value unless it goes where it can do its work—inside the child. Comparatively few children refuse to drink milk and those who do refuse to drink it can generally be induced to take it in some other form. It is up to the mother to think of other forms in which to give it.

At breakfast, the milk may occasionally be flavored with cocoa, or the cereal may be cooked in milk and served with top milk. Thin white sauce poured over crisp hot toast may be acceptable in place of plain milk toast. Scrambled eggs furnish three tablespoons of milk to each egg; or the eggs may be poached in milk, and the milk in which they are poached poured over the toast on which they are served.

For luncheon or supper, almost any vegetable or vegetable combination may be successfully served with white sauce, or as vegetable timbales. Toast with cheese sauce supplies milk in two forms, as does cheese soufflé, while any kind of soufflé makes an excellent milk main dish. Creamed meat, fish, or chicken, cream soups, and scalloped dishes are other possible ways to use milk.

Desserts probably make the greatest appeal to the child, and they offer the widest use for milk. Custards, cornstarch pudding, bread pudding, junket, and gelatin-milk combinations all furnish considerable amounts of milk in each serving.

THE WORLD AROUND US

Hendrik VanLoon, author of "The Story of Mankind", is giving a course in history over station WEVD every Friday evening at eight-fifteen. This station is framing a wider curriculum to shortly include also courses in music, literature, art and drama.

"The time was when it seemed to be a sound principle in all business, farming included, to keep out of debt in so far as possible. Then came a time when everybody seemed to think that staying out of debt was an old foggy notion, and that going into debt offered a better way of living and doing business. Probably the pendulum will swing back the other way in the years ahead. It may tend to make the going slow, but it may also make the going surer."

THE FARMER'S WIFE.

Great Britain is spending millions of dollars every year on cooperative education. Over there they have cooperative schools, correspondence classes and even a cooperative college, relates the Dairy-men's League News. During the past ten years, cooperative membership in buying and selling organizations in Great Britain has increased 43 per cent.

The vision of things to be done may come a long time before the way of doing them appears clear, but woe to him who distrusts the vision.—JENKINS LLOYD JONES.

NOWELL!

The first Nowell the angel did say
Was to certain poor shepherds in fields
they lay;

In fields as they lay, keeping their sheep,
On a cold winter's night that was so deep,
Nowell, Nowell, Nowell, Nowell,
Born is the King of Israel.

They looked up and saw a star
Shining in the east, beyond their far,
And to the earth it gave great light,
And so it continued both day and night,
Nowell, Nowell, Nowell, Nowell,
Born is the King of Israel.

The New Patriotism: Peace

The question of international peace is one that concerns not only statesmen and politicians, but also parents and teachers in every land. International treaties, organizations and reduction of armaments will be ineffective if there is not in every country an international and peace-minded public. And it is the boys and girls of today who will form the public opinion of tomorrow.

One of the ways in which you can foster an international attitude in children is by the selection of toys. Give constructive toys that will help build character and stimulate imagination, such as building blocks, tools, mechanical and chemical sets, paints and plasticine. Avoid toys that suggest destruction and enmity and misrepresent the facts of history and modern warfare, such as arms, toy soldiers and uniforms.

Many of you cannot take your children on a trip around the world, and thus develop an international viewpoint. You must bring the world to them, and by the selection of their toys you can inculcate in boys and girls the spirit of the new patriotism which is peace.

—WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM.

Your Shopping Service

LOUISE E. DROTTLEFF

1—If you are thinking of giving a practical, inexpensive gift to a city friend this year—and who isn't—you'll be interested in a cream separator which comes neatly packed in a Christmas box for 25c. It consists of a rubber cap which fits snugly over the top of a bottle of milk and a curved glass tube which is inserted through this cap into the cream. It is through this tube that the cream passes into a separate container.

2—Under the list of inexpensive and practical gifts comes an automatic sprinkler made of aluminum. It is automatic because it is self-filling and can be used for any kind of sprinkling. Its colored wooden handle makes it very easy to handle, while the aluminum part—which is the sprinkler—will stand any amount of wear and still not break. No modern kitchen is complete without this useful "gadget" which sells for 25c.

3—And now something for the men, may heaven bless them! A combination tie rack and electric tie presser for 95c which will keep their ties looking just as neat and fresh as the day they were purchased.

(Note—These articles will be sent to you at the above prices, plus a small charge for postage. Orders will be gladly forwarded by the Home and Health Department to the stores where they may be purchased.)

Is There Vision?

HANNAH McK. LYONS, M.D.



"The Women's Own Program" has been the outgrowth of a need. A few years ago delegates brought their wives when they came to the Annual Meeting of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association;

while the delegates were in meeting the women went sight-seeing a little, shopping a little, and then came back to the place of meeting and waited. There was a real interest in the meeting going on, but a shyness about attending when so few women were there.

Then came a program just for the women who came. Did numbers grow? By "leaps and bounds." At first, a group of 15 or 20 had gathered in the corner of a room trying to get acquainted, because they all had the same problems, trying to talk "family health rules", or "packing school lunches."

Then someone had a vision for a real meeting and it was a pleasure to have about 65 present. The next year, these numbers increased. The response, to the programs, was proving helpful as the women went back home. The help given by them was worthwhile too, as you who read the Home and Health Page already know, and this year we were very glad to welcome more than two hundred at the morning program, at the luncheon, to the general meeting to listen to the annual address of Mr. Allebach; the address of Dr. Symmons of the University of Maryland; and the business of the afternoon. The response was fine. A need had been met!

How the word "economy" catches the attention today. The newspaper reporters bearing the women were having an "economy menu" became eager with pencil for details.

The theme for this year's program was very definitely sensed early in the meeting as "Co-operation." As Mrs. Lee Holloway told of how she raised her flowers; of the joy of her garden; the little seedlings; giving a touch of the poet's expressions of the meaning of growing things in our life; and then the transplanting and growth to the big shrub; everyone felt a desire to make their garden mean more in the family life—also the community life; but knew too it meant family co-operation as well.

That co-operation was not only the theme for the day but the crying need for farmers was voiced in no uncertain sounds by Mrs. Elizabeth McG. Graham when she spoke from the topic, "From Yesterday to Today", showing the change that has come to the farm in just one hundred years. Earlier the family's needs were all met on the farm, the farmer did both buying and selling. She then traced the growth of the business of the great middleman; the growth and organization of big business until these men control the sales of one half the cotton raised; of the combining of the grocery store, etc. But all this time there was very limited growth of co-operative farm organizations; how they have had to battle for every gain made. "Co-operative marketing is more than a business. It is a crusade. It is the active front in the battle to reclaim America for the people. It is the movement which we hope will lead the way to a better day for the folk who work."

Mr. Raymond Taylor, president of Newtown Buying Co-operative, with its history of successes; and also the Bucks County Egg Auction, told of the workings of these two co-operatives; where there were trials as well as joys. That while they had gotten from one to three cents a dozen more for eggs than the New York market was paying, it meant knowing what good eggs were and producing them. It meant gathering them four times a day rather than only once, sorting and weighing into right sizes. There were a few trials, too, and some getting tired would quit, but in a few months after an experience of bad bills or getting any price they were offered, "they usually come back and then stick."

To Denmark with its fifty years of the co-operative movement, we turn asking for proof of success and learn that "85 percent of all farmers of Denmark are now members of co-operative marketing associations and adhering loyally to the rules of action. As a result, Denmark in the fifty years has increased eight-fold the export of its principal product—butter. Hence one-third of the entire world's trade in butter is supplied by the dairymen of this small country."

The majority of American farmers think they can "go it alone" while a courageous minority struggle on toward a great ideal of an agricultural co-operative.

The women are needed as never before if this ideal is to be reached. Needed in your own local meetings with your vision of what real co-operation will mean. James C. Stone says, "The farm woman is an important factor today in bringing about a better condition for American agriculture. She is not only the mother of the younger generation of farmers coming along, but is the steady influence in practically all matters in connection with farm life."

It is my belief that farm marketing organizations will never grow to be as successful as they have a right to be without the farm woman knowing what co-operative marketing stands for—what to expect from it, and what not to expect from it, and lending her aid in order to bring it about."

Value of Cottage Cheese

Cottage cheese offers itself as one of the choicest ingredients in vegetable salad-making. It not only plays a part in adding to the tastiness of the salad, but the contrast of its own whiteness against the reds, yellows and greens of our fresh vegetables makes a striking appeal to the eye.

The making of cottage cheese is an old story in most farm homes, but for those who may be newly started in housekeeping or who wish to refresh their memories the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., publishes a free Farmers Bulletin No. 1451, entitled "Making and Using Cottage Cheese in the Home."

An additional and good reason for cultivating the taste of the family for cottage cheese dishes now is that it is just another way to "Use More Milk at Home."

Cottage Cheese Brick

To two cups of cottage cheese add one tablespoon of gelatin dissolved in one-fourth cup of boiling water. Beat light and fluffy, season with salt and pepper, add to this 2 tbs. chopped olives, celery, nuts and green pepper. Place in a bowl on ice to harden, slice and serve with fruit salad. This same recipe may be stuffed either in green or red pimientos and when hard sliced so that you have the cheese with the outside ring, making a very pretty finish.

From Yesterday to Today On the Farm*

During these very difficult times in which the country finds itself today many of us have been asking ourselves some very searching questions. We have wondered why it should be that we, even out on our farms, are surrounded with all kinds of problems which never worried our grandparents of a hundred years ago. It makes us almost feel as though something had happened; the whole world must somehow be different.

We're right! It is different! It has changed! Let us look back a hundred years ago.

Our grandmothers wove their own cloth. Our grandfathers were their own carpenters, blacksmiths and veterinarians.



In Olden Days Ranchmen Had to Drive Cattle on Foot Hundreds of Miles to Find a Market

But it was not long until we in the United States discovered that instead of owning only land in the East, that we owned millions of fertile acres in a great new West. As rapidly as possibly we began to make these acres produce huge quantities of corn, and wheat, and fruit, and vegetables.

About this same time trains were coming along. Distances which first had to be traveled painfully by covered wagon were devoured with speed by monster steam engines.

And gradually instead of our little quiet early American villages, cities were growing up. In every city, factories of all kinds were being started, and thousands



Cotton Cooperatives Demand Quality in Products Produced by Their Members

of people were crowding around these factories, living as closely as possible to the mills in which they worked. These people had no time or space left in which to raise their own food. They needed to buy it from someone else. So there began to be two separate sets of people—the producers who raised, and the consumers who bought the food.

But in these cities land was becoming expensive. The farmer couldn't always afford to raise his crops near enough to be able to deliver them to the door of the person who wanted to buy them.

Therefore, still another step took place. A brand new kind of business appeared. It was the business of taking the food produced by the farmer out in the country, or the goods made by the manufacturer and distributing it to the persons who bought it for his own use. This new business was carried on by distributors or middle men.

These middle men have always been good business men. They saw an opportunity. Here were the farmers and manufacturers who must sell what they produced. And there, on the other hand,

were consumers who must buy food and clothes for their needs. It is scarcely surprising that these middle men determined to buy as cheaply as possible and to sell at as high a price as the consumer was willing to pay. The middle men were quick to see also that they might make further gains by joining together in groups. So they steadily became larger and stronger.

This uniting which these middle-men were doing was happening in many other directions in the cities. Stories began forming chains with other stores. Railroads were merging, in order to make larger profits. Banks were combining for strength. And the factory workers watching this began to organize unions in self-defense. All of these things had been taking place within a bare hundred years. Someone asks, "Yes,—but what of the farmers all this while?"

Well, fortunately the story doesn't end at this point, or it would be a sad day for us all.

We had some farm leaders with a vision. You will not be surprised that some of them were Grangers. They saw that



Orange Pickers of "Sunkist" Growers Handle Fruit With Particular Care

while these tremendous changes were taking place in the city, farmers were still trying to struggle along with the ways of a hundred years ago. These leaders said, "We on the farms must organize. We will organize."

Then we come to the part in the story which is thrilling. For a very marvelous thing began to take place. Under the guidance of this handful of leaders with a vision, about thirty years ago, there began to spring up here and there all over the United States little farm groups who banded themselves together into co-operative organizations in order to buy, or more often to sell to the best advantage. And the same thing that was happening here in our own country was happening, or had already happened, in Denmark, in England, in Canada,—all over the world!

But our first start towards organization was not easy. Big city business was so sure of itself, and had gained such headway that the move of the farmer to organize in order to protect his rights was not always welcomed. In Ohio, the directors of a milk cooperative in its early history were actually arrested in the middle of the night, accused of violating an anti-trust law. There is hardly a cooperative association fifteen or twenty years old which has not faced a prosecution. There has been a battle for every foot of ground we've gained.

But we have gained ground, particularly within the past ten years. In the North, South, East and West, we find

(Continued on page 17)

Annual Address, Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council

By C. I. COHEE, Executive Secretary

The Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council is one of the affiliated units of the National Dairy Council, and through this great movement during the past eleven years, the American public has been made conscious of the importance of milk in the diet. Undoubtedly the increased consumption of dairy products occurring throughout the United States during this period of the past eleven years has come largely as a result of the continued educational efforts of this national organization.

In rendering its services to the dairy industry, the work of the Council naturally falls into certain types of educational activities grouped under various departments. These departments are: health education, which covers the field of nutrition; publicity, which includes paid advertising, radio, billboard, feature articles in the daily press and various periodicals; research work, which involves the determining of information of benefit to the dairy industry; and quality control. This latter phase of the work is peculiar to the Council units in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and St. Louis. Only these three of some eighteen Council units are engaged in a quality improvement program. I shall attempt to outline briefly for you, the work of these various departments of our own Dairy Council unit in Philadelphia.

In our Quality Control program I desire to point out that the workers of the Dairy Council do not of themselves create standards or promulgate rules for the production or distribution of milk. Our function is to take the rulings of municipal or state boards of health and of the industry itself, and as a purely disinterested third party, carry information as to these requirements back to both the producer and distributor of milk. Only such programs as have the approval of both the producer and the distributor can be carried on by the Dairy Council. Many varied laws and ordinances are in effect in the Philadelphia Milk Shed concerning factors of production and distribution. It has been the policy of the industry to try to avoid so far as possible, duplication of inspection work, particularly on the farms and it was to avoid this duplication that the industry turned to the Dairy Council.

With the adoption of milk ordinances and milk codes in the territory, milk producers very naturally raise the question as to why all inspection should not be done by official representatives of the Boards of Health. Attention is called to the fact that almost invariably the responsibility of seeing that the provisions of milk requirements are carried out is placed directly on the industry. For instance, in the Pennsylvania State Law it states—"Every applicant for, or holder of a permit shall, within thirty (30) days after demand by the secretary, submit for approval the results of a sanitary inspection of each dairy farm from which the applicant desires or expects to receive milk, and of the milk as delivered from the dairy farm to a milk plant. The sanitary inspection shall be made by an approved inspector, and the results recorded upon forms satisfactory to the secretary." This clearly places upon the industry the necessity of making inspections and relieves the State Board of Health of a tremendous volume of work that would otherwise fall upon it were it forced to make the inspections of each individual dairy and to secure the conditions necessary to pass inspection on each farm. Thus, the Boards of Health have placed themselves in a position of checking on the industry and have put on the industry itself the responsibility of meet-

ing the requirements of the milk codes. This places on either the producers organization, the distributors, or a neutral third party responsible to both groups, the responsibility of inspecting and checking the quality of the milk as delivered. It is in this latter field of service that the Dairy Council renders its greatest service to the Industry, and because of the comprehensive manner in which it covers the field, it has been able to perform this service at a very much lower cost than would be the case if each individual dealer were required to maintain his own complete inspection service. And in the final analysis, if the dealer were forced to maintain such an inspection service in the absence of the Dairy Council, an additional cost of overhead would occur which could only be taken care of in the spread obtained by the dealer between the producers' price and the price charged to the consumer.

While much of the work of the Quality Control Department has been along the lines required by various milk ordinances and codes affecting the milk supply, a considerable amount of individual service has been given to both dealers and producers. Dealers have been advised of changes required in milk plants, and considerable time and study have been given to devising ways and means for distributors to meet sanitary requirements with respect to their various plants. Similar work has been done on thousands of farms making up the milk supply. In addition 3,194 farm visits have been made to individual dairymen who for various reasons have had difficulty in marketing their milk, from the standpoint of quality. Records have been kept of milk rejected by various plants, and tabulated in such a manner as to show the names and addresses of farmers who are receiving an unduly large amount of milk returned to their farms, and these have been followed by personal visits. Frequently, the efforts of trained bacteriologists have been required to learn the cause of the trouble and to apply the proper remedy in order to either regain a market for such producers, or to prevent possible losses in amounts of milk rejected. The demand for this type of service has grown to such an extent during the past year, that the Dairy Council found it impossible to meet the many requests and during the latter end of the year the Field and Test Department of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association very effectively supplemented the work of the Dairy Council in this service.

A division of the work was made in such a manner as to avoid duplication of effort, and in certain portions of the territory assistance was rendered the member from the field service of the Producers' organization, while the remainder of the Milk Shed continued to receive aid along this line from the Dairy Council.

In addition to the regular activities of the Quality Control Department which are properly tabulated in our Annual Report, there are hundreds of individual calls of various kinds which come to the Dairy Council for help and assistance which are made possible through this Department. In such activities as locating an exhibit at the Farm Products Show, the assistance in judging a milk contest, giving aid to vocational schools, furnishing speakers, moving pictures shows and equipment for county agents, granges and locals of the Milk Producers' Association; in all these the Quality Control Department renders a distinct service to the whole territory.

Producers of milk rarely have the opportunity of viewing the work of the Dairy

Council except from the standpoint of the Quality Control Department. It is impossible in the short time that is available to me, to do more than outline the important work of our Health Education Department. This group of earnest workers, of whom there are nineteen, is charged with the important duty of keeping before the public the importance of milk in the diet. Its work during the past eleven years has put us in the position of rendering a unique service to the dairy industry, in that the educational program of the Dairy Council is recognized as nutritionally sound. We are today just beginning to reap the benefit of the many years of educational work along nutritional lines. Children who were among our first groups to be reached in the early years of the Dairy Council are now beginning to reach manhood and womanhood and are now establishing homes, and undoubtedly, as a result of the training they have received in the schools, we will in the next decade be able to measure more definitely than ever before, the effect of health teachings so ably sponsored by Dairy Councils during the past eleven years.

During all this period the school systems have afforded a most excellent opportunity for a sound educational program. It would be a serious mistake not to utilize to the fullest extent the unique opportunity thus afforded the Dairy Council. It has, however, become increasingly important, particularly during the past two years, for the Dairy Council to extend its activities so as to reach in increasing numbers, adults who do not have an opportunity of receiving the teachings of our public schools and who in thousands of instances, do not have children of school age to bring back the newer knowledge of nutrition to them.

At the meeting of the Inter-State Producers' Association a year ago it was pointed out to us that increased efforts should be made along the line of adult education, particularly in the field of stressing the importance of milk in low cost food budgets. Much has been accomplished in this field. Specially trained workers have been detailed almost exclusively to the field of adult education. Thousands of women have been reached during the past year by cooking demonstrations, food lectures and other information showing them particularly how to cope with the problem of feeding the family in these trying times of reduced incomes. Work with welfare agencies has been an important factor in Council activities during the past year and to point to the type of accomplishments that have resulted, I wish to call attention to two important things that have happened. During Public Health Day celebrated in Philadelphia last year, 100,000 copies of a Dairy Council booklet entitled "Do Not Mortgage the Future Health of Your Family", were distributed to nearly as many individual homes in the City. Through the medium of the Lloyd Committee for Unemployment Relief, the Dairy Council printed and furnished tickets which resulted in the sale of seven and one half million quarts of milk.

Such accomplishments take but a moment of my time in bringing them to your attention. The detailed work of making such things possible requires the time of many workers over a long period.

Never before has the adult population of our cities in the Philadelphia Milk Shed received so much educational help from the Dairy Council as during the past year. At the same time there has been no decrease in the Dairy Council program for the school children. Consumer surveys

in former years have demonstrated the fact that the public learned of the importance of milk through the teachings of the public schools, and to these programs we must dedicate our most serious efforts.

In the field of research, this Council unit cooperates with other units throughout the entire United States on a number of projects designed to aid the dairy industry. Among these may be enumerated such items as consumer surveys, cost studies of reaching various types of people, analysis of Dairy Council activities and the soundness of Dairy Council programs. As an illustration of the type of research work being conducted, I wish to call your attention to the study made of feeding families on low cost food budgets. This study was one of a number of projects which were carried on to determine the effect on the health of families living on approved low cost food budgets. In Philadelphia, a group of families was selected averaging more than five people per family, and Dr. Seaver Egbert of the University of Pennsylvania, and Dr. Margaret Diehm of Drexel Institute, were engaged to survey the effect of living on a Dairy Council low cost food budget for a period of six weeks. It was fully demonstrated to the public that under conditions prevailing in Philadelphia last winter a family of five could maintain health on eight dollars per week without reducing the milk supply which nutritional authorities advocated as necessary for such a family; namely twenty-eight quarts of milk per week.

Research studies have been made also of the effect of feeding milk to thousands of children in the nutrition classes of the Philadelphia schools. The study was made by the Department of Agricultural Economics of Pennsylvania State College, under the supervision of Dr. F. F. Linger. The report now completed, tabulates one of the largest groups of American school children ever studied to ascertain the effect upon their health of various quantities of milk consumed.

Such research affords direction and guidance in planning programs and projects of the Dairy Council for future years.

In the field of publicity we have tried to supplement in a moderate way, the important work of our Health Education Department. Articles are prepared for daily newspapers, for weekly papers in rural districts and for all types of publications in use in our district. This Department also cooperates in preparing the Home and Health Page in the Milk Producers' Review. Among its larger activities have been those of billboard and newspaper advertising. Your attention is called to samples of newspaper advertising found on display here at this meeting. Although the series of ads displayed here should not be included in this year's report, having been used in conjunction with the price reduction the first of November, I should like to make reference to them from the standpoint that the Dairy Council was quick to impress upon the public that milk of a superior quality could be purchased at very reasonable prices in Philadelphia.

In conclusion, I wish to call to your attention the necessity of placing before the general public the importance of keeping milk in their diet. If in prosperous times it is wise for the industry to advertise and promote an increased consumption of its products, certainly in distressing times when consumers are seeking every way possible to reduce their food costs, it becomes increasingly necessary to keep the public aware of the fact that there is no substitute for milk.

From Yesterday to Today On the Farm

(Continued from page 15)

farm folk organizing. From New Hampshire's apple cooperatives, and New York's celery growers down the Atlantic coast line to West Virginia's egg cooperatives and the Southern cotton growers; in all parts of the country are to be found farmer-owned and farmer-controlled cooperative organizations.

But what does all of this mean to us? Some may wish that we could go back to "the good old days" of our grandparents. Others may not be so sure that those days were actually better than the ones we now live in. But the fact remains—we can't go back. There's only one thing we can do. Go forward!

To "big city business", there is no uncertainty about it's going forward. Even while we talk it is steadily gathering strength into its hands. Never have there been such tremendous forces lined up against dairymen and all other farmers as within the last few years. Look at what these forces have become today: Four companies control 90% of the cigarette tobacco in the United States. Three dealers handle 40% of the cotton. Ten men handle 1/2 of the wool.

Where would we be individually—you, I, our neighbor—in trying to contend with such forces? We would count as much as a stone under a steam roller. And yet, banded together we represent a strength which compels consideration.

Our successes as co-operative organizations, over the country, have been won only because we were organized. And our failures,—because there are still twice as many outside our ranks as within. Two million of us in the United States co-operating. Four million farm families who haven't caught the vision! This is the reason we, as co-operatives, so often have had to take a half success instead of a whole success. Those outsiders are yet to be won to our ranks. The growth of these cooperative organizations represents the struggle of agricultural America for homes which we might own without mortgages, and for home life which can supply us with not merely necessities, but with some of the things which help to make life good to live.

We, as women, have a share of responsibility in the co-operative movement. Indeed, one farm leader has expressed his belief that the co-operative movement cannot fully accomplish its ends until the women of the country put their shoulders to the wheel, alongside our men.

It is a great challenge. Can we be crusaders in the cause of cooperation with other farm men and women all over the world?

Extracts from address given on "The Women's Own Program," by Elizabeth M. G. Graham.

Penn State Offers 45 Correspondence Courses

Forty-five correspondence courses in agriculture and home economics conducted by the Pennsylvania State College are available to those who go to college by mail, Professor T. I. Mairs, director of these courses, says.

Eight courses are offered by the college in general agricultural subjects, 8 in animal industry, 8 in horticulture, 6 in dairying, 5 in home economics, and 7 in miscellaneous subjects. Each course contains from 5 to 18 lessons. Students may take more than one course at the same time, Professor Mairs comments.

Penn State first offered correspondence courses in 1899. Since then 45,000 students have been enrolled.

Report of Field and Test Department Inter-State Milk Producers' Association

F. M. TWINING, Director
1932

The work of the Field and Test Department of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association during the year 1932 has been similar to the work of other years, but with greater amounts of most of the service, heretofore given and with the addition of much experimental work in cooperation with the Pennsylvania State College and the Pennsylvania State Department of Agriculture in studying milk sampling methods, also types of, and devices for, milk weigh vats for insuring greater accuracy of milk samples under constantly changing conditions.

During the summer of 1932 an additional service was undertaken: that of helping members with methods of producing and caring for milk on the farm to obtain a higher degree of marketability and to prevent as far as possible, milk being rejected at Receiving Station doors. This latter service has necessitated the employment of three additional men.

In summarizing the various activities of the department for the year, I shall briefly describe the exact nature of some of our more important projects.

Check Testing

The check testing at milk plants is the most important of our duties and the one that at all times receives first attention. This branch of our service has been conducted regularly at 116 cooperating milk plants in the territory during the year. Our territory is divided into districts with a fieldman for each district. When one of our men makes up his schedule of testing for a certain month, he sends to the Philadelphia Office, a list of the plants which he intends to investigate. On receipt of this list the Office Department immediately prints the names of all members of each plant named, on a "Babcock Test Investigation Report Form" and the printed forms are mailed to the fieldman.

The names, addresses and patron numbers of all members selling to co-operating dealers are set-up by plants on addressograph plates and are usually listed numerically.

Upon going to a milk plant, the fieldman takes a number of fresh samples of milk from the weigh tank of the dealer as the milk is being delivered by members. He tests the weigh scales for accuracy, examines the outlet valves for possible leaks and carefully watches the entire operation of the dealers' weigher and sampler. By the Babcock Method he then tests the composite samples which have been taken by the buyers as required by the Babcock Test Laws of the various states in which we operate.

As soon as he has finished testing the composite samples of all members, he compares his own results with the tests that have been made by the dealers on the same samples. If a difference of more than .2 of 1% (0.20) is found between the two tests, our man immediately makes retests to be sure he is right, and if so he requests the dealer's test operator to also retest the samples in question and make the necessary corrections. This is done, if possible, before our man leaves the plant where the variations are found.

The tests of the fresh samples and the tests of the composites are then compared and a preliminary report of the conditions found on the first half of the month investigation are forwarded to the Philadelphia Office. The same method of procedure is repeated in the investigation

for the last half of the month with the exception that fresh samples are not generally taken on the check up for the last half if the results for the first half are found satisfactory.

On both the preliminary report for the first half of the month and on the complete report covering both halves of the month, which the fieldman forwards to the office, he must fill in a questionnaire of plant conditions, covering a summary of his investigation as follows:—

Summary of Investigation

In my opinion patrons are receiving a fair test at this plant.

Provisions of the State Babcock Test are being complied with. (Find details in summary).

Samples are properly taken. Samples were found in good condition.

Weighing is carefully done. Fifty lb. test weight showed lbs. on scale dial when placed on empty weigh tank, balanced at zero.

Fifty lb. test weight showed lbs. on scale dial when placed on weigh tank holding lbs. milk.

Milk does leak from weigh tank outlet when valve is closed.

REMARKS:—(Give all details of plant report here—and do not make any other report.)

Our total number of plant sample tests made during the year was 97,264.

The number of test corrections reported was 287 or less than 1/2 of 1%.

In the early days of this work the number of test corrections was about 10%. Present day methods of sampling and caring for samples show an equal ratio of improvement over 1917 methods.

Herd Testing

We have been called upon each year by increasing numbers of members to test the individual cows of their herds for butterfat. The way we conduct this work is to furnish to the member requesting this service, a herd kit containing as many three ounce bottles as there are cows in his herd, also a dipper is provided of such size that a dipperful of milk from each of fourteen successive milkings will about fill the sample bottle. Preservative tablets are used to keep the samples in good condition and forms are also furnished for recording weights.

The member then takes samples of each milking from each cow in his herd for a six or seven day period and he records the weights of milk given by each cow for at least a one day period. At the end of this time the samples are tested by a fieldman and a report which shows the test of each cow in the herd and the weighted average test of the whole herd is sent to the member. We have made 9,479 such tests during the past year in 889 herds.

Herd tests are not in any way intended to supplant regular Herd Improvement work; they do give, however, a very accurate record of the butterfat production of a herd for a short time period, and have been of great benefit to many members whose tests were running below state or municipal minimum requirements for butterfat and also to those who have wished to raise the average tests of their herds to meet "A" milk requirements.

Herd Improvement Work

Wherever it is possible to organize dairy herd improvement association work

on a community basis, we have encouraged and assisted in carrying on this work under the direction of the various State Agricultural Colleges. In several communities in our territory, where it was not considered advisable to undertake the work on the regular C. T. A. plan, we have helped County Agents organize Modified Dairy Herd Improvement Associations.

In these days of ever increasing competition for better markets on the part of producers all over the United States, Herd Improvement Work in our own territory should be increased rather than decreased even under present day economic conditions.

Service Calls on Members

There has been a constant increase in the number of calls from members for the services of the fieldmen for advice on various production problems and to meet this demand, as has been mentioned heretofore, three additional farm-trained men with Agricultural College training have been added to our staff, making a total of eleven fieldmen in the department. From one to three men have been employed part time at various times during the year.

The purpose of a great majority of our farm visits has been to try to help members find the causes of milk being rejected for sourness, bad odors, off flavors, high bacteria, etc. In most cases our men have been able to locate conditions which were believed to be responsible for the trouble and when those unfavorable conditions were corrected the trouble diminished and in many cases stopped entirely.

New Members

The fieldmen have signed 193 new members to the Association during the year and transferred 130 inactive members to active membership. The total number of farm visits to members during the year was 4,781, a greater number than in any previous year.

Plans for 1933

From present indications, our Department will have a decidedly full program in 1933. We contemplate dividing the present territories into smaller areas which will enable each fieldman to be in closer contact with the members in his territory.

We propose, before hot weather returns, in cooperation with the Quality Control Department of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, by means of letters or by articles in the "Milk Producers' Review" to acquaint members with the conditions that we have found that we believe have caused quality troubles and with what we believe to be the best methods to use to prevent them in the future.

We propose to continue our investigational work on the study of conditions which may affect the securing of accurate milk samples and the perfection of devices which will overcome some present day difficulties.

We propose to work in the closest possible manner with research and extension representatives of the various agricultural colleges, county agents, and with members, in caring for any individual or group problem wherever our services may be needed.

DRINK MORE MILK

Unique Educational Features Will Be Seen at Pa. State Farm Show

Hundreds of new and unique exhibits, ranging from a mechanical cow to a baby chick show, are now being arranged as educational and entertainment features of the Pennsylvania Farm Show, scheduled for next January 16-20, in Harrisburg, Pa.

At recent conferences, representatives of the State agricultural associations presented suggestions for making their particular departments of the next exposition more interesting than ever before. New arrangements will be followed in many sections in order to provide a more impressive and attractive show.

High quality crops have been produced in most sections of the Commonwealth with the result that the show management has been given every assurance by county agricultural officials that the competitive exhibit space will be filled to capacity. Several new educational set-ups will be seen in connection with these departments.

The 4-H Club boys and girls will be back again with 100 fat baby beef steers, fat lambs, chickens and farm crops. The farm vocational schools will provide 44 demonstration contests and 14 special exhibits in addition to their entries of crops and poultry.

Soybean May Be Most Versatile U. S. Crop

The soybean promises to become America's most versatile crop—highly valuable both industrially and agriculturally. The United States Department of Agriculture has recently completed a collection of nearly 400 soybean products from the Orient as well as America.

The collection shows that a wide variety of products are made from the soybean in America. It is divided into four groups of flour, bean, meal, and oil products. In the flour group are bread, cakes, macaroni, vermicelli, noodles, spaghetti, infant foods, diabetic foods, and beverages such as malted milks. From the bean proper are soy sauce, sprouts, bean milk in fresh powdered, and canned forms, bean cheese, flour, soybean butter, and meat substitutes. The meal provides animal food such as poultry, hog, cattle and dog feed, glue, fertilizers, and flour. The oil has proved a fertile field for development and from it are made soaps, ink, oils, salad oil, shortening, core oil used in foundries, rubber substitutes, disinfectants, paints, varnish, chocolate candy, and lecithin, a phosphatic tonic compound.

Soybean products in the Orient differ somewhat from those in America. For instance, from roasted beans the orientals make candies, cakes, confections, and beverages similar to coffee. They make a bean paste which is fermented and used in soups, in preserving foods, and in making soy sauce. Orientals also use soybeans widely as a green vegetable, much as Americans use lima beans. Besides the oil uses adopted in America, the orientals use it to make candles and waterproof goods. Another significant product is a fuel oil made by the Japanese from soybean oil. Although this is not commercially profitable now, it indicates a possible future development.

Pound for pound, pine wood gives off more heat than hickory.

Uncle Ab says he is sometimes inclined to think that weather, rather than character, prompts some of a man's acts.

Uncle Ab says it never pays to have your clothes put you at a disadvantage—either for work or for social occasions.

Pine Makes Good Fuel

Pound for pound, pine wood gives off more heat than hickory. There is a widespread belief that hickory or other heavy hardwood has a higher fuel value than pine. Tests by the Forest Products Laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture shows the fallacy of this notion, which probably has held sway since stoves first came into use.

A cord of hickory wood, being heavier, may give off more heat than a cord of pine. But most resinous woods, like pine, have a higher heat-production value per pound than nonresinous woods.

Another mistaken idea about fuel wood is that sapwood of long-leaf pine contains more resin than the heartwood. This notion comes probably from the frequent sight of "gum" glistening on the freshly cut sapwood, but not on the heartwood. Although the resin is formed in the sapwood, it is stored mostly in the heartwood, according to the Forest Service.

High Debt Ratios On Many Farm Mortgages

The United States Department of Agriculture reported recently that 36.7 per cent of the mortgaged farms in this country on January 1 were indebted for more than half their value.

At the beginning of the year a survey by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics revealed 25.4 per cent of the mortgaged farms were indebted for 25 per cent or less of their value; 37.9 per cent for between 25 and 50 per cent of their value; 21 per cent for between 50 and 75 per cent; 10.7 per cent for between 75 and 100 per cent, and 5 per cent were mortgaged for more than their value.

The proportion of farms with high debt ratios was found to be largest in the west North Central States, where 7.6 per cent of mortgaged farms reported debts in excess of their value.

College to Teach 3 Dairy Short Courses

Three courses of two weeks each will be scheduled this winter by the dairy husbandry department of the Pennsylvania State College for students of dairy manufacturing. Professor C. D. Dahle, in charge of the instruction, announces.

Testing dairy products and the manufacture of butter and cheese is the first course of the series and it will be offered January 9 to 21, Professor Dahle declares. Ice cream making, the second course, will run from January 23 to February 4. Market milk and milk control will complete the group February 6 to 18.

The first course is designed particularly for men who have had no dairy plant experience. The ice cream making course always has been popular. Penn State was the first college to offer such instruction, and Pennsylvania leads in the manufacture of this product. The market milk course is designed to meet the needs of the fluid milk industry which is so important in the eastern states. Forty-five per cent of all milk produced is consumed as fluid milk, Professor Dahle says.

Immobilizing Bossy

The little city girl stood and watched the farmer milk the only cow he had. The next morning the farmer was much excited, as the cow had been stolen during the night.

Farmer—"Drat the thief that stole that cow. He's miles away from here by now."

Little Girl—"I wouldn't worry, 'bout it, mister, they can't get so far away with it, 'cause you drained her crankcase last night."—Mutually Funny.

STUDY THIS

Can You Answer These Questions About Dairy Products



Question

Why is Butter a superior food?

Answer

Butter is an excellent source of Vitamin A and also contains some of the less widely distributed Vitamin D.

Vitamin A builds resistance to disease, especially protecting against upper respiratory troubles. Vitamin D is important in building good bones and teeth in children and preventing actual rickets.

There is no substitute for butter.

Question

What is the effect of freezing on milk?

Answer

The effect of freezing is a problem in colloidal chemistry. Freezing effects the milk physically so that the emulsion is effected. This does not effect the food value but does alter the flavor.

Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council

219 North Broad Street

Philadelphia, Pa.

Hospital Holstein Tops 15 Tons of Milk

The Highest Record Milk Cow Ever Developed in New Jersey

Speckled Segis, a 7-year-old purebred Holstein cow, owned by the Essex County Hospital at Cedar Grove, New Jersey, has completed a yearly record of 30,297.6 pounds of milk and 1,044.2 pounds of fat, according to The Holstein-Friesian Association of America. This is the first cow to exceed the 30,000-pound milk mark in New Jersey and she stands third in the state for butterfat yield for the breed.

Speckled Segis is a large cow weighing about 1700 pounds and she has been a consistently high producer since she dropped her first calf as a junior 2-year-old. Her lifetime production of six years and six months duration has been 133,470 pounds or a calendar year average of over 20,500 pounds of milk a year. This is a daily average production, since first freshening, of 56 pounds including the rest periods when she was dry. In other words it would take 4.4 average dairy cows to equal Speckled Segis' record.

Regarding her reproduction, Mark Keeney, in charge of the herd, says: "She has given birth to six calves (five heifers and one bull). Four of her daughters are now in our herd, two of which are in milk, namely Essex Sweet Mary and Essex Speckled Sweet. Each of these daughters have records as heifers fully equal to heifer records of their mother. We have in our herd today four daughters, three granddaughters and one great-granddaughter through female line of Speckled Segis. Maurice Prescott, Editor of The Holstein-Friesian World was here recently and his remark was 'One of the great families of our breed almost unknown'."

Her production of 20,397.6 pounds of milk and 1044.2 pounds of fat makes Speckled Segis the 132nd 30,000-pound milk cow and the 177th 1,000-pound fat cow for the breed.

Speckled Segis consumed a daily average of 19 pounds of grain, 15 pounds of silage, 3 pounds of beet pulp and was fed alfalfa hay at will. She received no special care being tied with a halter and ran in the exercising lot every day.

"The way to obtain a high testing herd is to start by raising only calves from high testing ancestry. Allow each cow a six- to eight-weeks dry period prior to freshening, and during that time feed so as to have the cow in good flesh at calving time. Such management and feeding will insure a better test and greater volume of milk throughout the year than can be expected from a cow that is thin at the time of freshening.

"A difference of three-tenths of one per cent in the fat test, in favor of the well-fleshed cow, is the approximate increase that can be expected. Such an increase, while it may seem insignificant, amounts to an appreciable gain in butterfat in a herd producing from 75,000 to 100,000 pounds or more of milk annually."

Adjust Home Expenses

Producing as much food as possible at home and rendering many of the needed services themselves will help farm families to live within their means. When cash is scarce adjustments must be made in a live-at-home program.

"The present market is a perfect illustration of the damaging effect resulting from lack of complete organization of the dairy industry."—DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE News.

Dairymen Need Machine Big Enough To Cool Milk Quickly Says Expert

Dairymen who are considering the purchase of a refrigerating machine should be sure to get one large enough, suggests John T. Bowen, senior electrical engineer, Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, and consulting engineer, Bureau of Dairy Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture, an authority on industrial and farm refrigeration. "Many of the machines now installed on dairy farms are too small to perform satisfactorily and economically the work required of them," he says. "To install a small machine and then operate it for 15 to 18 hours a day is a mistake."

To cool milk on the farm most satisfactorily requires the use of ample refrigeration for a short time. A large capacity machine is better adapted to such work than a small one because longer operation and greater brine storage capacity is required with a small machine, and this increases the amount of refrigeration needed and necessitates operating the machine for longer periods.

The first cost of a machine able to perform the work in a comparatively short time is not much greater than that of a small machine that will require many more hours of operation. A large machine is considerably more efficient than a small one and the cost of producing a unit of refrigeration is considerably less. A small machine operated for long periods has a much shorter life than a larger machine which runs for shorter periods.

In most instances, dissatisfaction with mechanical refrigeration on the farm can be traced to insufficient capacity, says Mr. Bowen.

Erosion Threatens Cut In Acre Yields

Lower crop yields per acre with resulting higher production costs are among the chief dangers of land erosion, says the United States Department of Agriculture. This process is already under way, the department says.

Despite the fact that this country is letting its soil waste away faster than any other nation, there is little threat of an immediate land shortage. There is danger, however, in land reaching the point where farmers can not gain a respectable living from it, the department says.

In the face of improved methods and machinery, improved varieties and increased use of fertilizers, average yields of some crops have dropped. The average yield of cotton for the 10-year period 1871-1880 was 186.4 pounds per acre, compared with 152.9 pounds for the period 1921-1930, a reduction that can not be charged entirely to insects or to use of marginal land. The average yield of corn for the 10-year period 1871-1880 was 27.04 bushels per acre, while from 1921 to 1930 the yield was 26.13 bushels per acre. That the yield of corn has declined in spite of all the improvement in growing the crop must have some relation to eroded land, since the crop has not spread out extensively into dry regions and has not been devastated by insects or disease.

Erosion is being checked in many parts of the United States through terracing, sodding, and similar practices. Work of the United States Department of Agriculture proves that excessive erosion can be controlled.

Uncle Ab says master your thoughts rather than let them master you.

Horace F. Temple INCORPORATED

Printer and Designer

WEST CHESTER, PA.

BELL PHONE No. 1

Announcement

I hereby extend my hearty thanks to all who so willingly worked and voted for me for director of the Inter-State at the last Annual Meeting, Nov. 29th, 1932.

W. E. RITTENHOUSE,
Member of Sergeantsville Local

HAY, GRAIN, FEED, PRODUCE
WANTED—Hay, Grain, Potatoes, Apples, Onions, etc. Cash paid. Pay highest market prices.
FOR SALE—Cotton Seed Meal, Oil Meal, Soy Bean Oil Meal, Dairy Feed, Poultry Feed, Alfalfa Hay, Clover Hay, Ear Corn.
Write immediately for our prices
The Hamilton Company, New Castle, Pa.

HERD SIRE FOR SALE

Four year old, sired by Don Segis—the 44 lb. bull. Dam—one of the best daughters King of the Ormsbys ever had. A combination of breeding unsurpassed.

CHAS. E. LONGACRE
Farm near Collegeville ROYERSFORD, PA., R.D. 1

Printed Envelopes

6 1/2 White Perfect Job, Quick Service
1M \$2 10M \$1.65 per M
50M \$1.25 per M

20 lb. Bond 8 1/2 x 11 Letterheads or Bill Heads
\$2.45 per M in 5M lots

A saving opportunity—Don't pass it up!

DAVID NICHOLS COMPANY
KINGSTON, GEORGIA

TRADE MARK

NICE

REG. U.S.A.

THE NAME TO GO BY—WHEN YOU GO TO BUY PAINT AND VARNISHES

Write for Color Cards and Booklet "Paint Pointers"
EUGENE E. NICE COMPANY, Inc., PHILADELPHIA

The New Jersey Farm Show
January 24-27,
in Trenton, N. J.

Mention
The Review
When Writing
Advertisers



CONFIDENCE WINS

THE relations between a farmer and his Federal Land Bank are based on mutual confidence. The Bank has shown confidence both in the farm and the farmer by making him a long-term loan on liberal terms. The farmer has well-founded confidence that the Bank will show a sympathetic understanding of his problems.

The farmer knows that he receives individual consideration of his problem. This individual consideration instills the confidence both for the maintenance of his home and his farm.

FEDERAL LAND BANKS are located at

Springfield, Mass. New Orleans, La.
Baltimore, Md. Omaha, Neb.
Columbia, S. C. Wichita, Kan.
Louisville, Ky. Houston, Tex.
St. Paul, Minn. Spokane, Wash.
St. Louis, Mo. Berkeley, Cal.

WARNER LIME

for all farm requirements

for Whitewash
for Forage Crops

Warner Company
PHILADELPHIA

Compensation, Automobile & Truck Insurance

SAVE MONEY BY GIVING US YOUR INSURANCE

Our policies furnish Compensation protection as required by the Compensation Act. We protect the employer as well as his employees. We paid a dividend for 1929 of 20%. If interested, write for particulars.

I am interested in having Casualty Insurance for my help and protection for myself, 24 hours in the day. I estimate my payroll for the year at

Occupation

Name

Address

We write insurance in the state of Pennsylvania only.

We Write a Standard Automobile Policy. If Interested, Fill in the Attached Blank and We will give You full Information

Name..... Address..... City..... County.....

Insurance Begins..... 19..... Expires.....

Business..... Mfg. Name.....

Type of Body..... Year Model..... No. Cylinder.....

Serial No..... Motor No..... Truck.....

Capacity..... Serial No..... Motor No.....

Pennsylvania Threshermen & Farmers' Mutual Casualty Insurance Co.

311 Mechanics Trust Bldg., Harrisburg, Pa.

The Complete Hammer Mill



Complete with
Cyclone Dust Collector
and 2-Way Bagger

The McCormick-Deering Hammer Mill No. 1 has been tried and tested on hundreds of farms in various sections of the country and under all grinding conditions. It grinds shelled corn, ear corn, wheat, oats, barley, beans, peas, rye and various roughages, providing a palatable, easily digested live stock feed at minimum cost.

Ask Us to Demonstrate the NEW McCORMICK DEERING HAMMER MILL

THERE isn't an unnecessary piece or part in this new McCormick-Deering Hammer Mill No. 1. No frills or foibles—just good, solid, strong construction, based on common-sense, modern design. And what a mill it is, at its low price, or at any price!

Ball bearings running in oil, cyclone dust collector, 2-way bagger, boiler-plate steel construction, choice of two screen sizes, and compact, space-saving design are all yours in the new McCormick-Deering. Let us demonstrate the hammer mill value of the year. It does all that anyone can ask of a hammer mill.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
OF AMERICA
Incorporated

PHILADELPHIA, PA. BALTIMORE, MD. HARRISBURG, PA.

READ THE

Milk Producers Review

KEEP POSTED ON
MARKET CONDITIONS

Check Your Milk Prices on Official Quotations
(See page 5)

Do Your Women Folks Read the
"HOME AND HEALTH PAGE?"

It Will Interest Them

And don't forget the Advertisements. Maybe you can save money — and when you do write the advertisers, tell them that you saw their ad in the "Milk Producers Review".

Milk Producers

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER BY THE INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION

Vol. XIII

Philadelphia, Pa., and West Chester, Pa., U.S.A.

How Agricultural Cooperatives Are Weathering the Economic Storm*

H. D. ALLEBACH

Most of our agricultural cooperatives in this country have come into existence since 1915. They are now experiencing their first major depression. From observation, they are coming through in as good shape, if not better, than many private concerns, although everyone knows that all Agricultural Cooperatives, along with business in general, are having their difficulties at this time.

But unlike many other businesses the achievement of agricultural cooperatives can not be measured directly in terms of dollars and cents. To say that a Cooperative showed an operating profit of so many thousand dollars for the fiscal year does not reflect the purpose or true value of its operations. Even though an organization may actually have shown a financial loss on its books, yet it may have been instrumental in returning thousands of dollars to the farmers in the community in which it operates. The primary purpose of an agricultural cooperative is to be of service, both financial and otherwise, to its members. As long as such services can be carried on for the membership, cooperatives may be said to be weathering the economic storm.

The farmer today is suffering not so much from the question of over-production as from the reduced buying power on the part of the consuming public. Many former consumers are unable to buy the products offered for sale, regardless of price.

The extremely low price received for farm products, compared with the cost of things the farmer has to buy, adds greatly to the cooperative problems. According to the United States Department of Agriculture, the farmer is receiving only 56% as much for the things he has to sell as he did before the war. On the other hand, he now has to pay 7% more for the commodities he purchases. In other words, the farmer has to raise twice as much now as he did in 1914 in order to buy the same amount of goods. Such an unequal adjustment between prices has naturally caused much unrest and hardship to the agricultural population, including the cooperative membership.

Cooperatives must not be expected, during the economic storm or in any other period, to perform miracles. But it has been clearly demonstrated time and again however, that by cooperation higher prices have been received than would have otherwise been possible.

The gain to the producer has not been made at the expense of the consumer; instead gains have been achieved by orderly and more efficient marketing.

As to the financial condition of cooperatives during the present depression, I have the following information for my own state. Eighty-four cooperative associations, which are incorporated under Pennsylvania Cooperative Acts, are required to file reports with the Pennsylvania State College each year. According to these reports there have been no failures among Pennsylvania cooperatives within the past three years. Eight new cooperatives have been organized since 1929 and are functioning successfully.

(Continued on page 3)

INTER-STATE Milk Producers

Don't Let Your Milk Freeze

EVERBODY LOSES WHEN MILK FREEZES

A number of factors enter into the matter of the correct weighing, sampling and handling of frozen milk. It even has a detrimental effect on the volume of consumption.

1.—Producers Lose in Weight and Test

Aside from the frozen milk and cream particles that adhere to milk cans and lids, and become lost, there is an appreciable loss from the icy slush that remains in the weighing vats. This icy slush increases and decreases in the weight vat in accordance with the temperature of the milk and makes accurate weighing impossible.

It is also a well recognized fact that it is impossible to accurately sample frozen milk for butterfat test. A survey made by the Field and Test Department of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association on a number of dairies showed that an average test of 4 per cent, on days when milk was **not frozen**, was reduced to 3.4 per cent, for the same samples, when the milk was allowed to freeze. It is evident therefore, that a true sample of milk cannot be obtained unless the frozen milk be completely thawed before samples for butterfat tests are taken.

2.—Buyers Lose in Handling Frozen Milk

A considerable loss of time results in the handling of frozen milk. Weighing is greatly slowed down because of the retention of frozen icy slush in the weigh tank. Frequent readjustments of the weigh scales is necessary—and even then it is difficult to obtain true weights.

Frozen milk also exerts a detrimental effect on the appearance of the milk, which may lead to losses, such as decreased consumer consumption.

3.—Consumers Lose in Quality of Milk

Milk that has once been frozen never recovers its original quality. Particles of the milk curd become changed in character after freezing. Some of these particles separate and frequently adhere to the glass milk containers and convey the impression to the consumer that the milk has been tampered with.

WHERE IS MILK MOST LIKELY TO BECOME FROZEN? EVIDENTLY AT THE FARM

The proof is evident—Milk delivered by the same truck will have some dairies that **never have frozen milk**, no matter how cold the weather may be, while on the other hand, there are others that almost always have frozen milk when the weather temperature gets below the freezing point.

Keep your milk from freezing—
It will save you money.

F. M. TWining, Director,
Field and Test Department.

Grading Farm

Products Means Much to the Farmer

The farmer must realize, and many of them have, that he is engaged in a highly specialized, highly competitive business.

This is true, not only insofar as his immediate market is concerned. Today, however, it is also just as true as far as state-wide and even nation or international markets are concerned. In many cases these distant sources of supply often bear an important influence on commodity prices and in some cases such competition has an important bearing on the immediate price structure.

Farm products are frequently shipped thousands of miles to compete with our own home or nearby grown products. Often their arrivals at eastern markets are unfortunately timed that they reach the market which has almost been overflooded with products produced in our own area and what happens—inevitably down goes the price.

This problem has been the matter of grave concern in the marketing of farm products for a long time.

One of the early methods for caring for such conditions, was that of producing quality products, but our competitors were wise, just as wise as we were. They too, have marked up their grades, set up standards and today compete with just as high grade products as we are producing, and in a few instances, have even done a little bit better. In some instances they may be favored also with lower costs of production and under such circumstances, can easily absorb the higher freight costs to our markets.

Now, we producers have a definite problem before us; we must either better our quality, more carefully grade and pack our products, and thus meet outside competition, be the product what it may. Or we will be faced with the other alternative, that of losing our market.

This may seem to many farmers and many dairymen to be a very difficult problem, particularly when they are engaged in the dairy business—but just let us look backward for a moment or two. Years ago, wheat, as a product was just wheat. Locally grown wheat supplied the local and nearby demand. Today, however, wheat is bought on grade. We have to exercise the greatest care in preparation, we have to carefully blow the chaff from the grain, that it contains no garlic or other foreign weed or other seeds, so as to establish for it the standard No. 2 grade and the No. 2 grade price. If we did not do all these things the wheat we offer for sale would grade low and the price we received for it would be relatively smaller.

When we dig our potatoes, what happens? We grade them of course. If we didn't, we know what would happen—we would have to take a lower price for them—and why? Well the buyer that buys our ungraded potatoes has to grade them himself. If he didn't, he certainly would not be likely to make much if any money on them.

Dry rot or other defects won't bring the No. 1 price. Ungraded potatoes bring very low prices and in many cases there is no market for them at all. Are we to pay the freight to a market for such potatoes, and even sometimes bring them back to the farm, at another added freight cost?

Dairy Problems Have Economic Causes*

DR. JOSEPH WILLITS, University of Pennsylvania

You are facing, of course, a tremendously difficult time. Your markets have shrunk; your competition has increased, and you have had one cut after another, including the fairly recent one. I am close enough to the farmer to realize and appreciate the difficulties of the farmer today in meeting his bills, and it is hard at this time of increased difficulties to see why there should be such cuts as have taken place. All we can say is that there are less sales at the time when we want the soil to produce more money, and prices continue to contract. Now it might interest you if I present a few very general facts that give the background for these cuts. The facts which I present will not be new or original. They are familiar to some of you, but perhaps I can present them a little differently, a little more definitely.

I have here a few charts (showing charts) First chart shows the general trend of farm prices as compared with other prices. The solid black line represents the trend from January, 1929, to the present, in farm prices. There has been a decline from 110 here in June-July 1929 down to a low point in July of this year when it was about 46. This stands at about 50 at present. In other words, you have a decline in farm prices of very nearly 50. The other decline begins here at about 92 in January, 1929, and goes down much less rapidly, until at the present time the figures are approximately 70, or a decline of approximately 25% in industrial products as compared to 50% in farm products.

That means a tremendous price disequilibrium. It means that prices have gone down to the point where it is difficult for the farmer to get enough, at that price level, for the farmer to buy back what he needs at current prices for those materials. This is one of the facts that has tended to prolong the depression.

Now these facts argue for the return of farm prices. But really the problem is not so simple as that. We can't merely say that we must go ahead and raise our prices. We have to look further. So let's take a look at some of the conditions that have obtained in Philadelphia, your market. It seems to me that you have been, and still are, between the upper and nether millstone. Let's see some of the items of that nether millstone. Take unemployment, for example, from 1929 to the present time in Philadelphia. If people are unemployed they cannot buy. We have been trying to keep estimates of the number of unemployed, the number employed part time, and full time, month by month. These figures are presented in this second chart. They begin with January, 1929, to October, 1932, and this top line represents the total number who are gainfully employed. It does not include housekeepers, because housekeepers are not listed as gainfully employed. The black on this chart represents the people who in January 1929 were fully employed. You see that went up in June, 1925, to practically 95% of the people gainfully employed in Philadelphia. Now that figure has gone steadily downward until in June, 1932, instead of 95% only about 34% were fully employed. Happily that curve has increased in the last few months, so that now slightly over 50% are now employed full time. The white up here above represents the number of unemployed in June, 1929. Only about 50% were unemployed; in August of this year about 44% were totally employed. And I am able to report that in the last two months there has been an improvement of about 9%, so that now

only about 40% are totally out of employment.

You are interested in whether your customers are or are not employed but you are more interested in the number of dollars they receive, or the wages they are paid, so that they can buy your products. On this chart are figures going back to 1926. They show again for Philadelphia a high point around 110 in 1929, and a tremendous decline since that time, until in July of this year that index was down to 40, or nearly 60% decline. Happily again, we are able to note that the most significant increase since the depression began has occurred from July to October this year, an increase from 40 to 50. This means that the people of Philadelphia who buy your products have less than half the number of dollars with which to buy your items than they ever had. The decline in prices has something to do with it.

I have here a curve showing the direction of total volume of sales of milk. The complete figures for this entire area I was not able to get. Carrying this back to the beginning of 1929, we have a solid black line representing a decline in sales of milk of roughly 25% in volume of sales and 35% in volume of price. These things seem to be the nether millstone to you, a world in which the bottom seems to have dropped out.

I don't need to say anything about the upper millstone. Remember that consumers are determined these days, to make every dollar buy more. They have to. But you know that all over the country the producers of other products—corn, wheat, etc., have gone down more than the price of milk has gone down. Consequently farmers have increasingly turned to the dairy business and have increased their production of dairy products. The result is that as milk production has grown, there is in the latter part of the period that tremendous shrinkage in the demand for milk, and in the ability to pay for milk. There you have on the one hand, fewer dollars with which to buy, and on the other hand an increased need of having to find a market for their other stuff at lower prices.

Now of course the only protection for you between these two extremes is your co-operative organization. Of that there is no question and without that protection you would have been ground to finer dust than you have been ground. This organization is your bulwark and protection.

Now let's look at another aspect, the matter of higher price policy. Suppose farmers had adopted policies of no price reductions, what would have happened? Those consumers who are demanding more for their dollars, and those large producers over the country would have gotten together outside your control, and you might have lost the protection of your organization, and those prices would have of course gone to the bow wows. And you would have lost the advantage of the turn of things which is bound to come when prices begin to improve.

It seems interesting to see the problems that have confronted other organizations at times like this. Other businesses everywhere have been confronted with this same situation, and they are facing cut throat competition and bootleg methods. I heard only recently of one such, here in Philadelphia, in the retail lumber business. They have their large lumber yards. A certain number of people arranged to have large quantities of lumber shipped

in from the west coast. In other words, cheap business is done entirely outside of the high service business. The tendency is to employ new and irregular methods to get goods from the producer to the consumer market.

Take the trade unions. The trade union after all is a co-operative market. Take the union which existed in the soft coal industry. They said we will maintain prices, never take any cut in wages. So they said, as employment becomes more irregular, as our market becomes less, we will keep prices up, so our total returns for the year will be adequate. What happened? The miner moved around so that the miner's organization has almost been wiped out of business. Its membership is reduced from 100,000 to 60,000.

I could cite the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers. They said we don't like wage cuts and we don't want them, but if we don't take them we face the alternative of losing entirely our organization, and any chance we may have to get back to general levels when prosperity returns. So they have put through cuts that amount to 65% in wages, because they said we will go as low as wages can go, in order to maintain the situation now. The point is, the co-operative organization cannot support a situation like this again, and it has to make concessions at a time like this to maintain its position. If it does otherwise, it may be forced out of the picture, and then there would be price cuts of the worst kind.

I suppose the most difficult thing is for us to continue to be hard hearted toward these facts, because our feelings do come to the top at a time like this. I would therefore stress these three facts:

1. A decrease in unemployment and an increase in full employment.
2. The decrease in wages and an increase in the level of farm prices which is greater than any increase which has occurred in the last three months for agriculture.
3. Therefore, there is perhaps some hope for better conditions to come.

*Address delivered at the 15th Annual Meeting of the State Milk Producers' Association of Philadelphia.

475,120 Dogs Licensed; 2,339 Owners Prosecuted

A total of 475,120 dog licenses have been issued, 21,885 uncontrolled dogs killed, 2,339 dog owners prosecuted and 1,753 damage claims amounting to \$41,233.09 received this year to date, according to the bureau of animal industry, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Comparing this report with the report on the corresponding date a year ago, it is found that this year 15,216 fewer dogs have been licensed, 2,767 more uncontrolled dogs have been killed, 1,975 fewer dog owners have been prosecuted, and \$4,623.39 less in damage claims have been received.

The number of 1932 dog licenses issued by counties follows: Adams, 2,619; Allegheny, 31,865; Armstrong, 7,541; Beaver, 7,260; Bedford, 5,682; Berks, 16,371; Blair, 10,774; Bradford, 5,637; Bucks, 7,512; Butler, 7,805; Cambria, 14,615; Cameron, 440; Carbon, 4,294; Centre, 4,246; Chester, 12,193; Clarion, 4,209; Clearfield, 6,134; Clinton, 2,703; Columbia, 4,970; Crawford, 7,299; Cumberland, 5,499; Dauphin, 10,795; Delaware, 10,384; Elk, 2,480; Erie, 10,142; Fayette, 11,758; Forest, 744; Franklin, 5,170; Fulton, 1,799; Greene, 4,474; Huntingdon, 8,436; Indiana, 7,609; Jefferson, 4,717; Juniata, 1,478; Lackawanna, 9,731; Lancaster, 15,558; Lawrence, 5,806; Lebanon, 5,617; Lehigh, 8,737; Luzerne, 19,497; Lycoming, 7,186; McKean, 4,037; Mercer, 8,221; Mifflin, 2,993; Monroe, 3,183; Montgomery, 14,851; Montour, 1,276; Northampton, 9,522; Northumberland, 6,965; Perry, 3,583; Pike, 1,279; Potter, 1,922; Schuylkill, 13,125; Snyder, 1,860; Somerset, 8,692; Sullivan, 963; Susquehanna, 4,363; Tioga, 1,499; Union, 1,543; Venango, 6,216; Warren, 3,607; Washington, 15,603; Wayne, 4,080; Westmoreland, 20,100; Wyoming, 2,211; York, 12,348.

Spread manure, with about 60 pounds of superphosphate added to the ton of manure.

New Jersey Farm Products Show

Exhibits and meetings of particular interest to dairymen have been arranged for New Jersey Agricultural Week and the State Farm Show to be held at Trenton, Tuesday to Friday, January 27, inclusive. The New Jersey Department of Agriculture announces.

Milking machines, bottle washing equipment, electrical clippers and small refrigerating and pasteurizing units will be among the items of dairy equipment to be on view at the show. In addition, there will be a comprehensive display of up-to-date power farm machinery and tractors and exhibits of modern seedling and cultivating equipment. Competitions for baby chicks, apples, new potatoes, eggs, potatoes and corn will give a picture of the importance of New Jersey in the production of these commodities, while educational exhibits and displays of farm home equipment will round out the show.

Thursday, January 26, will be dairymen's day in Trenton. The dairy program will open with a meeting of the New Jersey Alfalfa Association at 9:30 o'clock in the morning. The Holstein-Friesian Cooperative Association of New Jersey is co-sponsoring in holding this session, and topics of interest to dairy farmers have been scheduled for discussion. "Recent Developments in Varieties of Field Crops of New Jersey" will be the subject of Dr. Howard B. Sprague, agronomist at the State Agricultural Experiment Station.

Dairymen on Program

Three New Jersey dairymen, H. T. Underwood, of Plainsboro; A. H. Fayette, of Medford, and R. H. Skinner, of Mullica Hill, will discuss the subject "Better Pastures for the Herd." They will be followed by Joseph Rogers, of Wrightstown; Louis Reagle, of Mount Bethel, Pa., and Prof. Allen G. Waller, of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, who will discuss "Managing the Dairy Farm to Meet the Present Emergency." Following this meeting, the Holstein-Friesian Cooperative Association of New Jersey will hold a luncheon and annual meeting, at which officers will be elected for 1933.

The New Jersey Official Grade A Milk Dealers' Association, which is composed of dealers who sell "New Jersey Grade A" milk, will meet in the Hotel Hildebrandt at 4 o'clock, Thursday afternoon. In the evening, dairymen from all parts of the state will attend the annual Agricultural Week dairymen's banquet, at which Dr. Walter C. Russell, biochemist in nutrition at the State Agricultural Experiment Station, will speak on "Milk—What It Is."

Farm Women Meet

A series of home economics meetings and demonstrations has been arranged for Wednesday and Thursday to interest New Jersey rural women attending Agricultural Week. Economy in home management will be emphasized at these sessions, which have been planned by the Women's Agricultural Week Committee. The New Jersey Division of the Women's National Farm and Garden Association will hold a luncheon and annual meeting on Friday, the closing day of the week.

The New Jersey Farm Show, January 24-27, in Trenton, N. J.

January, 1933

How Agricultural Cooperatives Are Weathering the Economic Storm

(Continued from page 1)

Perhaps the most outstanding of the newly formed associations are the Co-operative Egg Auctions. The Bucks County Egg Auction, located at Doylestown, Pennsylvania, has increased the return to the producer nearly two cents a dozen. According to a recent study by the Pennsylvania State College, the non-members in the County received about one cent per dozen more than formerly as a result of the Auction. It is estimated that the total gains to the Bucks County egg producers in 1931 was close to \$50,000. This increased price was due largely to better methods of grading, packing, and more efficient marketing.

Exclusive of the milk marketing organizations in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and New York, the cooperative associations reporting to the Pennsylvania State College did a business of \$3,158,482.52 in 1931. Net earnings for 1931 were \$63,906.11. After paying dividends on Capital Stock, and paying patronage dividends, the net worth or membership investment in the assets of their associations increased from 45 1/2 to 49 1/2 of the total assets during 1931. At the end of 1930 the ratio of the current assets to current liabilities was 144 to 100. At the end of 1931 the ratio had increased to 146 to 100. This indicates an improvement in the operating conditions of their finances during 1931.

From all appearances the majority of the agricultural cooperatives have been able to maintain a relative sound financial position under the stress of the present period.

As president of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, which is one of the largest Cooperative Bargaining Organizations in the country, I am happy to say that, so far, we have weathered the storm. Needless to say it has not been without facing many difficult problems.

At our Annual Meeting on November 29th and 30th of this year we had the largest attendance in the history of the Association. Evidently farmers are taking more interest in their Association. We do not believe that our problems are by any means solved. In continuing the struggle there are several factors that our Association recognizes. I shall pass them on to you. Similar application can be made to many other agricultural cooperatives.

First—That it is necessary now as never before to more thoroughly study the needs of the consuming public. There must be a realization among cooperatives that the consumer is the ultimate judge on the marketing of all commodities. It is the duty of producers' organizations to find what, how, when and where the customers want our product. When once the consumers' needs are known, the producers will have to be educated to produce accordingly. This is a big task. Production of any farm commodity cannot be controlled by compulsion, but will have to be done by a slow educational process.

Second—A fundamental for any co-operative organization is to keep its prices in line with other farm commodities. At present this is rather hard to do on account of the ridiculously low prices of so many products. However, unless leaders of milk organizations realize this fact and keep prices in line, our markets will be flooded with milk and rapidly become in as bad shape as the markets for other farm commodities.

Our organization has endeavored to regulate production. Although the price for what is known as class one milk is lower than in some other markets, there is a smaller amount of milk produced in

our territory that has to go into manufactured products therefore, the net return to the farmers is as high as in practically any market in the country.

We have met with considerable success in educating our farmers to control production to meet the needs of the consuming public. Each farmer in the Philadelphia territory has been allotted his proportionate share of the fluid milk market. Our farmers have done an excellent piece of work and are to be congratulated on regulating production to meet market demands.

Third—The price of class one or liquid milk cannot be too far above the price paid for surplus or milk going into manufactured products. The surplus price of milk corresponds in most cases to the butter market. In the case of a bargaining organization such as I represent, where the distributors do the manufacturing of surplus, it is especially essential that there is not too great a difference between the class one and the surplus price.

If this spread becomes too large it affords an opportunity for the dealer not cooperating with the Association to go out into the country and buy milk from unorganized producers between these two prices. By buying milk cheaper, although it is possible only for a short while, such a dealer can enter the market and sell at ruinous prices. In the long run such a practice affects the quality of milk to the consumer; it is detrimental to the distributor, and ruinous to the farmer.

Fourth—Any Cooperative should endeavor to return the highest possible percentage of the consumers' dollar to its members. Therefore, it is essential to encourage efficient distribution by the dealers. Our bargaining organizations should be built to work with the middle man and not against him. It is necessary, however, to see that there is not too great a spread between the price paid by the consumer and the price received by the farmer.

Fifth—A sound cooperative will encourage efficient production. No marketing organization can replace the necessity of a farmer using modern and economical methods. The old saying still holds—"A well grown product is half sold before it enters the marketing channels."

The sixth and by no means the least important point, an agricultural cooperative should always keep its membership informed as to the workings of the organization. Give them all the information you have; hide nothing from the members. The best informed member of any good Association is always the best cooperator, and the confidence of the members is the greatest asset of any cooperative organization. It is the confidence and cooperation of the members that will enable agricultural cooperatives to come out of the depression stronger than they went in.

I should like in conclusion to repeat that experience has demonstrated that the agricultural cooperatives are economically sound. They are weathering the economic storm. They are performing a great function, and now more than at any previous time is cooperation necessary. By widespread cooperation among the farmers they can further their own interests, give the consumer a better product for the money, and do a great deal in aiding the entire country to weather the economic storm.

* From a Radio Talk, Broadcast over Station WYG on December 23, 1932.

Milk Market Conditions and Prices in Other Leading Territories

Detroit, Mich.

Quoting from the official organ of the Michigan Milk Producers' Association, the "Michigan Milk Messenger", Detroit, Mich., we note that the equalized price for market base quoted as delivered in Detroit for November was \$1.45 per hundred pounds, based on 3.5 test. Dealers pay 15 cents per hundred weight additional direct to the pool equalization fund on base milk purchased.

Milk delivered in excess of the 80 per cent base brings 75 cents per cwt. at receiving stations on a 3.5 test.

The butterfat differential used to compute price on various tests of milk is 3 cents per point.

Retail milk delivered at homes in the city (Detroit) retails at 9 cents per quart.

In the sub-markets in the Detroit area, November prices ranged about as follows: Ypsilanti, base milk \$1.44, surplus 93 cents. Jackson: \$1.16 per cwt., for 3.5 test, surplus was 70 cents. Muskegon: \$1.40 per cwt. for 3.5 milk in excess of sales settled for at the rate of 87 1/2 cents per cwt. The November equalization price in Ann Arbor for base milk was \$1.35 per cwt. for 3.5 milk. Dealers pay 3 cents additional on base into the pool fund to equalize price on base milk sent to Adrian for manufacturing. Surplus above base brings 84 cents per cwt. with 3.8 test.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

The following prices announced by the Dairymen's Cooperative Sales Association, Pittsburgh, Pa., through its official organ, the "Dairymen's Price Reporter", for November, less deductions of four cents, covering 1 1/2 cents for sales association; 1/2 cent for reserve fund; 1 cent for Pittsburgh District Dairy Council; 1 cent for check testing f. o. b. Pittsburgh only.

District No. 1 which includes Pittsburgh and suburban markets, first basic milk \$1.39 per cwt., second basic \$1.17 per cwt., surplus 84 cents per cwt. First basic milk at country plants is 89 cents per cwt.; second basic 82 cents per cwt. and surplus 75 cents per cwt.

In District No. 2 the price of basic milk is \$1.52 per cwt. and surplus 79 cents per cwt. In District No. 3, the price is \$1.27 per cwt. for all milk sold. In District No. 4 the price is \$1.18 per cwt. for all milk sold. In District No. 5 the price at all manufacturing plants, from dairies that have passed the Pittsburgh Board of Health or Dairy Council inspections, the price is 84 cents per hundred for all milk sold. District No. 6 carries the same price as District No. 1, country plants.

In District No. 7 the basic price is \$1.77 per cwt. surplus 77 cents per cwt. In District No. 8 the price is \$1.39 per cwt. for all milk sold. In District No. 10 first surplus is \$1.40; second basic \$1.18; and surplus 84 cents per hundred.

The price at Volant and Indiana for first basic milk is 99 cents per cwt., second surplus 82 cents per hundred, surplus 75 cents per hundred. The price at Charleroi for first basic milk is \$1.39 per cwt., second basic \$1.17 per hundred and 81 cents for surplus.

Milwaukee, Wis.

Quoting from the "Milwaukee Milk Producer", official organ of the Milwaukee Cooperative Milk Producers we note that the price of fluid milk in the Milwaukee metropolitan area, that efforts are being made to set the price of fluid milk at \$1.60 per hundred pounds for all milk sold in fluid form and that all milk not sold in fluid form would be paid for at \$1.00 per hundred pounds.

"The Board of Managers", the Journal states, "does not believe the net price will be much higher than in preceding months but this method of selling for December milk seemed to be better than to have all buyers purchase their fluid supplies as the cut rate dealers were doing, namely, at \$1.30 per hundred pounds."

Prices paid for November milk by the different companies are as follows: Gridley Dairy Co., \$1.23; Sunshine Dairy Co., \$1.24; Golden Guernsey Co-op., \$1.29; Bluchowski Dairy Co., \$1.29; Luick Dairy Co., \$1.19; Gehl Dairy Co., \$1.08; Layton Park Dairy Co., \$1.23 and the Wilk Dairy Co., \$1.25.

Hartford, Conn.

Editorially the "C. M. T. A. Bulletin", official organ of the Connecticut Milk Producers' Association says, in its December issue, "the demand for milk in our markets has not increased any during November. The employment situation has not increased, except in spots. *** Most families have less money to spend than they had last year. This is reflected in milk sales. Dealers report that collections are more difficult than at any time during the present depression. Milk is being offered by many independent dealers and by producer peddlers at prices so low that they have a very demoralizing effect upon general milk business."

The price of milk for December has been agreed upon at 6 cents per quart for Grade B milk, delivered at market centers. This represents the milk which is sold in fluid form. This milk it should be understood by all that the price given constitutes a basis of four per cent milk when sold by weight and test, with premiums and discounts calculated at the rate of four cents per point up or down, on Class 1 milk.

Class 2, 3 and 4 milk are sold under the same general classifications as applied during October.

Chicago, Ill.

Slightly after midnight on November 30, 1932, says "Pure Milk", official organ of the Pure Milk Association, Chicago, Ill., it was agreed, subject to the approval of Dr. Clyde L. King, and the signing of individual contracts by distributors that the basic price for December milk will be \$1.45 per hundredweight for 90 per cent of the established base of members, with the usual fat differentials. Prices are to continue until changed by conference. ***

The association accepted this reduction in price only under extreme protest and with the full knowledge that it could not be borne without terrific losses to its membership. The necessity for the association to find a sale for all its milk was an important factor in the negotiations. An alarming amount of business has been transferred in recent months to non-cooperating dealers and non-members of the Pure Milk Association. This was made possible through the "peddler" system of distribution and because of the fact that non-member farmers were willing to cut their price from 40 to 50 cents per cwt. below the association price.

The net price of December milk will be \$1.42 net per hundred pounds, less adjustment fund assessment and will apply on 90% of the basic milk sold.

The adjustment fund assessment for the month of November is 5 cents, making the November net price \$1.77. The balance of the milk delivered will be sold for 3.5 times 92 score butter Chicago, flat.

All prices apply on 3.5 milk f. o. b. country plants or platforms within the 70 mile zone, plus all differentials.

(Continued on page 8)

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

Official Organ of the
Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc.

August A. Miller, Editor and
Business Manager
Elizabeth McG. Graham, Editor
Home and Health Department
Frederick Shangle, Advertising Manager
Published Monthly by the Inter-State Milk
Producers' Association, Inc.

Business Office
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Phila., Pa.
235 E. Gay St., West Chester, Pa.

Editorial and Advertising Office
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Phila., Pa.
Bell Phone, Locust 5391 Locust 5392
Keystone Phone, Race 5344

Printed by Horace F. Temple, Inc.
West Chester, Pa.

Subscription
50 cents a year in advance
Advertising rates on application

"Entered as second-class matter, June 3, 1920,
at the post office at West Chester, Pennsylvania,
under the Act of March 3, 1879."



Editorial

While the conditions of business during the past year have not been the best with us, let us not give up our hopes for better things in the future.

It is our wish and hope, that after the past struggles that the coming year may be a brighter and happier one for every one of us.

A united spirit of good will, cheerfulness and the true spirit of cooperation will go a long way in the realization of better things, in our business, and in ourselves.

Let us go to it with a will, a determination to stand together, pull together and act in unison for the best interests of all of us.

Quality products, always a factor. It does not matter greatly what they may be—grain, meat or meat products, poultry or poultry products, milk or dairy products, all along the line, they must be up to some established standard. And the buying public is being educated. They want quality products—and they want them as cheaply as they can get them.

In milk marketing, producers, legislative and departmental branches of the government have established standards. Boards of Health in state, city and municipal government have laid down programs of procedure. In these cases laws and regulations must be complied with.

If the dairyman wishes to continue in the business he must comply with the prescribed regulations. If he decides to quit—well, there are a dozen others ready to take his place.

Factors make up a market. The most essential of these are quality and quantity, and these together make up the price factor.

If the quality be unsatisfactory for the market, there can be no market—the product becomes worthless. No one wants it at any price.

If the quantity, be too large, though the quality be good, price suffers. Here, the supply and demand factors are the dominant factors. If a product be scarce its price advances. If, on the other hand, there be a nominal balance between supply and demand, other factors being considered equal, prices remain more or less stationary and usually satisfactory to producer and consumer.

If, however, the demand exceeds the supply, and the local production area does not take care of its shortages, there is a strong disposition on the part of those

outside the market or those operating in a less favorable price market, to invade your market and take a share of the business available, either at equal, or competitive prices, as the situation may demand.

If producers, operating in any market produce satisfactory products and take care of the market demands there is little danger in the loss of your market, but let competition and sharp business practices enter and you may have troubles without end.

Know your market, know the demands of your customers. Then keep them satisfied, both as to quality and on a reasonable price basis and you will have little trouble in conducting your business on a sound basis.

The same has happened in the marketing of our fruit as well as some of our other farm products. The same situation occurs over and over again.

Consider the poultry and egg marketing situation. We all know that eggs that have been graded command better prices. We all know that mixed eggs do not command the same prices as straight whites or browns, which as the case may be, are in better demand and command somewhat better prices. Eggs carefully graded and selected, carefully packed, eggs of the day-old variety, all command premium prices over the ordinary dozen—and its the extra care and effort that has added to their value.

Certain standards are necessary. These products establish the general market, but there are many small things that can be done—usually at little cost or effort that will bring your product just above the ordinary and it is this little extra care that spells greater return for what you may have to sell.

The public, these days, is looking for a good product. They may have but little money to spend, but they do insist that the product that they buy be of good quality.

Producers should realize one thing—not only today, but at all times and that is if we desire the best price for our product, be it what it may, that product must be up to standard—and if possible, just a little bit better.

Employment Up 1.1% In United States

In an Associated Press dispatch from Washington, D. C., the Morning Ledger, Philadelphia, recently stated, "An increase of 1.1 per cent in employment and 3.8 per cent in payrolls in October as compared with September was reported by the Labor Department. The report covers seventeen industrial groups.

The largest gains were noted in anthracite and bituminous coal mining. The anthracite group reported increases of 14.4 per cent in employment and 42 per cent in payrolls. In the bituminous group, 7.4 per cent more workers were hired and the payrolls went up 25.1 per cent.

Retail trade employment was 4.5 per cent larger and earnings 3.9 higher. Increases of 4.3 in employment and 5.8 in wages were noted in the metalliferous mining group. Manufacturing industries gained 2.4 in employment and 4.7 in payrolls. Other groups reported smaller gains with the exception of eight groups, where the declines—save for the canning and preserving industries—were described as 'very small'."

Mention The Review When Writing Advertisers

MARKET CONDITIONS

H. D. ALLEBACH

Last month I reported under "Market Conditions" that the milk market had improved somewhat and production had fallen off. Consumption had increased. We found this to be true for October and part of November. But these conditions have since changed very materially, until today, we have a consumption as low, not lower, than any time during the past year. Of course this situation is not unusual, as we generally find it happening every year from about December 20th to January 10th or 15th, but apparently the situation is worse this year than for a long time past.

We also find that going back to one hundred per cent basic for the month of November, less ten per cent for cream, has increased the amount of basic milk bought by the dealers, to the extent of over four million pounds.

The total amount of surplus on a percentage basis purchased in the month of November by the dealers, on a reporting basis, was 5.71%. This, of course, gave the distributors much more basic milk than they actually sold in bottles and inasmuch as it is necessary to take the reports from the previous month to base the payment on the following month, we find that the month of December it was necessary to reduce our established basic quantities back to eighty-five per cent, in order to balance the amount of basic milk that had to be manufactured during that time, which of course, was based on November reports. Of course this was partly due to the fact that we allowed our farmers in October to increase their established basic quantity fifteen per cent; and we find that a number of farmers actually increased their basic amount fifteen per cent or more over that of last year, while others, of course, fell below it, but were not producing up to it previous to this, so this did not change the production figures. Those who did raise their basics are now producing fully up to it and of course that gives us more basic milk. Therefore, more of it will have to go into the surplus class.

We believe that the Reports of Sales are very essential and after we once establish a fair reporting basis for everyone it is going to be a help, not only to the producers but the distributors as well, because any farm organization that is working on a sound basis must at all times take care of all its surplus and can not expect the distributor to pay for any basic that does not go into liquid milk channels. It will be up to us, therefore, as an organization to control over-production to meet the demands of the market. Under the reporting basis over a period of time we can better do this to meet existing conditions.

I am sorry to report that for the month of December your milk will be paid on an eighty-five per cent of your established basic quantity at basic price, less ten per cent of your production up to your original basic as cream and anything above that will have to be surplus. This will, of course, reduce our average weighted price below that of November, but still it will be, no doubt, as high as almost any market in the country.

Butter Market

The range of butter prices during the month of December has, on the whole, been largely fractional. The full range during the month has been about 1 1/2 cents per pound. The average price of 92 score butter, New York City, on which the plus price for milk in December was computed was 24.49 cents per pound.

The butter market on the whole has been uncertain, both as far as prices and demand were concerned. Buyers have been taking sufficient butter to cover their immediate and near future needs.

The tendency has been toward hesitancy particularly in view of curtailed demand due to unsatisfactory economic conditions in general.

At times during the month there have been temporary shortages in the lower grades, which has resulted in a somewhat better demand for such grades.

Reports of cold storage holdings on December 1, 1932 aggregated, according to government reports 37,208,000 pounds, as compared to 42,242,000 pounds for the same month in 1931. Holdings have shown a steady decline recently, based on month to month statistics, which might, under ordinary conditions, be considered a favorable factor.

More Milk Cows

To Freshen In Fall

The number of milk cows and heifers to freshen in the next four months is substantially greater than the number on hand last year, reports to the Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture indicate.

In the commercial dairy herds for which freshening dates were reported, the number of cows due to freshen in the next four months was 13 per cent greater than the corresponding number a year ago. These same herds showed freshenings during the last eight months only one per cent greater than during the same period of last year.

Although the average change in all herds may be less than in these commercial herds, which have an average of 11 cows per farm, there appear to be some important market milk areas in the Northeastern and North Central States where the increase in fall freshening will be more than 13 per cent.

Since, in most sections, less than half of the November milk supply is normally produced by cows freshening between

the first of July and the last of October, a 13 per cent increase in cows freshening within that period would ordinarily increase milk production in any month by more than 6 per cent, provided there has been no change in number of cows freshening in other months and no change in prices, feed conditions, weather and other factors involved. However, the present shift toward early fall freshening following the steady increase in fall freshening in the last three years may result in a disproportionately large supply of late fall and winter milk in some market areas. The department suggests that where such a development seems likely to occur this fall, farmers may find it advisable to dispose of some low-producing cows which are now being held primarily to maintain fall production.

In some other areas where the current shift toward fall freshening seems likely to result in locally heavy market milk supplies by a year from this fall, farmers may find it best to breed this summer for spring freshening, some of the heifers and cows that they have been planning to hold over and breed later for freshening in the fall of 1933.

LATEST MARKET PRICES

The prices, quoted below are for December, 1932, and represent those to be paid by cooperating dealers for that month.
For basic milk 90 per cent of the established basic average will represent the amount of milk to be paid for at basic prices.
Ten per cent of production, up to and equal to established basic, will be paid for at the cream price.
(If production is above established basic, 10 per cent of the established basic will be paid for at the cream price.)
Surplus milk representing that quantity in excess of the basic and cream amounts will be paid for at the average 92 score butter price, New York City plus twenty per cent.

PHILADELPHIA SELLING PLAN
INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION PRICES
This price list is issued with the understanding that it is net to the producers and that all buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers, shall in addition thereto make the following contributions and payments:
(1) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk purchased from members of said Association.
(2) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk purchased from other producers at prices listed herein.
(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk purchased from any producer at prices listed herein.
The funds so derived are to be used by the recipient for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, for improvements and stabilization of market and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

BASIC PRICE December, 1932 F.O.B. Philadelphia Grade B Market Milk			BASIC PRICE December, 1932 Country Receiving Stations		
Test Per Cent.	Per 100 Lbs.	Price Per Cwt.	Test Per Cent.	Per 100 Lbs.	Price Per Cwt.
3.05	1.80	3.85	3.05	1.80	3.85
3.10	1.83	3.90	3.10	1.83	3.90
3.15	1.86	3.95	3.15	1.86	3.95
3.20	1.89	4.00	3.20	1.89	4.00
3.25	1.92	4.05	3.25	1.92	4.05
3.30	1.95	4.10	3.30	1.95	4.10
3.35	1.98	4.15	3.35	1.98	4.15
3.40	2.01	4.20	3.40	2.01	4.20
3.45	2.04	4.25	3.45	2.04	4.25
3.50	2.07	4.30	3.50	2.07	4.30
3.55	2.10	4.35	3.55	2.10	4.35
3.60	2.13	4.40	3.60	2.13	4.40
3.65	2.16	4.45	3.65	2.16	4.45
3.70	2.19	4.50	3.70	2.19	4.50
3.75	2.22	4.55	3.75	2.22	4.55
3.80	2.25	4.60	3.80	2.25	4.60
3.85	2.28	4.65	3.85	2.28	4.65
3.90	2.31	4.70	3.90	2.31	4.70
3.95	2.34	4.75	3.95	2.34	4.75
4.00	2.37	4.80	4.00	2.37	4.80
4.05	2.40	4.85	4.05	2.40	4.85
4.10	2.43	4.90	4.10	2.43	4.90
4.15	2.46	4.95	4.15	2.46	4.95
4.20	2.49	5.00	4.20	2.49	5.00
4.25	2.52	5.05	4.25	2.52	5.05
4.30	2.55	5.10	4.30	2.55	5.10
4.35	2.58	5.15	4.35	2.58	5.15
4.40	2.61	5.20	4.40	2.61	5.20
4.45	2.64	5.25	4.45	2.64	5.25
4.50	2.67	5.30	4.50	2.67	5.30
4.55	2.70	5.35	4.55	2.70	5.35
4.60	2.73	5.40	4.60	2.73	5.40
4.65	2.76	5.45	4.65	2.76	5.45
4.70	2.79	5.50	4.70	2.79	5.50
4.75	2.82	5.55	4.75	2.82	5.55
4.80	2.85	5.60	4.80	2.85	5.60
4.85	2.88	5.65	4.85	2.88	5.65
4.90	2.91	5.70	4.90	2.91	5.70
4.95	2.94	5.75	4.95	2.94	5.75
5.00	2.97	5.80	5.00	2.97	5.80

CREAM AND SURPLUS PRICE December, 1932 At All Receiving Stations		
Test Per Cent.	Per 100 Lbs.	Per 100 Lbs.
3.05	\$0.69	\$0.49
3.10	0.71	0.51
3.15	0.73	0.53
3.20	0.75	0.55
3.25	0.77	0.57
3.30	0.79	0.59
3.35	0.81	0.61
3.40	0.83	0.63
3.45	0.85	0.65
3.50	0.87	0.67
3.55	0.89	0.69
3.60	0.91	0.71
3.65	0.93	0.73
3.70	0.95	0.75
3.75	0.97	0.77
3.80	0.99	0.79
3.85	1.01	0.81
3.90	1.03	0.83
3.95	1.05	0.85
4.00	1.07	0.87
4.05	1.09	0.89
4.10	1.11	0.91
4.15	1.13	0.93
4.20	1.15	0.95
4.25	1.17	0.97
4.30	1.19	0.99
4.35	1.21	1.01
4.40	1.23	1.03
4.45	1.25	1.05
4.50	1.27	1.07
4.55	1.29	1.09
4.60	1.31	1.11
4.65	1.33	1.13
4.70	1.35	1.15
4.75	1.37	1.17
4.80	1.39	1.19
4.85	1.41	1.21
4.90	1.43	1.23
4.95	1.45	1.25
5.00	1.47	1.27

CREAM AND SURPLUS PRICE December, 1932 F.O.B. Philadelphia		
Test Per Cent.	Per 100 Lbs.	Per 100 Lbs.
3.05	\$0.69	\$0.49
3.10	0.71	0.51
3.15	0.73	0.53
3.20	0.75	0.55
3.25	0.77	0.57
3.30	0.79	0.59
3.35	0.81	0.61
3.40	0.83	0.63
3.45	0.85	0.65
3.50	0.87	0.67
3.55	0.89	0.69
3.60	0.91	0.71
3.65	0.93	0.73
3.70	0.95	0.75
3.75	0.97	0.77
3.80	0.99	0.79
3.85	1.01	0.81
3.90	1.03	0.83
3.95	1.05	0.85
4.00	1.07	0.87
4.05	1.09	0.89
4.10	1.11	0.91
4.15	1.13	0.93
4.20	1.15	0.95
4.25	1.17	0.97
4.30	1.19	0.99
4.35	1.21	1.01
4.40	1.23	1.03
4.45	1.25	1.05
4.50	1.27	1.07
4.55	1.29	1.09
4.60	1.31	1.11
4.65	1.33	1.13
4.70	1.35	1.15
4.75	1.37	1.17
4.80	1.39	1.19
4.85	1.41	1.21
4.90	1.43	1.23
4.95	1.45	1.25
5.00	1.47	1.27

MONTHLY BASIC PRICE OF GRADE B OR MARKET MILK 3 per cent butterfat content		
1932	1931	1930
January	2.89	2.31
February	2.89	2.31
March	2.89	2.31
April	2.89	2.31
May	2.89	2.31
June	2.89	2.31
July	2.89	2.31
August	2.89	2.31
September	2.89	2.31
October	2.89	2.31
November	2.89	2.31
December	2.89	2.31

MONTHLY SURPLUS PRICES 4% At All Receiving Stations		
1932	1931	1930
January	1.11	0.81
February	1.11	0.81
March	1.11	0.81
April	1.11	0.81
May	1.11	0.81
June	1.11	0.81
July	1.11	0.81
August	1.11	0.81
September	1.11	0.81
October	1.11	0.81
November	1.11	0.81
December	1.11	0.81

MONTHLY BASIC PRICE OF GRADE B OR MARKET MILK 3 per cent butterfat content		
1932	1931	1930
January	2.89	2.31
February	2.89	2.31
March	2.89	2.31
April	2.89	2.31
May	2.89	2.31
June	2.89	2.31
July	2.89	2.31
August	2.89	2.31
September	2.89	2.31
October	2.89	2.31
November	2.89	2.31
December	2.89	2.31

4.65	1.75	3.75	1.55	1.35
4.7	1.77	3.8	1.57	1.4
4.75	1.8	3.85	1.59	1.45
4.8	1.81	3.9	1.61	1.45
4.85	1.83	3.95	1.63	1.5
4.9	1.85	4.	1.65	1.55
4.95	1.87	4.05	1.66	1.6
5.	1.89	4.1	1.69	1.65

MONTHLY BASIC PRICE OF GRADE B OR MARKET MILK 3 per cent butterfat content				
			Receiving	
			F.O.B. Plants, station 31-60	
1930	Per 100 lbs. Qts.		Per 100 lbs.	
December	1.15	2.71	2.71	2.71
	16.31	2.89	6.2	2.11

MONTHLY SURPLUS PRICES	
------------------------	--



HOME and HEALTH

ELIZABETH McG. GRAHAM, Editor



A Prayer

Lord, we pray make straight our vision,
Let us see beyond derision,
Scorn and scoffing, profit-seeking,
Selfish planning, clever speaking,
Ways expedient and polite
What eternally is right.

Lord, embolden us and make us
Staunch that no ill-winds can shake us.
Teach us not to be afraid of
Threats that cowardice is made of.
Let us even in despair
For the righteous cause declare.

Lord—divine, all wise, creator,
Make us truer, make us greater
For these days when problems need us,
Let no doctrines false mislead us,
But unselfishly and bold
May we keep the faith of old.

—EDGAR A. GUEST.

THE WORLD AROUND US

Out in Elk City, Oklahoma, is the only co-operative hospital in the west. At an annual cost of \$15.00 per year per family the hospital takes care of the dental, medical and surgical needs of both city and rural members. With a larger membership the world could even be done for \$10.00 per family per year. The total cost in a confinement case in that hospital, with the best of care, is \$32.50. These are the results when people are willing to serve themselves without profit!

Some 82,000 poultrymen, producing \$86,000,000 worth of eggs, joined co-operatives last year, says John J. Scanlon of the Farm Board.

When the milk producers and distributors were unable to get together in the Omaha area, they called in Dr. Clyde L. King of Pennsylvania, as arbiter. In commenting on the situation, Dr. King said: "In this farm crisis, the best aid of the farmer is self-help through hard-boiled, capable co-operatives."—NEBRASKA FARMER.

"Favorite Recipes From Our Readers"

Ham Baked In Milk

1 tbsp. flour 2 tbsp. brown sugar
1 tsp. mustard 1 1/2 c. milk
Slice of ham one inch thick with rim of fat

Trim the fat from the ham, mix the flour and mustard and pat into both sides of ham. Put the slice in a baking dish. Cut the fat in small pieces. Rub the sugar through the fat and put on top of ham. Pour around it the milk. Bake in moderate oven 45 to 60 minutes.

Mrs. HARRY D. COTTMAN,
Hurlock, Md.

Shoo-Fly Pie

3 c. flour 1 c. black molasses
2 rounded tbsp. lard (or half black and
1 c. sugar half New Orleans)
1/4 tsp. baking powder 1 c. boiling water
1 heaping tsp. soda

Line pans with usual pastry. Pour in juice of molasses, boiling water and soda. Make crumbs of flour, lard, sugar and baking powder. Place crumbs on top of juice. Sprinkle with few spoonfuls of remaining juice. This recipe makes four small pies.

Mrs. J. H. BENNETT,
Sheridan, R.D., Lebanon Co., Pa.

Selling Eggs Through Cooperation*

RAYMOND S. TAYLOR, Newtown, Pennsylvania

Cooperation has been most ably described or defined as the desire to work with one's fellowmen, an eagerness to put one's shoulder to the wheel and push, and a willingness to sacrifice personal ambitions that the group as a whole may progress. The cooperatives being set up all over our country are but the farmer's silent voice of protest against the prices he has to pay for his supplies or the prices which he receives for his products, both

The association itself has been kept as simple as it possibly could be. Any producer operating within Bucks County may become a member on paying a membership fee of five dollars. He is required to sign no marketing agreement but is free to bring all of his eggs to the market this sale and next week sell to his old marketman all of his eggs or part of them and bring the others to the market.

Each member on joining the association



Millet, 1814-1885

"PLANTING"
Farming Has Always Called For Good Cooperators!

of which make it practically impossible for him to maintain American standards of living.

The decline of prices in the past few years to very near the cost of production, and sometimes below the cost of production has brought us up short to face our problem. Cooperative marketing presents itself as our only means of holding our markets from distant competition. We can now see that if the grocer in our town is selling eggs that come from the Pacific Coast because they are uniform in size and of better quality than we can deliver him, or that he prefers to sell butter from a western cooperative because it is in a convenient package his customers are demanding it, it is time we joined together and established standards for our products.

It was just such a situation that confronted the poultrymen of Bucks County. Everyone had their own market man and graded to size or did not grade as he desired. Every poultryman received a different price, which was as low as the marketman could make it. If he could buy and resell at a profit of from 18c to 20c per dozen—and one made no excuses when he told me he often did make that margin—that was his business.

Just about two years ago a small group of Bucks County poultrymen were discussing their common problems and it was decided that it was time some move was made to market our eggs cooperatively. We took our problem to our county extension representative and he assisted us in calling meetings where those interested could talk the plan over with him. At the end of about an eight month period we had a small organization of 44 members and about a 100 cases of eggs pledged to open our first auction market on July 13, 1931.

is given a lot number, all full cases of eggs of the same size he brings to the auction are sold under this number. This number is his trade mark and when his eggs are auctioned off in the cooperative market sale the individual identity of each particular case is not lost. A record of the price received for each case is kept and the producer is returned the price it actually brings on the sale less the auction charge.

Each producer is asked to size his own eggs before delivering them to the sales room. The eggs are graded into four sizes. After the eggs are delivered to the auction they are inspected by a licensed candler to determine the interior quality of the eggs in each case. The inspector takes ten eggs from each layer in the case and candles them. The result of this inspection determines whether the eggs are of fancy quality, extra quality, or standard quality. He also makes a note of any other fault occurring in the case. The cases are then labeled in accordance with his inspection.

An egg to make the fancy grade must have a very light colored yolk, an air cell of less than one eighth of an inch. The extra has a little darker yolk and may have an air cell of one-fourth of an inch. The standard is still darker in yolk color and may have an air cell of three eighths of an inch. Everyone of our producers members knew long before the auction started or the slogan "Sunshine in a Sealed package" made its appearance that his eggs were of the best quality. But when he delivered them to the auction rooms the inspector found that they did not meet the fancy requirements. It was just one of those unfortunate cases where we thought we knew but did not.

At the start of our market we were able

(Continued on opposite page)

"The farm woman is an important factor today in bringing about a better condition for American agriculture. She is not only the mother of the younger generation of farmers coming along, but she is a steady influence in practically all matters in connection with farm life.

"It is my belief that farm marketing organizations will never grow to be as successful as they have a right to be without the farm woman's knowing what cooperative marketing stands for—what to expect from it and what not to expect from it—and lending her aid in order to bring it about."

JAMES C. STONE, Chairman
Federal Farm Board

Ways With Cottage Cheese

American Beauty Salad
6 medium sized beets 1/8 tsp. white pepper
1/2 lb. cottage cheese 1/4 tsp. paprika
2 tbsp. cream Mayonnaise
Lettuce

Wash beets and cook in boiling salted water until tender. Remove skins and chill. Scoop out the centers. Season the cottage cheese with the pepper and paprika and add salt if not already salted sufficiently. Moisten with the cream. Fill the beets with the mixture. Garnish with bits of beet taken from the center, and place on beds of crisp lettuce. Serve with mayonnaise.

Cottage Cheese and Carrot Salad
1/2 lb. cottage cheese 1 1/2 c. raw carrots
1 tsp. sweet pickles grated
1/2 tsp. salt

Mix pickles which have been finely chopped with the cottage cheese. Season with salt and serve on lettuce leaves. Make a border of the grated raw carrots around the cheese. Garnish with a dash of mayonnaise.

"Ceasing to give we cease to have.
Such is the law of love."

—QUOTED

Your Shopping Service

LOUISE E. DROTLEFF

Just so the menfolks won't feel left out of things we planned this month's column especially for them. We had the motorist in mind when we selected colored auto license fasteners as the first item on our list. Two green fasteners are used for the front license plate and two red ones for the back plate. Don't get the idea that these are merely decorations. Oh dear no! They have a durable steel spring on them which fastens the plate securely and will prevent it from rattling. Twenty cents will pay for a set of four fasteners.

A wire hat protector should interest the autoist who has difficulty keeping his hat from falling all over the floor of the car. This hat protector is a wire frame which fastens to the top of the car over the driver and into this he slips his hat. Just think of all the cleaning bills you will save yourself by spending twenty-five cents for this "gadget."

(Note—These articles will be sent to you at the above prices, plus a small charge for postage. Orders will be gladly forwarded by the Home and Health Department to the store where they may be purchased.)

The Discard Pile

Hannah McK. Lyons, M. D.



It gave me a start last week when I wrote 1933 for the first time and I have been wondering ever since "why the start?" Could it have been because of the severe grilling that the past year has given most of us and a wee dread as we face the New Year, of what it may bring us?

With the ending of the old and the beginning of new ventures, we always take an account of stock—make an inventory. This will not be a very pleasant task to some of us as compared with the ones made in the hey-day of prosperity.

But the brain works on and whether you will or not that inventory is being made and one of the things we see is the "discard pile." "The discard pile?" Yes, out along the fence at many a farm is a pile of old lumber; boards, a few shingles, pieces tossed aside, all pretty good at the time but wind and rain have been busy and you feel there is no good now. But as you sort and look again you find a pretty good stick that is just what you need to brace across that door, and another that just fits for a needed shelf.

So, mentally, we are today going over "the discard pile." Things tossed aside when we felt they would be of no use. The first thing found is the remembrance of a call made during the past year and how just one remark gave back a feeling of certainty that has carried through months and still comes with assurance and confidence that all will be well. He was under an apple tree near his barn and we were discussing the trials farmers were coming through and just with a suspicion of a smile he said "Well, I guess farmers can do just about as well as ever, if they will just keep level headed and stick to their own line." Here was a man paying just as high taxes as others; getting just as low prices for farm products and yet could say "Farmers can do just about as well as ever", but he did qualify with an "if."

My next certainty from "the discard" came from a homemaker. She was reminiscing over the afternoon club she attended. "Queer how differently we do things; the ladies were talking this afternoon how they were making their dishcloths now and not buying them; as enthusiastic as if they had found a new avocation. Well, I've made my dishcloths ever since having a home." And by the way, her bank had not gone up. They had been satisfied with their own small town way of doing things and too; and, they have been able with all the depression to hold their little home. It gives a clue to "getting along about as well as ever."

And so I am agreeing whole-heartedly with Hilda Richmond when she says:

"Since there isn't much money now-a-days for gasoline and town attractions, our neighborhood has gone back to the old fashioned visiting and eating together. Folks come to supper and spend the evening, the younger folks playing dominoes and checkers while the older ones visit. We have even gone back to the old-fashioned baked beans, sausage, home-canned fruit, mush and milk, baking powder biscuits with home-made spreads. The things that have to be bought in town are not so numerous as formerly, but we like the old-time things. Corn bread with maple syrup and honey cakes are pretty good after all.

"The women of the neighborhood sometimes meet to sew and the rest come in time for supper. Our Sunday school and club socials are family affairs, a big social with all present rather than a number of small affairs; saves heat, light and the waste that often follows a country gathering."

"In fact we are re-discovering our homes, ourselves, our families and our possibilities. We are in better health, more calm in mind, more united and more certain that the farm folks are not suffering as much as those in large towns. We have plenty to eat, good beds, warm fires, a little money and a great deal of faith. Some one has said there is no loss without its corresponding gain and we believe it. Danger to our country is to be apprehended not so much from the influence of new things as from our forgetting the value of old things."

And so from my inventory of "the discard" we have gained much to think over and to use to brace us this New Year. That feeling of "certainty" that comes with faith in each other. After all it is being brave and courageous just where you are.

"I heard a bird at break of day,
Sing from the autumn trees,
A song so musical and clean
And full of certainties,
No man, I think, could listen
Except upon his knees.
Yet this was but a simple bird,
Alone among the trees."

And so may we each sing a song so full of "certainties" that when another inventory is to be taken we will not need to go to "the discard pile" for bracing up.

Thirty Cents a Day For Food

Thirty cents a day carefully spent will keep you healthy, according to Dr. Robert T. Legge of the University of California.

For breakfast, he suggests, cooked apricots, a whole wheat cereal, graham bread, butter, sugar, and one pint of whole milk.

For lunch, cabbage and carrot salad, with mayonnaise, more graham bread baked potatoes, more butter and milk, and fresh fruit.

His dinner menu is baked beans and tomato, crookneck squash, well-oiled lettuce with a dash of vinegar, graham bread with molasses, and one-half pint of whole milk.

This menu contains 2300 calories, and all the nutrition necessary, according to Dr. Legge, who explained "careful planning is necessary where there is a limited expenditure for food."

Animal crackers marching around the top of the children's cake afford great delight at any party. They may also be set up on a graham cracker as a pedestal with a small amount of frosting as mortar.

For the home garden, the best protection of small cucumber plants from the cucumber beetle and the wilt disease which it carries, is to cover the plant with a wire screen cone.

The juices of spiced and pickled fruits may be used for basting roasts; many prefer the spiced juices with baked ham or tongue.

Towels that are folded smoothly lengthwise after the last rinsing, run through the wringer, and hung to dry in these folds, do not require ironing.

New Ideas for Old Clothes

This fall the caprice of fashion offers countless suggestions to the woman who wishes to make further use of materials and garments she possesses. Never have we been so abundantly supplied with ideas applicable to remodeling, says the home economics extension department of State College.

If the home dress-maker wishes to have a new suit, she may combine two old dresses, fashioning the jacket of check or plaid material and the skirt of plain, or vice versa. Perhaps the new garment is to be a frock. Many of these are made having the blouse and skirt of two contrasting materials; or the skirt may be of the jumper type, with a separate blouse.

If the dress is to be one-piece there are several possibilities:

(1) The upper part of the bodice and the sleeves (or just the upper half of the sleeves) may be of silk and the skirt of wool.

(2) In one model the lower part of the full puffed sleeves and a tie at the neck contrast with the rest of the dress.

(3) More unusual is a design having the upper part of the full sleeves of a contrasting material.

(4) Still another has the bodice only contrasting, while the sleeves match the skirt.

Little capes, boleros, and collars are practical to transform last year's dresses, and the more changes you can make with these accessories the better. Fur is used to trim both dresses and suits, so small pieces of fur may be used in this way.

In fact, so much emphasized in the fashions is the economy slogan that one may feel safe to make up any combination of fabrics which complies with the principles of good taste and with the rules governing color and design. Materials, although they contrast in texture and design of pattern, should in color have some relationship unless one of the fabrics is black.



AN "INTER-STATE" DAIRY MAID
Miss Mildred Preston, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Preston, Nottingham, R. D., Chester County, Pa.

My Neighbor Says—

Cook rice quickly in a quantity of boiling water, salted. Strain through a colander, having grains tender and whole. Save water, which makes a nice starch for organdy, linen or any wash goods of delicate texture.

A good furniture polish can be made of one part of raw linseed oil mixed with two parts of turpentine. If desired, a little melted beeswax may be added.

Wool stockings should be washed in luke-warm, but not in hot suds and rinsed well in water of the same temperature, and they should never be ironed.

Pack a few mothballs with books and papers that must be stored away; the mothballs repel mice.

A rubber bathing cap tightly tied, can be used as a satisfactory emergency ice-bag.

Selling Eggs Through Cooperation

(Continued from preceding page)

to have but a very small per cent of our eggs in the fancy grade. At first we could not tell why but we set out to find how they could be made. We knew that we could keep out of the producer grade by uniform sizing and keeping our eggs clean. To get fancies we found we had to gather them from three to four times each day, place them in a cool place and pack them in cases as soon as the animal heat had left them and that the cases must be stored in a cool place until they went to the auction. It was rather a difficult task to sell this idea to our producers and get him to move his eggs from the back kitchen to a cool cellar. Just to show what progress we have been able to make in a short time, in November last year but 4% of our eggs were being sold as fancies. In October of this year nearly 60% of the two labeled grades have been sold as fancies. In the same time the "no grade" has nearly disappeared. In December, 1931 we were selling 18% of our eggs as producers, in March, with a large number of new members coming in this had jumped to 23.2%. In October this year it had dropped to a little less than 3%. This change has not been due to a change in management or candlers for we have the same men this year as last and they are under State supervision. It is an improvement on the part of the producers themselves. They have adopted better methods and by being thrown in close contact with their neighbors have been induced to put forth every effort to produce the best.

A great many of you are now probably wondering how much all of this trouble has benefited us. We have found it rather difficult to check up accurately but in one instance we found that it netted the producer two cents more a dozen than he would have received under his old plan of selling. When it is considered that he sold 21,775 dozen in but a six-month period it is evident that the auction is of some benefit and that a little cooperative effort is worth while. Yet if that producer had not made but a half cent per dozen or just broke even I would say he was justified in marketing cooperatively, for he is building a market that in a few years will mean more to him than a small gain now. We are striving for a principle and it is going to take time and considerable effort to get it, but when it is established everyone of us will say that it was worth all the effort and little sacrifices we made to establish it. In time we hope we can build a reputation for Bucks County eggs that will make them preferred by some to others offered in our markets just as good.

We cannot expect that our cooperative marketing plans are about to drive the consumer price up and give us a larger net return for our products. The farmers gain will come from more economical selling just as his gain in cooperative purchasing has been from more intelligent buying.

*From an address delivered at the "Woman's Own Program" of the 1932 Annual Meeting of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association in Philadelphia.

Milk Market Conditions and Prices in Other Leading Territories

(Continued from page 3)

Peoria, Ill.

The "Milk Producer", official publication of the Illinois Milk Producers' Assn., Peoria, Ill., quotes the following prices for 3.5 milk f. o. b. Peoria. Base milk \$1.60 per hundred, surplus milk 75 cents per hundred.

Receipts of milk in November were 6% below those of October and 11% below those of November, 1931. Class I sales to dealers were 3% below those of October and 24% below those of November, 1931; Class II sales to dealers were 18% below those of October and 4% below those of November, 1931. Class III sales to dealers were 3% higher than those of October and 9% above those of November, 1931.

The November milk receipts were disposed of as follows: Class I, 48% of the total; Class II, 9% of the total and Class III, 43% of the total.

Louisville, Ky.

"The Falls Cities Cooperative Dairyman", official organ of the Falls Cities Cooperative Dairyman, announces a reduction in the price of Class I milk, effective December 16th, 1932.

The price will be reduced ten cents per hundred pounds from \$2.00 to \$1.90 per cwt., for 4% milk, delivered.

The November price for Grade B milk was \$2.00 per cwt., for 80 per cent of the milk. Grade B milk shipped in excess of the 80 per cent of base will be paid for at 85 cents per hundred pounds. Class III price was 83 cents per hundred pounds.

All prices quoted are for 4 per cent milk delivered to the dealers platforms. The differential for butterfat test above and below 4 per cent is 2 1/2 cents per point for November, instead of 3 cents per point as formerly.

St. Paul, Minn.

The price of milk paid producers in the Twin Cities Milk Producers' Assn., as quoted in the "Twin Cities Milk Producers' Bulletin", for November is as follows: "We are now paying \$1.09 per hundred for 3.5% milk for the month of November.

"When the price to distributors was determined the price of butter delivered was 21 1/2 cents per pound. The price to Minneapolis distributor was \$1.25 per hundred and to St. Paul distributors, \$1.35.

"The association sold 45.49% of its milk to distributors; separated for sweet cream and butter 52.77%; made into cheese, 1.45% and into condensed milk and ice cream .29% of its November supply."

New York City

Quoting from the "Dairymen's League News", official publication of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, New York, we note that the November price for all Grade B milk, in the 200-210 mile zone, testing 3.5 of fat, including both that sold to dealers and that handled in the plants operated by the association, will amount to approximately \$1.235, the gross pool price. The net pool price for November is announced at \$1.18 per hundred pounds.

Did You Know—

That Pennsylvania gardeners are growing twelve times as much spinach as twenty years ago.

That all the farm buildings in the Commonwealth are worth \$150,000,000 more than all the farm land.

That Pennsylvania has two 5000-acre farms.

That 3,530,000 fence posts and 620,000 railroad ties were cut from Pennsylvania farm woodlots in a recent year.

(TAKEN FROM 1930 CENSUS)

Farm-Made Vinegar Can Be Legally Sold

Pure, farm-made vinegar was an important product on many Pennsylvania farms only a few generations ago, says the State Department of Agriculture. Today when farmers are seeking to realize cash returns from all possible products in order to meet tax and mortgage payments, this product is returning as an article of trade in numerous communities where apple orchards remain.

As a result, the Department is making every effort to clear up the false impression prevalent among farmers that a license or some sort of a chemist's certificate is necessary before farm-made vinegar can be lawfully sold.

"It is simply necessary that home-made cider vinegar be pure, meet the standard required, and be properly labelled", says Dr. James W. Kellogg, pure foods authority in the Department. "There should be no difficulty in the sale of such vinegar, if it is made in the ordinary manner from apple juice properly fermented and kept free from added water or preservatives of any kind."

If the vinegar is stronger in acid content than 4 per cent, the law permits a reduction in strength by the addition of pure water. In this case, however, the container must be plainly marked and branded showing that the vinegar has been reduced to the 4 per cent requirement by the addition of water.

It is not required that samples be submitted to the Department to be tested, although it is desirable, should there be any doubt as to the strength of the vinegar, to have this simple test made by a commercial chemist.

The vinegar should be labelled plainly to show its character or type in order to distinguish it from distilled and other types of fermented vinegars.

Find Efficiency of Cows In Making Milk

Economy of milk production has been determined in experiments conducted by the Institute of Animal Nutrition at the Pennsylvania State College.

Using Holstein-Friesian cows averaging 1146 pounds liveweight and producing an average of 11,808 pounds of milk for a single lactation period, the Institute research staff found that 20.96 per cent of the feed energy was converted into milk energy. The lactation period was 313 days. On the calendar year basis 18.68 per cent of the feed energy was transformed into milk energy.

The most efficient cow converted 23.35 per cent of her feed energy and the least efficient cow, 18 per cent, during the period of lactation. The results obtained are said to be somewhat better than the average efficiency of meat producing animals.

Electricity on Farms

About 1,000,000 farms now have electricity, either through power companies or individual plants, says the United States Department of Agriculture. This is 10 per cent of all farms in the country and nearly four times those having electricity in 1923. Since that year the number has steadily increased. About 300,000 farms have independent or unit farm-lighting plants. The others get current from power lines.

Fifty Ton Holsteins

According to estimates made by the United States Department of Agriculture, the average dairy cow during her lifetime produces 883 pounds of fat and 22,080 pounds of milk. Many cows of the Holstein breed have exceeded these figures in one year's time. A recent study was made of the long-time records of registered Holstein cows and disclosed the fact that fifty-two cows have exceeded 100,000 pounds of milk during the lactations while on test. The world's record for all breeds for lifetime milk yield is held by the California cow, Tilly Alcartra, who in 8 lactations made 201,137.9 pounds of milk and 6252.9 pounds of fat. It would take 7 average dairy cows during their average productive life to equal that yield. Second on this impressive list is the Michigan cow Traverse Colantha Walker who made 200,114.9 pounds of milk and 7526.1 pounds of fat in 9 lactations. Her fat record still stands as the highest for the breed for lifetime production. Highfield Colantha Mooie bred and owned by K. G. Ellis, Lee, Mass., has made 193,416.5 pounds of milk and 6720.4 pounds of fat in 10 lactations. She is the highest record living Holstein in the U. S. for both milk and fat for lifetime yield and is the only cow of the breed to complete 10 A.R. lactation periods.

One cow of the breed, Grahamholm Colantha Segis Maid, bred and owned by Dr. C. Graham, Rochester, Minn., topped the 50-ton mark in 3 lactations by yielding 100,469.5 pounds of milk and 3,071.5 pounds of fat.

One of the great long-time producers of the breed is La Vertex Quantity of U. Neb., Bred and owned by the Univ. of Nebraska at Lincoln. In seven lactations she has yielded 163,440.6 pounds of milk and 6,089.6 pounds of fat. She is again on test and making another splendid record. Her mother, Quality Lincoln, made 174,883 pounds of milk and 5,982.1 pounds of fat in 9 lactations and this represents the world's highest lifetime producing 2-generation group.

State Leads Many in Price Prices

A comparison of prices paid farmers for various products reveals the fact that Pennsylvania leads most states, according to the bureau of statistics and information, Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

Pennsylvania, with an average November 15 price of 14 cents per pound, topped all states in the farm price of wool; Colorado trailed the list at 6 cents a pound. When eggs were selling at 33 cents per dozen here, farmers in Oklahoma were getting only 20 cents. Wheat at 53 cents a bushel seems "dirt cheap" but in Wyoming the recent price was 26 cents. The farm price of potatoes in Maine was reported on November 15 at 20 cents a bushel compared to Pennsylvania's 44 cents. For really cheap pork, North Dakota is the place to shop; hogs sell for \$2.35 a hundred pounds there, about half the Pennsylvania price. Oats at 27 cents a bushel here compares with 7 cents in North Dakota and beef cattle at \$4.45 a hundred seems high beside the Mississippi price of \$1.95.

January Milk Prices

Under agreement between the Sales Committee of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association and cooperating buyers in the Philadelphia Milk Shed and under agreement with Dr. Clyde L. King, arbitrator, the prices to be paid producers for basic milk, during January, 1933, are noted below:

The price of basic milk, 3 per cent butterfat content, F. O. B. Philadelphia for January, 1933, and until further advised will be \$1.78 per hundred pounds, or 3.1 cents per quart.

The percentage of your Established Basic Quantity will be adjusted by taking into consideration actual production and actual sales. Ten per cent of your production, up to and equal to your established basic quantity, will be paid for by cooperating buyers at a cream price. (If you produce above your established basic quantity, ten per cent of your established basic quantity will be sold at a cream price.) The price of basic milk delivered at receiving stations in the 51-61 mile zone, three per cent fat, will be \$1.28 per hundred pounds, with the usual differentials and variations at other mileage points.

PRICE OF MILK FOR CREAM
The cream price for the month of January is based on the average of ninety-two score New York butter, plus 5 cents per pound and this amount multiplied by four, will be the price of four per cent milk for cream purposes at all receiving station points. The F.O.B. Philadelphia cream price will be .343 cents per hundred pounds higher than the receiving station cream price.

SURPLUS MILK

Surplus milk shipped during January, 1933, will be paid for by cooperating buyers on the average price of 92 score butter New York multiplied by four.

Milk Production Falls as Farmers Feed Less

Milk production in Pennsylvania and throughout the country at the beginning of the winter was running lower than during the corresponding period a year previous, according to the monthly dairy report issued by the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service. The situation is described as "the first noticeable change in the trend of milk production for several years."

The decrease in milk production has come despite a four per cent increase in number of milk cows on farms and is explained as due to poorer pastures, reduced feeding and unfavorable weather.

Representative Pennsylvania dairymen reported that on November 1, they were feeding only 5.3 pounds of grain and concentrates per milk cow daily, compared to 5.7 pounds a year previous, and furthermore that only 21 per cent of the total feed was being secured from pastures, compared to 29 per cent at the corresponding time in 1931.

Of all the milk produced in the United States, one-fourth is utilized on the farms where produced, the remainder being sold as milk or cream. The gross income from the milk produced on Pennsylvania farms last year was over \$102,000,000.

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture points out that one hundred and fifty years ago, grain was the leading source of farm cash in the Commonwealth; seventy-five years ago, beef cattle, swine and sheep were the center of interest among Pennsylvania farm enterprises; today farm prosperity hinges very largely upon the dairy cow. This explains why the fall in farm price of milk throughout the State during the past year, has been one of the most severe economic blows experienced in Pennsylvania agriculture for a generation, the Department says.

The New Jersey State Milk Code

DR. JAMES E. RUSSELL, New Jersey State Board of Health

I have been asked to speak on the New Jersey Milk Code. That code was adopted last spring, on a signed petition by representatives of the New Jersey Municipal Boards of Health and the leading distributors of milk and cream and representatives of all the farm organizations. The law went into effect the 1st of July.

The object was undoubtedly three-fold: first, on the part of the consumer, to secure a better quality of milk and milk production; second, on the part of distributors to allay as much as possible unfair competition that exists in the trade; and third, on the part of the farmers, in the possibility of establishing a legal milk code.

Now as to methods of administration of this law. If, obviously, it is to secure an improved quality of milk, it must be considered as a remedial measure. That of itself involves inspection of sources of supply. Why, you ask. Are not other products examined at the point of sale, or at least at the point of introduction into the territory where they are sold? You must bear in mind the fact that milk is one good product that does not stand on its own feet. It is very much in the position of an omelet, made from a dozen eggs. If the entire dozen are good, the omelet will be good. But if there is one bad egg in the dozen, the omelet will be bad. Milk is one product in which the good, bad, and indifferent is mixed and brought to the consumer. From that one bad egg, there is no protection for the consumer, other than that furnished by pasteurization and proper handling of milk at its source.

Now as to preventive measure rather than remedial: The time is long past when health problems can be handled solely from the remedial standpoint. Preventive medicine is today in the ascendancy, and steps are taken to prevent epidemics before they occur. Notice with respect to typhoid bacteria, etc., the progress that has been made, in going back to the water supply, which to a certain extent is a part of the milk supply, in that one bad source may contaminate a whole city. But by careful inspection at the source, the effort is made to prevent trouble. The preventive treatment certainly of a supply like milk or water must begin at the source. Consequently the provision in our law for the inspection of dairy farms and milk plants, regulations for handling and methods of handling, right to the doorstep of the consumer.

Undoubtedly we have been stimulated by what New York State has done in the last fifteen or twenty years in inspecting its milk supply, by what Washington and Baltimore, Pennsylvania and Connecticut and all New England are doing. The result is necessarily bringing about a limited milk shed. New York specifies the extent to which it will make its inspection; Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati and Chicago do the same.

The preventive treatment itself does raise the question as to type of inspection, quality and ability of the inspectors. In our own State I am trying to bring about exactly what one speaker here asked for—schooling of inspectors. I have had several sessions with the people of our own State, raising the questions that might come up to those inspectors, with a view to getting a unanimity of opinion as to what is desirable or necessary. I have done the same thing day after day with our own state and our own inspectors. I have gone out with those inspectors, in Pennsylvania and New York for the purpose of

seeing how the inspector works, what kind of judgment he possesses, and the methods he employs in inspecting milk plants and dairy farms; I have discussed these methods with him, because it stands to reason that in the production of whole-some milk there are at least five essentials:

1. Health cows.
2. Handlers of the milk must themselves be clean and healthy, who pass the bottle to the doorstep.
3. Milking methods must be clean. I don't care how up to date a stable may be. It may have all the latest appliances. But if the cows' legs are covered with filth, some of it caked on, it would not take me long to see that those animals are not clean, and the milking cannot be clean under such circumstances.
4. That the utensils shall be clean. It does not take much inspection to find out whether these utensils are clean. A little judicious use of the thumb nail will soon prove it.
5. Proper cooling. I don't need to tell you that this is an essential.

Now to secure those things should be the purpose of the inspection of all milk plants and dairies. Our law, whether wisely or not, specifies in some particulars: it leaves wide latitude in others. We have had a lot of complaints about the requirement that floors should be concrete from wall to wall. We had a statement from a farmer who not only had a concrete floor from wall to wall, but had taken and bedded down his cows. Yet the inspector refused to pass it, because he found one short cow which required a 4 or a 4-3 bed to fit the cow. I wonder he didn't order the cow sent to a beauty specialist to have its nails manicured! Now when such assinity as that is put down as a regulation, simply because the law says the floor shall be concrete, I do think there is need for schooling, and a lot of it.

It seems to me that anything that can be done to secure a unanimity of opinion and a sanity of judgment in this matter of inspection, should be done, and so far as my own responsibility goes, I am steadily working on that principle. And yet I suppose we shall always find difficulties, because humans are humans, and are not infallible.

One further point with regard to inspection. Like our Pennsylvania colleague, I find myself in the same boat. We have only six inspectors, and so far as inspection outside the city is concerned, or even within the city, where municipalities and distributors will do their duty, we must restrict ourselves to cross section inspections. At first we said that 10 per cent of the total dairies would have to stand as representative of the whole, and if this 10 per cent were found unsatisfactory, it means so far as we are concerned, that the entire supply must be cut off. Now I understand there is some feeling that our law is intended to exclude supplies rather than to improve supply sources. Gentlemen, there is no doubt about that. I am not decrying the fact at all. I will tell you why. We have approximately 8,000 dairy farms in the State of New Jersey. In the upper half of the state we can supply about half of the consumers' need. It is probably considerably less than that in the southern half of the state. Inasmuch as importers of milk must secure a permit to import it, it brought down on us an avalanche of applications. Within a month we had applications from some 400 shipping plants, representing 80,000 dairies. About half that number were from

west of the Alleghenies. There were 14 states involved in the list. And for fluid milk and cream consumption, taking into account what the possible range of our inspection would be, we have granted permits, in this region represented by you, to 15,000 dairy farms—twice the number that we have in our own state. Approximately the same number for New York. In other words, we have granted permits for importation into the state from 35,000 dairies supplying fluid milk and cream. Now I know that many of those distributors in our state are also distributors in this state or in New York State. But in all probability the products of more than 8,000 farms are going into the state of New Jersey today in open competition with the products of our own farms. Now the first and immediate effect of this regulation is the elimination of the milk shed.

Now I want to talk to you farmers in a very straight-forward way. I don't want any misunderstanding. It must needs be that somewhere within reasonable distance of Philadelphia there are 4-5-6,000 farms that can be put into first class condition, side by side with our own farms, if we can bring them into shape. What does this mean? It means that we have within easy reach the best markets of the world. Our farmers are working on a higher plane. They are paying higher wages and higher taxes for the privilege of living and working in this area. Regardless of what may happen in the world at large or in the United States, it is not to the advantage of the consumer of milk in any area whatever, to find the farmers who are producing that milk gradually being reduced to penury. Unless the farmer can have a fair return for his labor, over and above the cost of production, it means he is living on his capital, and in time will wear it out.

I know the type of arguments that are used to check this tendency to restrict the milk shed, or to restrict the area that can be properly inspected. I am aware that that is interfering with freedom of commerce, setting up tariff walls, and the like. But I have not the slightest doubt that long before we reach the solution of this problem we shall have something saddled upon us that would take care of it for us, whether we like it or not. Perhaps you read in this morning's paper that there is already a proposition coming before the short session of Congress providing for a price fixing scheme for some farmers. The time is coming when every article will have the price fixed for us by Congress, unless by cooperation we can fix it ourselves.

Now how are we going to reduce, fairly and honestly, the range of inspection to secure the quality of milk that is absolutely necessary, if we are going to hold our milk? We know the market will pay for quality in milk, and quality has been forced upon our Eastern producers, and on any group of producers in the country who will cooperate. What is the major obstacle? The major obstacle is that today our milk supplies are coming from an extraordinary number of small producers. I have been told the average production per farm coming from this milk shed is only about fifty quarts. It is the same thing, approximately, in our territory, and doesn't vary much in New York as things are. What happens in any neighborhood? They know the majority of those farms with a 2, 3, or 5-cow test must compete with those that are testing 10, 20, 30 cows.

This law prescribes that there shall be

certain testing equipment. Now I know perfectly well that the person who has three to five cows cannot afford to make these tests. He cannot afford to have a separate stable for his cows and horses because that costs money. He can not afford a concrete stable and provide the other necessities in the production of milk, and he cannot afford to cool it properly and he does not. More than that, these farmers are not dairymen. The farm work is done by the wife and the children as a side line, and the money that comes in from the sale of milk must necessarily mean lower standards. Don't misunderstand me on that point: I know it is as possible to produce first class milk from 1, 2 or 3 cows as it is from 40 cows, but it requires the addition of these essentials I have spoken of, which are almost impossible to those who are conducting that business as a side line. If we are to have a dairy in this section, or anywhere in the United States, it must be looked on as a business of first importance for those who are engaged in it, not as a side line to something else other than the production of food and food for the animals that may be kept. So I say to our inspectors, where you find a plant in which these essentials are practically impossible, because of the presence of filthy yards, and the presence of horses side by side with cows, and the stench and odors that come from it, floors that are seeping in filth because of unclean utensils, or animals that are not healthy, the necessity for all these essentials in the production of good milk must mean the exclusion of that farmer as a source of supply.

How is that exclusion to be brought about? I said this was a preventive measure, not a remedial one. If it were remedial, we should cut off half the entire farms supply in this milk shed. We don't want to do that, because we think the milk now being served is reasonably satisfactory and healthful, but we want a better supply. How are we going to get it?

Now so far as our inspection out of the state is concerned, I take it we would have no business to tell anyone else what he shall do, and our inspectors are told that. What we do at home is this: we count on an inspection by municipalities to cover all local supply. When we find in taking samples that have been either ignored or passed by local inspectors that are unsatisfactory, we notify the Board of Health concerning it. That is required in the law. If that Board of Health does not act in a satisfactory manner the law prescribes that our state board shall bring action against those who are in fault, and that the expenses of that action shall be a direct charge upon that municipality. We have already taken 18 such actions, up to the present moment involving inspections made during the last six weeks. For those who are hopeful—and the farmer who is trying to make a business of dairying is always hopeful, his stable may not be A-1, but his utensils are clean. They are scalded and they will be kept clean; his cooling facilities may be lacking and his stable may not be satisfactory, but you can see that his cows are clean—and he himself is clean, or his wife is, if she does the work. Now, put two or three or four of these factors together and you can see, here is a man who is promising. He needs help, maybe financial help. If so, I don't see why the community in which he is living should not help him out, if this is necessary. To illustrate: On my inspection tour of New

(Continued on page 10)

Pennsylvania Farm Show
Harrisburg, January 16-20, 1933

Recent New Jersey State Milk Code

(Continued from page 10)

York, after going over the stables and equipment of one farmer and finding them satisfactory, he said to me, "I wish you would step out to the next farm. There's a serious case in which we are all interested. He has had a reputation for years of producing the best milk in the locality. He has had financial reverses, and he came to me the other day and said he would have to put a concrete floor in his barn and borrow the money to get it, and he cannot do it." I went to that farm, and looked over the barn. I found it was on a hillside, and in order to get a level floor the wall on the hill side was three or four feet high. Here was a plank floor. He had no trouble in disposing of the liquid manure; it had been going down through that floor for years. A condition like that should not be tolerated. It has been in my mind ever since that I ought to go back to that farmer and tell him that. If the farmers insist on clean milk, why don't they have what was called a "Bee" in my farm days. Ten men could come out there with mixing concrete and do the whole job in one day, and the bad egg in that community would be eliminated. The trouble with us farmers is that we don't want any advice, and we don't do what we know should be done until we are compelled to, and then we kick like steers. A little more cooperation and more good will could help out tremendously. We have got to come to it, in the very near future. Today our inspectors are beginning to work on this side of the river. We know there are people who ship into our state five times as much milk as we need. Who's going to stop it? I don't know, but I have a very clear idea that in time that will have to be worked out. Why? Partly to eliminate the bad eggs from the farms, but even among the competition that is going on in the distributing business.

Now I have a great affection for these distributors up to a certain point. After that, I am full of questions. I know that under normal conditions the cheap supply of milk is a poor supply. We have already been informed that certain dairies that are excluded by certain distributors are immediately picked up, at all over price. Naturally, the person who has no market is left to get almost anything. And then the supply secured in that way is carried pretty well north and put into a concern that already had a permit to ship into New York. What did we do? We revoked that permit entirely. We are prepared to go along with distributors just so long, and so far as they will play the game, but we are not prepared to play their game, if it means that every time a cut is made it is passed back to the farmer. I am prepared, so far as our law permits us, to put a heavy hand on the unfair dealer, and I think we can do it, because the honest inspector at the source of supply is going to find, and easily find, the cause for rejection of a part or all of that supply. I don't want to make any threats, but I want the dealers in this section to know that if they are going to ship into New Jersey we want good milk and not that coming from farms that are under paid, and under paid because they cannot afford to produce milk of proper quality. Now I may find myself in Al Capone's company after a while, but I am willing to take a chance on that. And just as soon as we get reliable information from this and our side of the river I am going to call those dealers together and the questions put to them and the arguments used will be very different from the arguments used by farm organizations

in the past, because we have got the power, and we are going to use it. I told you I was going to speak plainly, and I am.

Now I don't want you to go back home and say that half of the supply is going to be shut down in New Jersey. We are going to play fair with this entire milk shed, but I want the farmer to play fair with us. I have gone up and down our state, talking to farm groups from Sussex County on the north to Camden on the south, and next week I go to Somerset, and in each of those meetings I have one fourth of the dairymen of the county together. And when we say one fourth I know we are getting considerable more than the majority in that county. I may say that it is in your own interests to do as this law prescribes. There is nothing in the law that is unreasonable or unfair if you are going to stay in the dairy business. If you are not, I have nothing more to say. If you are a dairyman you will willingly and conscientiously do all that the law prescribes, and do it as soon as possible. They say to me, I can't put in a concrete floor by the first of January; I can't have my cows turned out of the barn. All right, I'm not going to find any fault with that are your cows healthy? They tell me the veterinary's examination don't mean anything. That is your business, to see that your cows are healthy, if you want to make a good living as dairymen. I am not going to put anybody out of business, on one side of the river or the other, if he hasn't got a concrete floor at the moment, but I want to know when he is going to make his conditions satisfactory and his stable clean, or have chickens running through it. We had a chicken in our neighborhood last week. A woman cut it up, and thought it looked queer. It was just reeking with tuberculosis. Well, we have given temporary licenses, month by month to dealers in this locality, and we have asked them to tell us what was going on here. After a man has had his plant passed, he is not going to be put out of business, in a reasonable time, if he complies with regulations.

Again I say to you, that those who play the game whether distributors or producers, will be played with, the best we know how. Those who are unfair in their business methods will ultimately find themselves out of business, but those who are willing to play fair will find themselves eventually sustaining the dairy business.

Michigan Dairymen Seek to Eliminate Unfair Practices

From the December issue of the Michigan Milk Producer, official organ of the Michigan Cooperative Milk Producers' we note the following: Michigan milk distributors and producers have been authorized by the Federal Trade Commission to hold a trade practice conference in an effort to eliminate some of the numerous unfair competitive methods which have sprung up. The meeting will probably be held in Detroit, shortly after January 1st, 1933.

It is expected that practically all buyers, distributors and manufacturers of dairy products in Michigan and nearby states will attend the conference.

Among the subjects to be discussed will be the sale of goods below cost for the purpose of injuring a competitor, price discrimination, defamation of competitors, false advertising enticing employees, inducing breaks in contracts and price discrimination through the elimination of a deposit on milk bottles.

Uncle Ab says the happiest people he knows are those who are too busy to worry about being unhappy.

STUDY THIS

Can You Answer These Questions About Dairy Products



Question

Why is Butter a superior food?

Answer

Butter is an excellent source of Vitamin A and also contains some of the less widely distributed Vitamin D.

Vitamin A builds resistance to disease, especially protecting against upper respiratory troubles. Vitamin D is important in building good bones and teeth in children and preventing actual rickets.

There is no substitute for butter.

Question

What is the effect of freezing on milk?

Answer

The effect of freezing is a problem in colloidal chemistry. Freezing effects the milk physically so that the emulsion is effected. This does not effect the food value but does alter the flavor.

Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council

219 North Broad Street

Philadelphia, Pa.

Record Breaking Entries Will Fill Harrisburg Show Building to Capacity

Pennsylvania's seventeenth annual Farm Show is rapidly taking form in the new exhibition building here, with every available inch of space being used to accommodate the record-breaking number of entries. John H. Light, Show director, reports. The Show will open Monday morning January 16, and close Friday night, January 20.

Interest in the competitive exhibits and agricultural meetings is unusually keen, according to Show officials. More than 30,000 premium lists have been distributed to prospective exhibitors and 15,000 preliminary programs and reduced fare certificates have been mailed in response to requests.

Entries made to date indicate that all departments will be filled to the limit of space. Many entries in the livestock and poultry sections have been turned away. More than four acres of commercial space has been sold to approximately 300 firms, 75 of which have never exhibited at the Show before. Hundreds of new and improved devices and ideas for reducing crop and livestock production costs will be seen this year.

Unusual Programs

Programs with many outstanding speakers and special features, have been arranged. Governor Pinchot and L. J. Taler, Master of the National Grange will be the principal speakers at the opening meeting to take place in the main pavilion Monday evening. Secretary of Agriculture John A. McSparan has announced. A male chorus of 40 voices will be an outstanding feature of this program. On Tuesday evening, a program has been arranged in which boys and girls enrolled in vocational schools, will take part. A special 4-H club program is scheduled for Wednesday evening.

Interesting Displays

The type of displays arranged each year in connection with the Farm Show, has won for the Exposition a most favorable reputation throughout the East, judging from reports received by the Show management. Visitors this year will see the same high-standard type of attractions, among which will be: 1—The mechanical or talking cow, a unique exhibit arranged by the United States Department of Agriculture and shown throughout the world; 2—The rural one-act play contest in which more than 140 farm folks will compete as members of 18 district-winning play groups; 3—The State-wide horseshoe pitching tournament in which 31 farmers who won in 20 county contests will compete for State honors; 4—The exhibit of interesting old farm machinery and equipment arranged by the State Museum; 5—The vocational demonstration contests and 4-H Club exhibits; 6—Exhibits by State departments and the Pennsylvania State College.

Record Livestock Show

The livestock and poultry exhibits will be the largest in the history of the Commonwealth. The exhibition will include 392 purebred dairy cattle, representing the Ayrshire, Guernsey, Jersey, Holstein and Brown Swiss Breeds; 91 beef cattle of the Angus, Hereford and Shorthorn Breeds; 100 4-H Club baby beef steers from Montgomery, Dauphin, Lebanon, Cumberland and Lancaster Counties; 373 breeding sheep representing twelve breeds; 162 4-H Club fat lambs of four breeds; 60 Belgian and Pershore draft horses; and 129 Berkshire, Chester White, Duroc Jersey, Hampshire and Poland China swine. There will be 3,637 birds consisting of 3,223 chickens, 150 turkeys, 191 ducks and 73 geese, in the Poultry Show.

Plans and Programs for the 1933 Quality Milk Show

Plans for the 1933 Quality Milk Show to be held in conjunction with the Pennsylvania Farm Show have been completed. The prize list has been maintained so that a total of 79 prizes for the show will be awarded again this year.

These prizes both cash and gold, silver and bronze medals will be awarded for the best milk in the five classes of the show, namely:

Class I—Raw milk from producers whose herds are tested for both tuberculosis and Bang's Disease.

Class II—Raw milk from producers whose herds are tested for tuberculosis.

Class III—Raw milk from producers who retail their milk and whose herds are tested for tuberculosis.

Class IV—Certified milk.

Class V—Pasteurized milk.

The main purpose of the contest is not so much to award prizes as to encourage and to educate dairymen to produce a high quality milk. Those dairymen who have never exhibited milk at the show are encouraged to prepare and send in a sample to this coming show for they may win a prize and in any event will receive soon after the show a score card giving the bacteria count, sediment score, fat and milk solids tests, and the flavor score. The score card carrying the information that it does is a real aid to persons interested in knowing how effective their milk production methods are.

Premium lists and rules for the show may be obtained from the county agents or direct from John H. Light, Pennsylvania Farm Show, Harrisburg, Pa.

To prepare a sample for the show, it will be found beneficial to wash the cow's udders, to sterilize the milk pails and the pint milk bottles, and to cool the milk as soon as it is drawn from the cows to 50 F., if possible.

Old cows and cows more than six months in milk often produce milk with what is described as a cardboard flavor. To prevent this trouble, use milk only from cows that have freshened since last September.

These birds will come from States as far south as Florida, as far north as Maine, and as far west as Missouri.

The entries in the livestock and poultry sections total 4,943 compared to 4,207 a year ago, an increase of 18 per cent.

Convenient Parking

Additional parking accommodations with posts and cables to insure systematic arrangement with the least possible delay, have been completed. The parking area, sufficient to take care of 5,000 cars, is located in the rear of the Show building.

Special railroad rates are being offered to members of all organizations cooperating in the Show. These reduced rates are available throughout Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia and West Virginia.

The Commission which is directly responsible for the Pennsylvania Farm Show includes: Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania; John A. McSparan, Secretary of Agriculture (chairman); R. L. Watts, Dean of Agriculture, Pennsylvania State College; M. S. McDowell, Director of Agricultural Extension, Pennsylvania State College; W. S. Hagar, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture; H. C. Fetterolf, State Director of Agricultural Education; Miles Horst, Secretary, Pennsylvania Potato Growers' Association; H. D. Allebach, President, Inter-State Milk Producers' Association; and John H. Light, Secretary, Pennsylvania State Grange.

9 YEARS' SERVICE IN SUPPLYING MONEY for Crop and Livestock Production and Marketing

DURING nine years of operation, the twelve Federal Intermediate Credit Banks have performed these vital services for American Agriculture:

1. Advanced money on more than 400,000 farmers' notes to the amount of \$768,193,000 for 1,049 institutions—Banks, Agricultural Credit Corporations and Livestock Loan Companies. These notes were given for agricultural purposes, including the raising, breeding, fattening and marketing of livestock.
2. Advanced \$803,351,000 at low rates of interest to 135 Cooperative Marketing Associations, to aid in the orderly marketing of products of 1,432,000 farmers.

Through this service, agriculture has been supplied with a type of credit not previously available, "intermediate" in maturity between short-term commercial loans and long-term mortgage loans.



FEDERAL INTERMEDIATE CREDIT BANKS

Springfield, Mass.	St. Paul, Minn.	Houston, Tex.
New Orleans, La.	Wichita, Kan.	Omaha, Neb.
Spokane, Wash.	Berkeley, Cal.	
Columbia, S. C.	Louisville, Ky.	
Baltimore, Md.	St. Louis, Mo.	

TRADE MARK

NICE

REG. U.S.A.

THE NAME TO GO BY—WHEN YOU GO TO BUY PAINT AND VARNISHES

Write for Color Cards and Booklet "Paint Pointers" EUGENE E. NICE COMPANY, Inc., PHILADELPHIA

Inter-State Milk Producers' Association

Incorporated
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Representing over 22,000 Dairy Farmers in the Philadelphia Milk Shed

OFFICERS

H. D. Allebach, President
Frederick Shangle, Vice President
L. R. Zellers, Secretary
August A. Miller, Assistant Secretary
Robert F. Hinton, Treasurer
F. M. Twining, Assistant Treasurer

Board of Directors

H. D. Allebach, Trappe, Montgomery Co., Pa.
S. K. Andrews, Hudlock, Dorchester Co., Md.
J. H. Bennet, Sheridan, R. D., Lebanon Co., Pa.
Ira J. Book, Strasburg, Lancaster Co., Pa.
Fred. Bleiler, Lehigh Co., Pa.
Robert F. Brinton, West Chester, Chester Co., Pa.
H. W. Cook, New Castle Co., Del.
E. H. Donovan, Smyrna, R. D., Kent Co., Md.
E. Nelson James, Reine Sun, Cecil Co., Md.
J. W. Keith, Centerville, Queen Anne's Co., Md.
H. I. Lauver, Port Royal, Juanita Co., Pa.
A. R. Marvel, Easton, Talbot Co., Md.
Wm. Mendelhall, Chester Co., Pa.
I. V. Otto, Carlisle, R. D., Cumberland Co., Pa.
Chester H. Gross, Manchester, York Co., Pa.
C. F. Preston, Nottingham, R. D., Chester Co., Pa.
Albert Sarig, Bowera, Berks Co., Pa.
John Carvel Sutton, Kennelsville, Kent Co., Md.
Frederick Shangle, Trenton, R. D., Mercer Co., N. J.
C. C. Tallman, Mount Holly, Burlington Co., N. J.
R. L. Tussey, Hollidaysburg, Blair Co., Pa.
Harry H. Stewart, Alexandria, Huntingdon Co., Pa.
S. U. Troutman, Bedford, R. D., Bedford Co., Pa.
F. M. Twining, Newtown, Bucks Co., Pa.
F. P. Willis, Ward, Delaware Co., Pa.
A. B. Waddington, Woodstown, Salem Co., N. J.
B. H. Welty, Waynesboro, Franklin Co., Pa.

Executive Committee

H. D. Allebach, Chairman
Frederick Shangle
R. L. Tussey
E. H. Donovan
A. B. Waddington
F. Nelson James
A. R. Marvel

J. M. Fry, assistant Director, Agricultural Extension, Pennsylvania State College, is secretary of the Commission. The Commission is supported in its efforts by the agricultural associations of the Commonwealth.

As in the past, no admission will be charged to see the Show.

Aluminum paint does not flake properly when it has been mixed for more than thirty days.

Horace F. Temple

INCORPORATED

Printer and Designer

WEST CHESTER, PA.

TELEPHONE No. 1

WARNER LIME

for all farm requirements

for Whitewash for Forage Crops

Warner Company

PHILADELPHIA

HAY, GRAIN, FEED, PRODUCE

WANTED—Hay Grain, Potatoes, Apples, Onions, etc. Cash loads. Pay highest market prices.
FOR SALE—Cotton Seed Meal, Oil Meal, Soy Bean Oil Meal, Dairy Feed, Poultry Feed, Alfalfa Hay, Clover Hay, Ear Corn.

Write immediately for our prices
The Hamilton Company, New Castle, Pa.

25% SAVINGS • SECURITY • 100% PROTECTION

RATES 25% to 30% BELOW MANUAL USED BY OTHER COMPANIES—
THAT'S WHAT OUR POLICIES OFFER YOU

No automobile owner can afford the extravagant risk of being unprotected.

A single liability claim may sweep away all you have. And the future, too, may be mortgaged unless you have reliable automobile insurance to meet just claims and fight unjust demands.

Learn for yourself just what our low rates are for your car; you will realize that a single accident may cost you more than your premium for ten years.

STANDARD AUTO POLICY

We write a Standard Automobile Policy covering in the United States and Canada, at a saving of 25% to 30%. Truck Insurance at a 25% saving.

NET GAIN

Save with a company that has made a net gain of 53.8% in premium writings for 1932 over 1931.

COMPENSATION

Our Workman's Compensation Policy provides protection for the employer as well as the employee and has paid a dividend from the first year of its existence.

SEE ANY OF OUR LOCAL AGENTS—THERE IS ONE LOCATED NEAR YOU

Penna. Threshermen & Farmers Mutual Casualty Insurance Co.

HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

CLIP THIS AND MAIL TODAY—IT OBLIGATES YOU IN NO WAY

PENNSYLVANIA THESHERMEN & FARMERS MUTUAL
CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY

HARRISBURG, PA.

GENTLEMEN: I am interested in

Compensation Insurance - - - ☐

Truck or Automobile Insurance - - ☐

It is understood that this inquiry is not to obligate me in any way whatsoever.

Name.....

Address.....

STREET AND NUMBER

CITY

COUNTY

Business.....

Payroll.....

Make of Car.....

Model.....

Plow with the Farmall!



THE McCormick-Derringer Farmall offers the row-crop farmer a wonderful advantage. With this sturdy, 4-cylinder, 2-plow tractor on the farm you can put all of your work behind you quickly with power—from the first tillage job in spring to the last belt job in winter. The Farmall pulls a 2-bottom plow as ably as does any other tractor. It turns short, handles easily, operates economically, and requires very little attention.

As the season progresses you can shift from one important job to another with amazing speed. Tilling, plowing, seeding, planting row crops (with 4-row planter), cultivating row crops (with 2 or 4-row cultivator), mowing, raking, loading hay, harvesting grain, harvesting corn, and doing the hundred and one belt jobs around the farm.

You can't beat the Farmall. It makes the horseless farm practicable and possible. It cuts the corners off expense and puts the profit in your pocket.

We can't tell you the whole Farmall story here; but we can prove every point in mighty quick time if you'll ask us for a field demonstration.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
OF AMERICA

Incorporated

PHILADELPHIA

HARRISBURG

BALTIMORE

READ THE

Milk Producers Review

KEEP POSTED ON
MARKET CONDITIONS

Check Your Milk Prices on Official Quotations
(See page 5)

Do Your Women Folks Read the

"HOME AND HEALTH PAGE?"

It Will Interest Them

And don't forget the Advertisements. Maybe you can save money — and when you do write the advertisers, tell them that you saw their ad in the "Milk Producers Review".

Milk Produce

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER BY THE

Philadelphia, Pa., and West Chester, Pa., February, 1933

Vol. XIII

No. 10

Pennsylvania Farm Products Show Held at Harrisburg, January 16-20

Both in entries in all departments and attendance, the seventeenth Pennsylvania Farm Products Show continued its forward march by exceeding all previous records in numbers. More than 78,000 persons visited the Show during one single day (January 18) of its progress from January 16th to 20th in Harrisburg, breaking previous records.

The tremendous response to the Farm Products Show this year demonstrated to those attending the fact that the agricultural East remains solvent in the face of one of the worst depressions in the nation's history. Leaders, in speaking before the various agricultural organizations holding annual meetings in conjunction with the Farm Products Show, voiced this note of encouragement.

as a long-time program of better marketing, just distribution, a sound land policy and better world relationships.

"What can we do about it? Get rid of our moss-back philosophy and half-baked theories. For this present emergency farm prices must be lifted by equality in legislation and better marketing machinery, and the proposed domestic allotment legislation can be simplified and made workable.

"The second step is to provide a more stable measure of value. It's not inflation but deflation that agriculture demands. Rural finance must have consideration along with commercial interests. Economy will reduce taxation.

"Finally, until we re-awaken the courage and the confidence and hope of the nation,

Penna. Dairymen's Association Holds Meeting in Harrisburg

The Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association held its annual meeting in Harrisburg on January 18th and 19th during the Pennsylvania Farm Products Show.

The program was opened with a Dairymen's Banquet held at the Fifth Street Methodist Church, at which Dr. E. S. Deubler, President, acted as toastmaster.

Greetings were brought to the dairymen assembled by Honorable Gifford Pinchot, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania who announced that \$2,000,000 had been retained in the 1933-35 State budget for payment of indemnities in the eradication of bovine tuberculosis.

John A. McSparran made a brief and earnest plea to enlist the efforts of every

ducing between 450 and 500 pounds butterfat and 7 gold ribbons to herds producing over 500 pounds butterfat.

Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein Clubs awarded a loving cup to A. C. Slifer, Lewisburg, Pa., High D.H.I.A. herd—lbs. milk 14569, lbs. fat 538.8. A model cow was presented by the Pennsylvania Jersey Cattle Club to Mercer Sanatorium, Mercer, Pa. for High D.H.I.A. herd—lbs. milk 9541, lbs. fat 529.8. A model cow to estate of W. L. Glatfelter, Spring Grove, Pa. for high R. of M. cow—lbs. milk 14105, lbs. fat 853.7; and a model cow to Mercer Sanatorium, Mercer, Pa. for High D.H.I.A. cow—lbs. milk 11093, lbs. fat 695.8. Pennsylvania Guernsey Breeder's Association awarded a cream jug to Farmhill Dairy, Sewickley, Pa. for high



MILK EXHIBITS AT PENNA. FARM PRODUCTS SHOW, IN COMPETITION FOR PRIZES
Norman C. Maule, "Brookdale Farm", Quakertown, Pa., won the award for the highest score milk, a silver pitcher offered by the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council. Also the Lancaster County Guernsey Breeders' Cup and the State Guernsey Breeders' Cup and a State Gold Medal, as well as a Certificate of Merit.

The Show was formally opened by a mass meeting at which addresses were made by Honorable Gifford Pinchot, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and L. J. Taber, Master of the National Grange. A forty-voice male chorus of the Flory Milling Company sang before and after the addresses.

"Although the dollar of the average farmer throughout the United States is worth only forty-nine cents", said Governor Pinchot, "the Pennsylvania farmer's dollar is worth seventy cents in purchasing power." He expressed his belief that the burden of extreme taxation must be lifted from the shoulders of agriculture if this basic industry of the country is to be aided. He asked, therefore, support in his program for economy, and pledged his continued effort to put more township roads into the State highway system.

"We must combine rugged individualism with organized effort today", said L. J. Taber, in a talk on "The Paradox of Plenty." "This is the greatest period since the American Revolution in which to live, for the world is in the making. We face the solving of big problems such

and until the proper emphasis is placed upon the moral and spiritual side of life, the hope for a better day will not be realized."

Exhibits and Demonstrations

Every foot of exhibit space in the mammoth Farm Products Show building, which was occupied for the third season this year, was filled with hundreds of private and public exhibitors. State departments offered educational displays; vocational schools presented displays and demonstrations of practical value to the spectators; the agricultural extension service gave hourly demonstrations to the passersby in practices; while the livestock, poultry and apple entries were more varied than ever heretofore.

One of the special features which attracted much attention was that of the distribution of potatoes with butter, baked on the spot under the sponsorship of the Pennsylvania Potato Growers Association.

On "Vocational School Day" thousands of boys and girls from all parts of the state attended the various events which were staged in its connection.

(Continued on page 2)

dairy farmer in the passage of a proposed chain store taxation bill.

The address of the evening was made by Dr. Ralph D. Hetzel, President of Pennsylvania State College who spoke on "Perplexities Around Us." "We are in a period when discriminating minds must sort out the destructive and the constructive influences", said Dr. Hetzel. "We must look forward not backward. There are no simple easy panaceas to cover all ills. Do unto others as you would have them do unto you is perhaps a new sure-cure. It is new only because it has never been really applied."

Announcement was made at that time of the various awards for dairy production records. The Pennsylvania Dairymen's Association awarded during the year 923 merit ribbons to D. H. I. A. herds producing over 300 pounds of butterfat, of which there were 554 red ribbons to herds producing between 300 and 350 pounds of butterfat; 275 blue ribbons to herds producing between 350 and 400 pounds of butterfat; 72 purple ribbons to herds producing between 400 and 450 pounds of butterfat; 15 silver ribbons to herds pro-

D.H.I.A. herd—lbs. milk 8893, lbs. fat 449.1. National Ayrshire Breeder's Association awarded a trophy to James Dayhoss, Waynesboro, Pa. for High D.H.I.A. herd—lbs. milk 9860, lbs. fat 413.0; a trophy to Mrs. E. R. Fritzsche, Douglassville, Pa. for high herd in herd test—lbs. milk 10909, lbs. fat 447.7 and a trophy to National Farm School, Doylestown, Pa. for the second high herd in herd test—lbs. milk 10494, lbs. fat 430.4. A set of three tuned Swiss bells offered by the Pennsylvania Brown Swiss Breeder's Association was awarded to Miss Irma C. Wohlwend, Salina, Pa. for high D.H.I.A. herd—lbs. milk 10162, lbs. fat 400.0.

On the second day's session, Dr. E. S. Deubler, Narberth, Pa., President of the Association, presided.

The following addresses were presented: "Feeding Under Present Conditions", R. H. Olmstead, Dairy Husbandry Extension, Pennsylvania State College; "The Dairy Situation and Future Outlook", Dr. F. P. Weaver, Professor of Agricultural Economics, Pennsylvania State College; "The New Jersey Milk Regulations",

(Continued on page 3)

New Jersey Holds Agricultural Week

Agricultural Week was observed in Trenton, New Jersey with the meetings of eight state-wide agricultural organizations, the annual convention of the New Jersey State Poultry Association, twenty-one affiliated groups and the annual New Jersey Farm Show.

The week's activities opened with the holding of the 18th Annual State Agricultural Convention. Governor A. Harry Moore, in addressing the Convention, reminded his audience "that the great proportion of your taxes is spent at home; you must insist on reductions at home in order to obtain tax relief."

The two following directors were elected to four-year terms on the State Board of Agriculture—Richard D. Barclay of Riverton, and Staats C. Stillwell of Freehold.

Competitive exhibits of the finest products of New Jersey's farms were on display, together with a wide assortment of farm machinery and equipment. Among the products shown were high quality apples, sweet potatoes, potatoes, corn, eggs and baby chicks. Labor-saving home equipment and educational exhibits were also shown.

A feature among the exhibits was the reproduction of a life-sized New Jersey farm scene of 100 years ago, showing old-fashioned farm implements and household equipment.

More than 250 New Jersey dairymen whose herds have made excellent milk and butterfat production records during the past year were honored by the State College Agriculture and Experiment Station at a Dairymen's Banquet.

A special program of home economics demonstrations and talks were arranged for the benefit of the women. "Economic Meal Planning" and "The Use of Honey in Cooking" were among the timely topics demonstrated. The New Division of the Women's National Farm and Garden Association also held a meeting.

Among the organizations holding meetings in Trenton during Agricultural Week were the following:—the New Jersey State Horticultural Society, the New Jersey Beekeeper's Association, the Eastern Farm Equipment Dealers' Association, the New Jersey Official Grade A Milk Dealer's Association, the Holstein-Friesian Cooperative Association of New Jersey, the New Jersey Alfalfa Association, the New Jersey State Potato Association, the New Jersey State Poultry Association and the New Jersey Federation of County Boards of Agriculture.

Students From 4 States In Penna. State College Dairy Short Courses

Four states, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania, are represented by advance registrations for the dairy manufacturing short courses at the Pennsylvania State College, January 9 to February 18, according to Dean R. L. Watts, of the School of Agriculture.

Among those registered are Paul D. Ziegler, Tamaqua; William C. Ibach, Jr., Wilkes-Barre; Henry Sychetz, Reading; Russell Reiblich, Woodlawn, Maryland; C. M. Switzer, Monticello, New York; Wesley Hall, Bethlehem; Wilfred Brodeur, Glen Falls, New York; Edwin J. Brooks, Gwynedd Valley; Mrs. Faith Rasmussen, Harrisburg; Irvin L. Wakeley, Beaver; Harry B. Danner, Oxford; Harry A. Dawson, Enon Valley, and Wesley P. Shulte, Ventnor City, New Jersey.

Uncle Ab says it is a lot easier to save when saving is the popular thing to do.

National Co-operative Milk Producers Federation Adopt Important Policies

Four resolutions of policy were adopted by representatives of the member associations of the National Federation in session at Chicago January 6 and 7. These resolutions were confirmed by the directors meeting and will stand as the policy of the Federation. The resolutions referred to follow:

Resolution on Federal Farm Allotment Legislation

In recommending a policy to the board of directors of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation with respect to the position of dairy products in the pending federal farm relief allotment bill, the representatives of the member associations of the Federation in special meeting at Chicago, January 6, 1933 are actuated by the following considerations:

First, dairying is the largest single branch of agriculture. The cash value of dairy products at the farm in 1929 was over \$1,800,000,000. The dairy farm investment in that year was nearly \$6,000,000,000 in land and buildings and approximately \$575,000,000 in dairy equipment. The number of dairy producers is over 2,500,000 and they are more extensively distributed than are the producers of any other major agricultural commodity. At least 12,500,000 persons who live on farms are dependent for their livelihood on the returns of dairying.

Second, all agricultural products are now lower in purchasing power than are the products which farmers must buy and dairy products have shared greatly in that decline to a position of marked disparity between the returns of urban industry and the returns of agriculture. As a result, hundreds of thousands of farmers, including dairy farmers, have already lost their equities in the farms which they have called their homes.

Third, in part some of the ills of agriculture are traceable to acts of government and it now seems to us absolutely imperative that government through amelioratory legislation do all in its power to rectify these wrongs and to improve the condition of those who live on farms.

Fourth, we regard the proposed federal allotment legislation as only one sincere effort toward what must be a series of necessary legislative efforts to improve the economic condition of agriculture. Other needed legislation must follow and follow quickly if agriculture is to be saved from further collapse.

Therefore, we recommend that the board of directors of the Federation first endorse the previous action of its executive committee with respect to this legislation.

Second, that the board insist upon clarifying amendments to the pending federal bill with respect to the utilization of any acreages of field or other crops named in the bill to the end that protection will be given those agricultural commodities which now are so nearly on an exportable basis that a small percentage of national increase of production or a national decrease of consumption would place these commodities on an exportable basis. If such amendments cannot be secured, we recommend in order to protect our producers from disastrous production increases, that the directors instruct their officers and their proper committees to oppose the legislation.

Third, that the directors seek the inclusion in the bill of dairy products on the basis of butterfat in all of its forms.

Fourth, that the directors place in the hands of its executive committee full power to act in behalf of this program.

Resolution on Monetary Reform

This meeting of representatives of Member Associations of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation in joint session with the board of directors of the Federation at Chicago, January 6-7, 1933 believes:

1. That the most important problem before the country today is the reestablishment of commodity prices, both agricultural and industrial, to a level equal to the average of 1923-29, that being the base upon which most of the fixed charges such as debts, interest, taxes, insurance, and public service charges, such as railroad rates, doctors' bills, telephone rates, and other utility charges have been established;

2. That no concrete or specific method for the accomplishment of this reestablishment of prices has been brought forward, except in the plans of the Farm Organizations for change in the monetary system;

3. That a definite measure of reflation to the 1923-29 level is imperative;

4. That the reflation should have a definite measure of control;

5. That of all the suggestions yet advanced, that of increasing the value of gold from \$20.67 to \$30.00 per ounce by reducing the amount of gold in the dollar from 23.22 grains of gold per dollar to 16 grains of gold per dollar, appears to be the most logical proposal;

6. That there be given to some agency power to readjust the value of gold in the dollar in order that such price levels may be maintained.

THEFORE, BE IT RESOLVED That the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation go on record as favoring the method indicated above as suggested by the Farm Organizations, or in favor of any other equally effective method which will give adequate protection to Agriculture.

WE FURTHER RECOMMEND that the Executive Committee be instructed to use every power at its command to further legislation to this end, and to protect and advance the interest of Agriculture in such legislation.

Resolution On Rural Credit

The representative of the member associations of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation in special session at Chicago, January 6-7, 1933 call to the attention of the directors of the Federation the dire distress of American farmers who are now saddled with a huge mortgage debt made for the most part in times when the purchasing power of farm commodities was far greater than now. Under such conditions our farmers cannot hope to pay principal, interest, and taxes without having some degree of relief.

Therefore, we recommend that the directors adopt a resolution including the following:

1. That federal assistance be made available to relieve distressed debtors and creditors under such terms that past due payments of principal, interest and taxes may be added to the amounts of the mortgages, but paid at the end of the debt period, and that the debtors be given the benefits of any voluntary discounts of the principal, or lowering of interest rates, and that in the adjustment of the debts, a long-time period of re-amortization be arranged.

2. That the board of directors should favor the setting up of a national system of farm mortgage debt conciliation boards for the voluntary settlement of mortgage problem.

3. That the board give the Executive Committee of the Federation full power

to work out the details of such a plan including the proposed reorganization of the administration of the rural credit agencies of the federal government in order to protect the interests of farmers.

Resolution on the Federal Farm and Agricultural Marketing Act

The representatives of member associations of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation in joint session with the Board of Directors of the Federation at Chicago, January 6-7, 1933, recommend that the directors of the Federation reiterate the Federation position in the support of the Federal Farm Board as expressed in Resolution unanimously adopted by the annual delegates' meeting of the Federation at San Francisco, October 3-4-5, 1932.

We further recommend to the Congress of the United States as a result of our experience with the working of the Federal Farm Board that the Federal Farm Board can best serve the agricultural cooperative movement if it is maintained as an independent board. Also we do not believe it to be in the best interests of the cooperative movement for the function of service to be separated from the function of lending, and we do not believe that the present functions of the Board should be divided or it or any of its divisions be transferred to any other branch of the Federal establishment.

THEFORE, BE IT RESOLVED That the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation go on record as favoring the method indicated above as suggested by the Farm Organizations, or in favor of any other equally effective method which will give adequate protection to Agriculture.

WE FURTHER RECOMMEND that the Executive Committee be instructed to use every power at its command to further legislation to this end, and to protect and advance the interest of Agriculture in such legislation.

Pennsylvania Farm Products Show

(Continued from page 1)

Eighteen students in Pennsylvania vocational agricultural schools received the Keystone Farmer degree, the award being made at the annual meeting of the Future Farmers of America. The award is the highest which can be made by the organization in Pennsylvania.

The winners were: Edward Spang, Howard Ferguson, H. Irwin Knox, David L. Frazee and Glenn Manon, all of Tipton Washington County; Thomas Lutz, Huntington Township, Luzerne County; John McIntosh and Herbert Heberlein, Edinboro; John Lynch, Jr., West Fallowfield; Milo Connick and Nevin Smith, Conowingo; Clark Hutchinson, Slippery Rock; Melvin Keller, Glenn A. Heckman and George M. Myers, St. Thomas; Charles C. Biatline, Newville; Ralph Kerka, Towanda, and Harold Hutchinson, Clayville.

Seventy-eight thousand persons witnessed a pageant, "Citizens of Tomorrow" presented by 4-H Club boys and girls in the judging arena of the show building. The march of civilization, particularly that march affected agriculture, was depicted in allegorical form by several hundred boys and girls who made their own costumes and stage properties.

H. D. Allebach Re-elected President Agricultural Council

The Agricultural Council, composed of delegates from 36 farm organizations voted on record for relief for the farmer from taxation by asking for a program of government economy, and an increase in the state subsidies for rural schools and roads. A special taxation committee was formed.

The Council passed a resolution naming a committee to ask the Public Service Commission to modify a ruling affecting trucks carrying farm products, particularly milk. A new ruling, it was announced, went into effect on January 1 and forced farmers hauling their neighbor's milk to market to get certificates of public convenience and file tariff schedules with the Public Service Commission.

H. D. Allebach was re-elected president of the Council, John Rice, vice president and Miles Horst, secretary.

Proposed Penna. ChainStore Regulation*

In the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania in session at Harrisburg, Pa., a bill, known as House Bill No. 31, has been introduced by Mr. Fitzgerald (Erie County), "imposing an additional excise tax on each store or mercantile establishment in this Commonwealth under the same general management, supervision or ownership of one operated or maintained within this Commonwealth under the same general management, supervision or ownership."

"This bill, in substance applies 'that every person, co-partnership, association and corporation opening, establishing, operating or maintaining two or more stores or mercantile establishments within this Commonwealth under the same general management supervision or ownership shall pay the excise license fees hereinafter provided for the privilege of opening, establishing, operating or maintaining such stores or mercantile establishments. The excise license fees herein provided shall be paid annually and shall be in addition to all other taxes imposed by the laws of this Commonwealth. The excise license fees herein provided shall be as follows:

(a) Upon each store in excess of one but not to exceed five, the annual excise license tax shall be ten dollars (\$10.00) for each additional store.

(b) Upon each store in excess of five but not to exceed ten the annual excise license tax shall be fifteen dollars (\$15.00) for each such additional store.

(c) Upon each store in excess of ten but not exceeding twenty the annual excise license tax shall be twenty dollars (\$20.00) for each such additional store.

(d) Upon each store in excess of twenty the annual excise license tax shall be twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) for each such additional store.

The excise license tax herein imposed shall not apply to gasoline filling stations.

SECTION 2. Each person co-partnership, association and corporation who or which shall open, establish, operate or maintain two or more stores or mercantile establishments within this Commonwealth under the same general management, supervision or ownership shall on or before the first day of January one thousand nine hundred and thirty-four and on or before the first day of January of each year thereafter file with the Department of Revenue on forms proscribed and furnished by it, a report on oath or affirmation setting forth the name and address or principal place of business of such persons, co-partnership, association or corporation the number of stores or mercantile establishments operated or maintained or to be operated or maintained within this Commonwealth under the same general management or ownership together with the specific address of each such store or mercantile establishment and such other relevant information as the Department of Revenue may require in connection with the settlement of the excise license tax hereinafter imposed and shall at the same time pay into the State Treasury through the Department of Revenue the amount of the excise license fee appearing on said report to be due.

SECTION 3. Any person, co-partnership, association or corporation who or which shall open or establish one or more stores or mercantile establishments within this Commonwealth in excess of one under the same general management, supervision or ownership at any time subsequent to the first day of January, 1934 and subsequent to the first day of January of any year thereafter, shall before commencing business at such new store or mercantile establishment file with the Department of Revenue the report required by the preceding section of the act which report shall in addition show the number of such stores or mercantile establishments at that time operated or maintained within this Commonwealth under the same general management, supervision or ownership and shall pay into the State Treasury through the Department of Revenue the amount of the excise license fee or fees appearing from said report to be due from such additional establishments.

Penna. Dairymen's Association Meeting

(Continued from page 1)

Dr. James E. Russell, New Jersey Board of Health.

Also on "Pennsylvania's Bangs Disease Regulations", Dr. T. E. Munce, Director Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry, Harrisburg, Pa. and on "Aims of the Breed Associations", by L. W. Morley, Secretary of the American Jersey Cattle Club.

"While milk prices have fallen 49 per cent in the past few years, the drop has not been as great as in other farm crops, some falling as much as 66 per cent", said Dr. F. P. Weaver, Professor of Agricultural Economics at Pennsylvania State College. He pointed out that the drop in consumption of milk reflected in the receipts at Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and New York, indicated that it will not be profitable to increase dairy herds in the next four years.

Penna. Milk Inspectors Hold Annual Meeting

The Pennsylvania Dairy and Milk Inspectors Association held its annual meeting during Farm Products Show Week at Harrisburg. The sessions were held at the Penn-Harris Hotel. The following officers were elected: president, C. R. Hostettler, Palmerton, Pa.; vice president, M. P. Saponis, Pottsville and Kenneth Webb, Erie, Pa.; secretary-treasurer, George C. Morris, Camp Hill, Pa. S. A. Youngman, Williamsport and Oscar Tischler, Wilkes-Barre, were elected members of the executive committee.

Uncle Ab says the automobile proves that any persons may be just another accident.

Milk Market Conditions and Prices in Other Leading Territories

Detroit, Mich.

By agreement with the Sales Committee and dealers on December 29th, says the "Michigan Milk Messenger", official organ of the Michigan Milk Producers' Association, the price for January, 1933 milk in the Detroit market continues the same as for December, 1932.

Dealers will pay \$1.60 delivered Detroit for 80% of the base and 75 cents at receiving stations for surplus with the provision that should the average monthly price of 92 score butter Chicago, times 3 1/2 reach a higher price than 75 cents, the higher price will prevail.

The December equalized 80% base price, quoted as delivered at Detroit is \$1.47 per cwt. with 3.5 test. The surplus price quoted at country receiving stations with 3.5 test is 79 cents per cwt. A deduction of 13 cents is made from the \$1.60 price for 80% base sold to Detroit dealers to equalize price on 80% base handled outside the city.

In Grand Rapids, Mich., the price for plant requirements continues at \$1.25 per cwt. for 3.5 test.

At Ann Arbor, the equalized 80% base price for December was \$1.34 per cwt. for 3.8 test. The surplus price was 86 cents per cwt.

The pool deduction from base price as figured for Ann Arbor market base is 7 cents per cwt.

In Saginaw, Mich., November sales were made at \$1.00 per cwt for fluid sales and 82 cents for surplus. Prices are based on 3.5 milk delivered Saginaw.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Quoting from the "Dairymen's Price Reporter" we note that prices of milk for December, 1932, range as follows in the various districts of Association territory.

In District No. 1 which includes Pittsburgh and suburban markets, the price of first basic milk, f. o. b. Pittsburgh is \$1.26 per cwt., or \$1.083 per gallon; second basic, \$1.11 per cwt. or \$0.954 per gallon; surplus milk 83 cents per cwt. or \$0.713 per gallon. First basic milk at the country plants is 77 cents per cwt. Second basic, 77 cents per cwt., and surplus milk, 76 cents per cwt. In District No. 2 the price of basic milk is \$1.52 and surplus 84 cents per cwt. In District No. 3 the price is \$1.25 for all milk sold. In District No. 4, the price was \$1.18 for all milk sold. In District No. 6 the price for basic milk was 92 cents and surplus, 62 cents per cwt. In District No. 7 the prices were \$1.77 and 81 cents respectively. In District No. 8 the price was \$1.29 for all milk sold. In District No. 10, first surplus was \$1.27; second surplus, \$1.12 and basic, 86 cents per cwt. In District No. 12 the price of basic milk is \$1.62, surplus, 86 cents per cwt.

Chicago, Ill.

Quoting from the official organ of the Pure Milk Association, Chicago, Ill., we note that the January price for milk will be \$1.42 net per hundred pounds less adjustment fund assessment, and will apply on 90% of basic milk sold.

The adjustment fund assessment for the month of December is 5 cents, making December net price \$1.37 per hundred pounds on base milk. The operating check off for the month of December is 3 cents per hundred.

All prices apply to 3.5 milk, f. o. b. country plants or platforms within the 70 mile zone plus any additional differentials effective on sub-markets.

The December manufacturing price is the balance of the milk delivered and the price is 3.5 times 92 score Chicago butter, flat, or .079 cents net.

St. Louis, Mo.

The December base price quoted in the "Sanitary Milk Producer", official organ of the Sanitary Milk Producers' Association, St. Louis, Mo., for the month of December 1932, was \$1.00 per hundred pounds, f. o. b. country plants for 3.5 milk.

The December net surplus price is 91 cents for first surplus f. o. b. country while second surplus for the same month was 75 cents per cwt., 3.5 milk f. o. b. country.

This is the lowest base price for milk yet received and represents what the lack of cooperation among milk shippers in the St. Louis area is costing dairy farmers in the area. Relating to the December retail, the \$1.00 base price is perhaps without exception relatively lower than any other large milk market in the country.

St. Paul, Minn.

Quoting from the "Twin City Milk Producers' Bulletin", official organ of the Twin Cities Milk Producers' Association, St. Paul, Minn., we note that the Association is paying \$1.16 per hundred pounds for 3.5 milk delivered Twin Cities, for the month of December, 1932.

Production is on almost exactly the same basis as last year, there having been a decrease from the month of .6% as compared with a year ago.

The amount sold as market milk has decreased about 1% from last year's figures. The total shows that about 38% of our milk was sold to distributors while 62% had to be manufactured, of which practically all was separated.

Critical conditions are reported in the marketing program. Competition has been serious and some cooperating buyers are failing to pay the price.

New York, N. Y.

Quoting from the "Dairymen's League News", official organ of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, New York, we note that the December average price received for all Grade B milk, in the 201-210 mile zone, testing 3.5 butterfat, including both that sold direct to dealers and that handled in the plants operated by the Association, will amount to approximately \$1.135 per hundred pounds. The net pool price paid producers will be \$1.08.

Quoting from an official release of the Association: "A one-cent a quart price reduction put into effect in New York City, Monday (January 23rd, 1932) gave consumers their cheapest milk in 16 years, and dairy farmers the lowest return in 54 years."

"Existence of competitive conditions leading to this lowest farmers return in a half-century traces back to non-cooperative farmers and selfish dealers who have blocked efforts to organize the whole industry so that just this calamity might be avoided. The cent a quart retail reduction equals 47 cents per hundred pounds. The farmers price is being reduced 24 cents per hundred pounds, the other 23 cents being absorbed by dealers."

The Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders Association elected the following officers at their annual business meeting held in Harrisburg, Pa., during Farm Products Show Week. President, K. C. Bagshaw, Hollidaysburg; vice president, George Brown, Forkville; secretary-treasurer, Miss I. C. Wohlwend, Salina; directors, J. M. Delozier, Hollidaysburg, and Frank Zimmerman, Stoyestown.



HOME and HEALTH

ELIZABETH McG. GRAHAM, Editor



Today

With every rising of the sun
Think of your life as just begun.

The Past has cancelled and buried deep
All yesterdays. There let them sleep.

Concern yourself with but To-day
Grasp it, and teach it to obey

Your will and plan. Since time began
To-day has been the friend of man.

You and To-day! A soul sublime
And the great heritage of time.

With God Himself to bind the twain,
Go forth, brave heart! Ains! Attain!

—ANONYMOUS.

Winter Sunshine

Fresh air and sunshine prevent colds. Sunshine is particularly important in childhood because it forms the vitamin in the child's own body which protects that body against rickets, and makes legs grow strong and straight, and teeth hard and even. Fresh air and sunshine are always included in any recipe for a healthy child.

Sunshine in winter is not always available, but this should not keep the child indoors. He should play out-of-doors as much as possible during the hours when sunshine is strongest, or between ten and two o'clock. Even if the sun is not shining at all, he should have the advantage of vigorous play in the open air. If he is covered by a warm playsuit, overhoes, wool mittens and a wool cap, he is amply protected against cold and snow.

Because sunshine is less frequent and not so strong in winter as in summer, the amount of sunshine the child gets playing outdoors should be supplemented by the daily teaspoon of codliver oil. This provides the same element he gets from the sunshine as well as to give another vitamin which helps to increase the child's resistance. Mothers should not make a mistake and regard codliver oil as a substitute for fresh air and vigorous physical play as well. The more the child can be outdoors, asleep or awake, the better for him.

When substituting cocoa for chocolate in a cake recipe, add butter to take the place of the fat in the chocolate. Three tablespoons of cocoa and one-half tablespoon of butter are equivalent to one ounce of chocolate.

"Favorite Recipes From Our Readers"

Boiled Cabbage

Boil cabbage in salted water. Drain. Cover with white sauce. Butter stale slices of bread, browned in oven, and break in pieces. Add to cabbage just before serving. Sprinkle with pepper.

Mrs. W. F. DUMMER,
Mt. Wolf, R.D. No. 1, York Co., Pa.

A Man's Salad

1 pkg. lemon jello 1/2 c. cranberry juice
1 c. hot water 1/2 c. pineapple juice

When it begins to get stiff put in a 1/2 cup of cranberry sauce and 1/2 c. pineapple. Serve on a lettuce leaf.

Mrs. A. B. WADINGTON,
Woodstown, N. J.

Shall We Plant a Garden?

Mrs. Lee Holloway, Hurlock, Maryland

The Hows and Whys of raising flowers are so close allied that I believe we just can't appreciate the one without knowing the other.

Perhaps one of the greatest Whys connected with my gardening, is profit. Now I don't mean profit in mere dollars and cents, but profit in two of the most important things in life: health and happiness.

We are being told by the best physicians of today, that there is nothing better we can do for our children or ourselves to make us healthier and happier than to spend as much of our time as possible out of doors in the health giving rays of the sun. Since this has been proven true, why not have a hobby or recreation that takes us out of doors into this invigorating air



Mrs. Holloway has turned the farmyard into one vast Flower Garden.

and sunshine. When you work with loveliness, you can't help getting it into your soul, thus into your body. You are not only making your body refreshed, renewed and more beautiful, but you are making your home, your community, your state and your country, more beautiful; altogether it seems to me a delightfully worth while job.

That genial philosopher ex-president, Calvin Coolidge, once said, "If one of the results of unemployment is to turn more people to planting a garden, some of the loss from the depression will be retrieved."

There is something wholesome and refreshing in tilling the soil. It has a cultural value all of its own. There is color and fragrance in our own flower, a solace and comfort in our own garden, which cannot be purchased. In adversity or in prosperity, we are instinctively drawn to the great mother of us all, the soil.

It is a hobby that not only gives you pleasure, but one that gives delight to others. I am reminded of a little incident that happened last spring. One of my friends, after walking down my garden path, made this remark, "Mrs. Holloway, I would rather come here and walk thru your garden, just to see your pansies, than go to any moving picture I ever saw."

If the time ever comes to you when all your little world seems to have gone "away", when there seems to be no "ail-very linings" in any of your clouds, try going out into your garden, looking at your flowers, drinking in their marvelous beauty. Now if you haven't already tried this, please do so, for I believe you will be so thrilled you will forget there ever was such a thing as blues in this beautiful world.

I do know there is one thing every farm woman can do as well as any city woman, and that is have a lovely garden. Do we not have all the space imaginable, besides many other advantages added. Our leaf mold for our humus we can collect from our own woods, plus the joy of a trip to the woods with the children to gather it. Again, if it be a rock garden, we are building, there is another picnic in store for us when we make a trip thru the fields and meadows to collect rocks and many wild plants to grow in our rock garden.

Perhaps the very greatest advantage of all is, we do not have to hire a landscape gardener to show us how, for our Extension Service has provided one for us thru our home demonstration agent, who gives us the necessary training in order that we may do our own landscaping.

One of the many pleasures to be obtained thru gardening, is making friends. This in itself would more than suffice for all of the time, labor and expense put into our garden. I often meet strangers, who come to me either to see my garden, or to buy plants. We begin chattering away about the many charms of our gardens have for us, and almost before we know it, we become "garden friends" and are engaging in that age old custom of exchanging plants to help to build what we sometimes call our friendship or memory garden. I have just such a rose garden, made up of rose cuttings given me by flower friends; some of these friends have passed to the Great Beyond, but the roses live on.

I think the giving of cut flowers affords me as much pleasure as any other phase of my garden work. It once gave me the pleasure of helping a friend get a new grip on life, helping her to forget herself, and to remember there were still a lot of good things in this old world worth living for. She was so down and out that she had lost interest in living. I offered her my panacea flowers. It worked wonders.



The height of these Foxgloves shows how successful Mrs. Holloway and her young son-assistant are in their gardening.

When most of us agree that this is true, I often wonder why more of us do not plant flower gardens for by so doing we may have both the flowers and birds. It may be that many people especially farmers, just keep putting off beautifying their home grounds because they think it an expensive proposition and because they are so busy with various other duties they never seem to have any time to spare for "dolling up" their home grounds. Now it really does not need to be expensive, neither does it require a lot of time. It will however, require some time and labor, but it will be a labor of love and time well spent.



A Young Member of Our "Inter-State" Family!

Little MARY SARIG is the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Sarig, of Bowlers, Berks County, Pennsylvania. Her father is known to all of us as one of our "Inter-State" Directors.

Games For a Washington Party

The following suggestions for games at a Washington's Birthday party for boys and girls are made in a current issue of the magazine "Recreation."

Historic Pictures. Each person is provided with a pencil and paper. He is told to draw a picture representing some event in American history. At the bottom of the picture the artist writes the title of his picture but folds it under so that nobody can see it. The pictures are then passed to the right and recipients write their guess as to the title upon the sheet. This is also folded under and again the sheets are passed to the right and the next person tries. This is repeated until the pictures arrive back to their creator, when the various guesses as to their meaning are read aloud. This provides much merriment.

Cherry Guess. A glass jar filled with candy cherries or cranberries is passed around the circle. Each person is given a chance to guess how many cherries are in the jar. A pencil and paper are passed around with the jar. After guessing each person writes down his answer and passes the jar and pencil to the next person. The person judging nearest correct wins.

Cherry Necklacing Stringing. Each couple is given a needle and thread. A large bowl of cranberries is placed on a table within each reach of everyone. The fun lies in seeing which couple can form the longest necklace (by stringing the cranberries) in the time allowed (two minutes).

Flag Relay. Players are divided into two groups, each group forming a circle. The captain of each team has a small flag. On the signal the captain passes the flag around to her right three times. The team which completes the three rounds first wins the game.

Your Shopping Service

Louise E. Drotleff

1—"Top-off" is the well chosen name of a lid remover which does the work with one twist of the handle. In fact, this "gadget" can be regulated to remove any size cover or cap that screws on, such as a lid on a mayonnaise jar, preserving jar, catsup bottle, etc. Being durable made I'm thinking it will serve its purpose for quite a while. Twenty cents is the price for this handy and practical device.

(Note—These articles will be sent to you at the above prices, plus a small charge for postage. Orders will be gladly forwarded by the Home and Health Department to the store where they may be purchased.)

A New Valentine Day

Hannah McK. Lyons, M. D.



What has Valentine Day meant to you? We are told that next to Christmas, Valentine Day is probably the chief card-exchanging anniversary of the year. That little strain of mystery, not knowing who sent it, gives a certain zest that all like.

Christmas Day stands for jollity, holly wreaths, plum puddings and presents; but it also stands for "peace-on-earth, good will toward men", a thought for old friends that we greet only once a year, a friendliness for the world in general, with a very special tenderness toward little children. This lesson was given us by the Christ whose birthday we remember.

But for what does Valentine Day stand? Red paper hearts and gilt cupids, pink icing on heart-shaped cookies, valentine boxes and original valentines read aloud with shouts of laughter.

If Valentine be a time of much card exchanging, of jollity, could we make it a time to renew or polish up some old time custom that makes for character building?

Do you know the legend of St. Valentine? How many years ago there lived a kind old man named Valentine? He was so kind and tender hearted that he did not like to see any one suffer or be lonely, so Valentine went about leaving food on doorsteps for the hungry, and clothes for the poor. For the lonely he left pretty cards, cheery messages and bright letters, and in the spring and summer flowers and pretty bits of nature, and in the fall light seed pods and brilliant leaves. And Valentine never forgot the children. He was never too busy to answer their many questions or to give them a helping hand with a heavily loaded wagon, a broken skate, or a bruised finger.

No one ever saw him place his gifts on their porches. Everyone knew that the man with the kind face and the patient voice was the mysterious messenger.

The years passed by, and Valentine grew older and older. His legs ached from the long journeys and the heavy loads. And there came a day when he could not leave his nice little home. "And such a dreary day too", he murmured sadly as he glanced out at the dark skies and the brown-gray world as it lay in bareness about. "What will Mother Stack do without her bread and Cora Dean without her milk?" For a long time he sat there, great tears dimming his eyes as he thought of the many empty doorsteps.

As day after day passed and Valentine could no longer go out, he grew very heavy hearted and kept wondering how he could help the people he loved so well. Then one day his face brightened and shone with its accustomed smiles and tenderness. "I have it", he said to himself, "I will send them cheer by the postman." In those days few people got mail, and it was very hard and expensive to send even letters by mail, and no one thought of sending heavy parcels or even small ones.

After that Valentine sent out many cheery messages, which he continued to do until his death on the 14th of February. All the people to whom he had been so kind said he was a saint, and ever afterwards the 14th of February has been known as St. Valentine's Day, and though we forget its origin we still keep the custom and all kinds of love messages are sent. Those messages that are not sent in love

are a disgrace to the kind old man who wanted everyone to be happy.

Can we make our Valentine Day a time of character building? All school children know the story of Sir Galahad. Do you know the poem of Edmund Vance Cooke—"The Riders"—when he says:—

"For every day's a battlefield
In shop or ship, or cattle field.
.....
So why should not a venturesome youth
Though backward and a bit uncouth,
Still break a lance for trust and truth,
And still come riding, riding
Across the world today?"

A little leadership is needed. Recreation is not a sin even for those in great need. Did you ever think what it might mean to some one to be lifted out of the realization of their conditions; to find they can still laugh at some foolishness; can still thrill with a make-believe adventure and thus throw off the heaviness of their lives for just two hours?

So with New Year resolutions all tried out are we not ready to try an old-fashioned Valentine Party, retaining all the "jollity and mystery" but a clean wholesome evening of very best things?

You may not need invitations, but if you have someone who likes to cut paper hearts and write, they might read—"Have a heart, accept the invitation to attend our Valentine Party, Wednesday, February 14th at seven thirty o'clock in the hall."

Never allow things to drag. It is very important that the committee having the games in charge know them perfectly before that evening. There are any number of interesting things to do. One I like is Grand Opera. Line up the guests two by two and suggest that they keep their partners through the evening. Have a number of paper hearts hidden all over the room. As soon as a heart is found, the finder must sing the scale to his or her partner but must not pick up the heart until the partner has also found a heart and sung the scale.

Of course some very simply refreshments,—sandwiches cut heart-shaped; cookies, and apples and nuts.

America has been growing into a great nation—great men, great women, great projects—but the problem today seems to be to hold our greatness and hold it in the right way.

When the Israelites were growing from an army of slaves into a great nation, their leader Moses gave them instruction as to the means they must use to gain that end. And this is part of what he said, "Hear, O Israel, these words that I command thee shall be upon thy heart . . . and thou shalt teach them diligently to thy children and shalt talk of them when thou sittest in the house and when thou walkest by the way." No other means by which any people can become great have yet been found, save by persistently teaching truth to their children, talking of right principles and righteousness and living it.

Some day things will be better, that is certain, but while it is coming, courage and hopefulness must be maintained. Make your Valentine Party a time of restful relaxation that these qualities may be stronger.

A V-shaped neckline is becoming to a round, full face.

When soup is too salty, put a piece of raw potato into the kettle for a few minutes, to absorb some of the salt.

TRADE MARK

NICE

REG. U.S.A.

THE NAME TO GO BY — WHEN YOU GO TO BUY PAINT AND VARNISHES

Write for Color Cards and Booklet "Paint Printers" EUGENE E. NICE COMPANY, Inc., PHILADELPHIA

WARNER LIME

for all farm requirements

for Whitewash
for Forage Crops

Warner Company

PHILADELPHIA

Horace F. Temple

INCORPORATED

Printer and Designer

WEST CHESTER, PA.

BELL PHONE No. 1

SEED OATS

SENSATION—One of the most productive Oats in cultivation, 75 bu. and upward per acre are frequent with large white meaty grains weighing 42-44 lbs. per measured bushel of the highest quality. Get our exceptionally low prices for 1933. You should by all means try these Oats. Also Barley, Soy Beans, Seed Corn, Alfalfa, Medium Red, Mammoth, Aikake, Sweet Clover, Timothy Seed and Binder Twine.

Write for catalogue, samples and prices. THEO. BURT & SONS, Box 91, MELROSE, O.

Annual Meeting Penna. Holstein-Friesian Club

Meeting at the State Farm Show on January 17th, during the week of the Farm Products Show, the Pennsylvania Federation of Holstein-Friesian Clubs elected officers and took action on several questions of concern to the dairy industry.

Officers elected are: A. A. Snyder, Lycoming county, president; Albert Craig, Allegheny county, vice president; and Raymond B. Arnold, Bradford county, Secretary-Treasurer.

Directors chosen are: I. S. Nicholson, Lycoming county; Ivo V. Otto, Cumberland county; Dr. L. M. Thompson, Susquehanna county, who is president of the National Holstein-Friesian breeders organization; William J. Erdley, Union county; John A. Bell, Jr., Allegheny county; C. S. Chaffee, Bradford county; W. G. McDougall, Mercer county; J. O. Camby, Bucks county, and W. A. Wood, Cumberland county, director-at-large.

The association recommended that the Farm Show Commission continue to allow 4-H Club calves to be shown in the open classes, voted \$600 to the agricultural and biological chemistry department of the Pennsylvania State College for experimental work on the vitamin content of milk, commended the Bureau of Animal Industry of the State Department of Agriculture for the assistance given in protecting the dairymen of Pennsylvania, and recommended that animals from other states not coming from herds accredited as free from Bang's disease be subjected to a 45-day quarantine and retest by the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry.

A calf that costs \$25 and that will grow into a cow that gives 10,000 pounds of 3.5 per cent milk a year, will pay from \$15 to \$60 more profit a year than a calf that costs nothing, but that gives 7,000 pounds of 3.5 per cent milk a year.

HAY, GRAIN, FEED, PRODUCE

WANTED—Hay, Grain, Potatoes, Apples, Onions, etc. Cashloads. Pay highest market prices.

FOR SALE—Cotton Seed Meal, Oil Meal, Soy Bean Oil Meal, Dairy Feed, Foultry Feed, Alfalfa Hay, Clover Hay, Ear Corn.

Write immediately for our prices. The Hamilton Company, New Castle, Pa.

February Milk Prices

Under agreement between the Sales Committee of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association and cooperating buyers in the Philadelphia Milk Shed and under agreement with Dr. Clyde L. King, arbitrator, the prices to be paid producers for basic milk, during February, 1933, are noted below:

The price of basic milk, 3.5 per cent butterfat content, F. O. B. Philadelphia for February, 1933, and until further advised will be \$1.98 per hundred pounds, or 4.25 cents per quart.

Ten per cent of your production, up to and equal to your established basic quantity, will be paid for by cooperating buyers at a cream price. (If you produce above your established basic quantity, ten per cent of your established basic quantity will be sold at a cream price.) The price of basic milk delivered at receiving stations in the 51-61 mile zone, 3.5 per cent fat, will be \$1.48 per hundred pounds, with the usual differentials and variations at other mileage points.

PRICE OF MILK FOR CREAM

The cream price for the month of February is based on the average of ninety-two score New York butter, plus 5 cents per pound and this amount multiplied by four, will be the price of four per cent milk for cream purposes at all receiving station points. The F.O.B. Philadelphia cream price will be .343 cents per hundred pounds higher than the receiving station cream price.

SURPLUS MILK

Surplus milk shipped during February, 1933, will be paid for by cooperating buyers on the average price of 92 score butter New York multiplied by four.

25% SAVINGS • SECURITY • 100% PROTECTION

RATES 25% to 30% BELOW MANUAL USED BY OTHER COMPANIES—
THAT'S WHAT OUR POLICIES OFFER YOU

No automobile owner can afford the extravagant risk of being unprotected.

A single liability claim may sweep away all you have. And the future, too, may be mortgaged unless you have reliable automobile insurance to meet just claims and fight unjust demands.

Learn for yourself just what our low rates are for your car; you will realize that a single accident may cost you more than your premium for ten years.

STANDARD AUTO POLICY

We write a Standard Automobile Policy covering in the United States and Canada, at a saving of 25% to 30%. Truck Insurance at a 25% saving.

NET GAIN

Save with a company that has made a net gain of 53% in premium writings for 1932 over 1931.

COMPENSATION

Our Workman's Compensation Policy provides protection for the employer as well as the employee and has declared a 15% dividend for 1932 on Commercial risks and 5% on sawmilling and coal mining—nothing on quarrying.

SEE ANY OF OUR LOCAL AGENTS—THERE IS ONE LOCATED NEAR YOU

Penna. Threshermen & Farmers Mutual Casualty Insurance Co.

HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

CLIP THIS AND MAIL TODAY—IT OBLIGATES YOU IN NO WAY

PENNSYLVANIA THRESHERMEN & FARMERS MUTUAL
CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY
HARRISBURG, PA.

GENTLEMEN: I am interested in
Compensation Insurance - - - ☐
Truck or Automobile Insurance - ☐

It is understood that this inquiry is not to obligate me in any way whatsoever.

Name.....
Address..... STREET AND NUMBER..... CITY..... COUNTY.....
Business..... Payroll..... Make of Car..... Model.....

LISTEN IN

TO THE

Friday Morning Radio Broadcasts

Over Station WLIT

at 9:15 A. M.

BY THE

Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council

ON SUBJECTS OF INTEREST TO EVERYONE

- February 10th—"Lunch for the School Child"
Miss Ida May Breck
- February 17th—"The Family Dinner"
Miss Lucy M. Queal
- February 24th—"Salesmanship for Parents"
Mr. Clifford Goldsmith
- March 3rd—"Nutrition and Resistance"
Dr. Dorothy Child
- March 10th—"The Pre-School Child"
Dr. Hannah McK. Lyons
- March 17th—"Nutrition and Teeth"
Dr. Theodore Casto, Temple Dental School
- March 24th—"Sweets and Eating Between Meals"
Miss Frances F. Hoag
- March 31st—"Overweight and Underweight"
Miss Louise Everts and Mr. Wesley Holmes
- April 7th—"Building for the Future"
Mrs. Del Macan Lawrence

(This series of radio broadcasts given through the courtesy of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce is a part of the educational program of the Dairy Council to aid in maintaining the consumption of milk.)

Pioneers in New Hampshire Reds and Started Chicks

Every customer who bought New Hampshire Reds from us last year made money. The wonderful qualities of these chicks are amazing. They live! We brooded over 75,000 last year, and raised over 97%! We guarantee 100% live delivery of chicks, and that 97% of our chicks will be alive at 21 days of age.

Our New Hampshire Reds "took the country by storm" last season. They are all bloodstock and show excellent livability. Broilers weigh 2 lbs. before 7 weeks of age. Pullets lay soon after 4 months. They lay 50% at 5 to 5½ months, and 60 to 70% at 6 to 6½ months. Eggs weigh 24 to 27 oz. per doz.

All eggs produced in N. H. climate and all breeders under State Supervision of New Hampshire State College.

DAY-OLD CHICKS

NEW LOW PRICES—ALL POPULAR BREEDS
New Hampshire Reds—White Leghorns—Barred, White and Buff Rocks—White Wyandottes—Rhode Island Reds—Light Brahmas—Black Giants—Turkey Poults.

All Steelman's Hi-Quality Chicks are produced from eggs weighing 24 oz. to 27 oz. per dozen. Chicks are big, strong and vigorous. Chicks that live and grow.

It's Cheaper to Buy Steelman's Hi-Quality Started Chicks

at 3 and 4 weeks of age than to brood your own. We produced over 250,000 started chicks last season, shipped to satisfied customers in 14 states. You have no death loss. They are free from White Diarrhea. You save 3 to 4 weeks' time. They need very little heat—constant care is not necessary. We also produce 4-week-old White Leghorn pullets—90% sex guaranteed. And at low low prices for 1933.

TURKEY POULTS

Those Beautiful Mammoth Bronze

Send for New 1933 Catalog

Highly illustrated. Fully describes our stock and methods of breeding, hatching and brooding. Know with whom you deal. Waste no time—come to headquarters. Mail the coupon and get our catalog.



L.W. STEELMAN
Formerly Poultry
Specialist at Penn
State College—
also associated
with Poultry Division,
U.S. Dept. of Agriculture,
Washington, D.C.

Steelman Poultry Farms
Box 1422, Lansdale, Pa.

Please send FREE illustrated catalog to:

Name.....
Address.....
City..... State.....

Milk Producers

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER BY THE

Vol. XIII

Philadelphia, Pa., and West Chester, Pa.

No. 11

Dairy Products Outlook

From governmental statistics, we note that the number of milk cows increased about 4% during 1932, but because of a lower rate of production per cow, there was no increase over 1931 in total milk production.

The number of yearling heifers now on hand is only slightly more than enough to provide the usual percentage of replacements.

With the number of cows on farms greater than ever before, and with the supply of feed grains the largest in the past 12 years, there is the possibility of a material increase in milk production.

A higher proportion of the total milk produced in 1932 was utilized on the farm than in 1931, principally because of the low return from the sale of the milk and cream.

City consumption of milk and most manufactured dairy products declined further in 1932.

In the drastic decline of all prices throughout 1932, dairy products prices suffered relatively less than those of most other farm products, and farm prices of dairy products are still high in relation to the average of other farm products prices. Storage stocks of dairy products are very low. Foreign supplies of butter are likely to be large in 1933 but no significant import improvement is to be expected.

Feed prices are very low in relation to dairy products prices, the price of cows as slaughter animals is so low as to offer no motive for severe culling of dairy herds and farm income from all sources is so meagre as to impel farmers to maintain and possibly increase their dairy output.

The steady increase in milk cow numbers now is in process, which is likely to continue in 1933 although at a lower rate than in 1932, may be expected gradually to reduce the advantage of dairying as compared with other forms of agriculture.

Number of Milking Cows and Milk Reduction

The number of milk cows and heifers 2 years old and over, on farms, increased from 22,129,000 head on January 1, 1928 to 24,379,000 on January 1, 1932, an increase of 10% during the four years.

During 1932 there was a further increase of about 4%. Only about the usual percentage of heifers was added to the herds but an unusually small proportion of the cows were culled out. Culling during 1932 being reduced from the usual average of about 16% of the cows to about 13%. Under ordinary circumstances about 5% of the milk cows now on the farms would have been culled out during the last 3 years, but culling has been retarded in all states by the cheapness of grain, by the ample supply of labor on the farms, and by the low price of cows.

The price of milk cows is so low that most farmers appear to be raising only about the number of heifers they would ordinarily need to maintain the present number of milk cows on their farms.

The number of cows being slaughtered and the receipt of cows at stockyards indicate that the rate of culling is still abnormally low.

In some parts of the country old cows are now worth almost nothing for slaughtering purposes and feed is so cheap that many farmers figure it will pay better to keep the old cows and sell more milk or (Continued on page 3)

Inter-State Association Battles For Lower Hauling Charges

The problem of securing more reasonable hauling rates on milk is one on which the officials of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association has been battling for some time.

When one goes into these various hauling rates, some of which have been in existence for a long time, it becomes more or less difficult because of the complex conditions under which original agreements were made and under whose authority they were made.

One finds many complex conditions, some agreements are made by individual producers, others by groups of producers, more recently some made by the Association, itself, others by dealers which present a complexity of conditions that cannot always be easily ironed out.

Again we have conditions, of old standing where truck routing has become interlocking, where two or more trucks are covering, in part or on the whole, practically the same area.

We may have conditions where on one route the trucker performs some special services, we have many varied road conditions, which have some bearing on the rate of hauling.

In fact there are many things which can be overcome only by the adoption of universal hauling methods and rate adjustments in accord with the actual hauling conditions.

Under our present system this may appear difficult to attain, but without doubt the whole general system can be brought into some basis of uniformity.

Any plan must, to some extent, be more or less of a flexible nature. Actual truck operating costs may increase or decrease, the cost of fuel has a bearing, the fact as to whether the trucker is a common carrier, the matter of handling and caring for the milk in transit, the time lost in transit by layovers at points of delivery. In addition to this there are many minor things that have more or less bearing on the situation.

Your association is making a definite effort to adjust these various conditions. This however, takes considerable time and progress must, of necessity be slow.

It has already made some progress but has also met with some stumbling blocks that are difficult to solve.

Efficient Hens Lay Eggs at Lower Cost

Egg production costs drop with increased laying ability.

Records kept by cooperators in agricultural extension poultry projects showed that farm No. 1 had an average cost of 21 cents a dozen for the year on a flock averaging 171 eggs a hen. Farm No. 2 reported a cost of 23 cents a dozen for hens averaging 157 eggs for a year. Farm No. 3 had a cost of 30 cents a dozen for a flock averaging 138 eggs a hen. Again, Farm No. 4 reported a cost of 32 cents for hens laying 120 eggs each during the year. Average costs of 36 and 37 cents are also reported.

Included in the costs were feed, labor, interest on investment and miscellaneous items. About half of the cost in each case was feed.

A Moment's Consideration May Help

Is the dairyman, the farmer, his own worst enemy? Has he considered the factors of his marketing situation, fully and completely?

We are not giving advice, but we are wondering.

Is the dairy business, on the whole, any different from the usual line of commercial business, of manufacture or of industry on the whole? We do not believe it is.

It is true, in these days, that markets are meagre, not only for our farm and dairy products, but almost for every manufactured product. Our buyers have but little money to spend. Many have no funds, and many are being fed, clothed and housed by others who may be fortunate enough to contribute or by governmental agencies.

Manufacturing organizations are not forcing their wares on the market, to do so would probably result in price declines. In many cases prices are lower, but today one does not, as a rule, purchase for the sake of buying.

From the standpoint of food, one must have it to exist, to maintain health, to grow and to enable us to carry on. But in these food purchases the buyer is wary. He buys cheaper grades. He buys the foods that are most nutritious.

Many types of low cost diets have been prepared and circulated. In these days they are of inestimable value.

But the point that we wish to emphasize is production. Produce in accord with the demand and that does not mean that you should ship your normal supply to your regular market, but rather that there should be no surplus to force down your own price return nor that in your neighboring market.

It is not only your own market that must be saved but also that of your neighbor. Flooding neighboring markets may mean retaliation. If you flood my market, why should your neighbor not flood yours? It is a poor rule that won't work both ways.

More production, at lowered prices, does not help you pay your fixed charges, your taxes, your interests, it simply makes the burden much harder. You do more work and get less for it. Such a program does not help any producer. In the long run it only brings troubles.

Just think some of these things over—talk them over with your neighbor and endeavor to be guided by those who are in touch with your industry.

Cooperation, on the part of all will go a long way toward bettering the present unsatisfactory business conditions.

Sod Saves Soil

A heavy rain at the soil erosion experiment station near Tyler, Tex., recently washed from cotton fields on moderately sloping land more than 6 tons of soil per acre, reports the United States Department of Agriculture. At the same time only 1½ tons of soil were removed where the land was planted to lespedeza, the slope and soil being the same. No soil was removed from fields of the same kind sodded to grass. These rates of soil loss were determined by actually measuring the eroded material from experimental plots.

Let's Turn the Corner

One of the factors that has caused considerable unrest, both as far as the producer and distributor are concerned, is the problem of individual farmer marketing methods, not in full cooperation with the association program and policies.

This frequently has occurred where individual dairymen have, for one reason or another, lost their market. Where they think they can probably be more successful in marketing their own product, usually in a local way and who do not realize the full cost of distribution methods, and who, under existing conditions, may in the end find themselves operating at a loss.

In many instances these so-called farmer distributors have found it necessary to cut selling prices to gain trade, they may have heavy losses, due to the inability in these days of stress, to collect their milk bills, and when their supply is inadequate, purchase additional milk from other producers and then turn it off at will. Years ago these practices entailed heavy losses to producers. The offering price was attractive, but failure to make payment entailed heavy losses to the producer.

Are these the things we are drifting into? If so, "let's turn the corner." Let every one of our producers, our distributors, our leaders in the industry, put their shoulders to the wheel, and let every one pull in the same direction. In other words, let everybody cooperate—let every one operate on the same basis. Let's set petty policies aside. Surely things would be better if every one were prospering, rather than a few, and in these days there are but few who come into the latter class.

We don't go along with this—we don't go along with that—why? Often because we think we can beat the other fellow to it and make for ourselves more personal gain.

The way to bring about universal success is for every one to gain, some by their own ability may gain more than others—and by the same token may spend more than others. Unfortunately at this time the farmer, due to the meagre return for his products, has but little to spend.

Are we in a state of the survival of the fittest, or are we in that helpful cooperative mood, one that means prosperity for all.

Now these conditions do not apply to the dairymen alone; they apply to all forms of industry. We are in a period of depression and the attacks of our competitor are not going to better the situation. If he continues, he may drag us all down to his own level and conditions may become even more chaotic.

It's the little fellow operating on an unprincipled basis, who crowds out your market. He may have his day—but ultimately falls by the wayside—scattering his losses broadcast.

Established business in these days stands the best chance for ultimate success. True cooperation, all along the line, will prove successful, provided that all parties concerned are actuated by that same spirit and live up to its principles.

The breaking down of that cooperative spirit may lead to failure.

We have waited long for some solution for our difficulties. Why not take the matter seriously? Try full and complete cooperation—cooperation among the

(Continued on page 3)

Control of the Flavor and Odor of Milk

EXTRACTS FROM AN ARTICLE BY Frederick W. Bennett
Georgia State College of Agriculture and The Mechanic Arts

Flavor and odor of milk are usually given more consideration by the consumer than is given any other characteristic which may be judged without laboratory tests. The rejection of milk which is sour or which has other serious flavor defects is responsible for losses of many thousands of dollars annually by dairymen. The dairy industry undoubtedly suffers much greater economic losses from the marketing of milk which has less pronounced flavor defects but which, nevertheless, seriously curtails consumption. Many times we have heard a good potential customer say that he would like to use a larger quantity of milk in his home if he only could get a dependable supply having a sufficiently good flavor to make the milk more appetizing to the members of his household. The tasting of a few glasses of poor milk has been the cause of many people, children especially, drinking less milk or discontinuing its use entirely.

The ideal flavor and odor of milk are very difficult to describe accurately. Perfect milk may be said to have a pleasant and somewhat sweetish taste. Any flavor in milk which is not distinctly characteristic of the product or which is very pronounced is undesirable.

The causes of flavor defects in milk may be classified as follows: (1) materials consumed by the cow, (2) physical condition of the cow, (3) absorption of odors by the milk, (4) bacterial growth in the milk, (5) exposure of the milk to conditions which may cause physical or chemical changes, and (6) the addition of foreign materials.

Flavors and odors of feed consumed are transferred to the milk chiefly through the body of the cow. However, there are many feeds which do not contain highly flavored constituents, or the food undergoes such changes in the animal's body that unusual flavors are not noticeably imparted to the milk. Most of the common dry feeds come in this class. The milk from cows which are fed only on dry feeds may often be criticized for insipidity or lack of desirable flavor as compared with the product from cows receiving some succulent feed.

The flavor of the milk is most affected by feeds when the cows are fed shortly before milking. Partly for this reason many dairymen prefer to milk their cows before feeding them. Green corn, green oats and peas, green soy-beans, pumpkins, and sugar beets do not impart any noticeable flavors when fed at any time. Green rye, green cowpeas, Irish potatoes, dried beet pulp affect the milk to a slight extent when fed shortly before milking. Silage, green alfalfa, green sweet clover, cabbage, turnips and rape seriously taint the milk when they are fed a short time before milking, but may not have a noticeable effect upon the flavor of the milk when fed as long as four to seven hours previous to milking. The effect appears to be greatest when these feeds are first given to the cows following a period of dry feeding.

Wild garlic, or onion, usually taints the milk so strongly as to make it unsaleable as market milk. The taste or odor of garlic may be detected in the milk within one minute after the weed has been eaten or in a few minutes after only the odor of it is inhaled by the cow. Some investigators have found that the garlic flavor so nearly disappears in seven hours after feeding that the taint is not detectable. On the contrary, it has been our experience that the milk is more often tainted as long as twelve hours after feeding and sometimes the second milking is affected. The portions of products of milk which are

richest in fat are most highly flavored by garlic and the taint can be detected either by taste or smell. Aerating the milk, especially at high temperatures, reduces the intensity of this flavor, but a practical and acceptable method of completely removing it commercially is not known. It is, therefore, advisable to keep milk cows out of pastures containing garlic. By thoroughly plowing the land just as the garlic begins to grow rapidly in the fall and spring and sowing it immediately with crops which will completely shade the ground, garlic may be eradicated after treatment for a few seasons.

Bitterweed flavors the milk as strongly as garlic, but affects the odor but slightly. The flavoring element is in solution in the water of the milk and may be so completely removed from the butter by washing in the granular form as to be scarcely noticeable. Aeration has no appreciable effect in removing this flavor from milk. The only known remedy is to keep the cow from eating the weed. Bitterweed may be eradicated by plowing or mowing the pasture so as to prevent reseeding of the plant.

The physical condition of the cow is generally of less importance than the feed as a factor affecting the flavor of milk. However, certain flavor defects which may be attributed to this cause are not all uncommon. Certain individual cows apparently give milk which has a better taste than that given by other cows under identical the same conditions. This difference may be attributed to the inherited tendency of the individual cows to produce milk of different chemical composition.

Inflammation or other abnormal conditions of the udder may cause variations in chemical composition which result in salty, bitter, unclean or other unpleasant flavors in the milk. Constipation of the cow sometimes causes a somewhat putrid flavor in the milk. Specific treatments for these conditions of the cow and the feeding of a more laxative and well balanced ration may eliminate the flavor defects mentioned.

Salty flavor in milk may be caused also by an abnormally high chlorine content or a comparatively low sugar content of the milk, which sometimes occurs when some cows approach the end of the lactation period. Cows producing such milk should be turned dry. When a cow is advanced in lactation, the milk frequently appears normal when drawn, but develops a bitter or rancid flavor on standing for a few hours.

Odors are quickly absorbed from the surroundings by exposed milk. Absorption is a common cause of such flavor defects as barny, cowy, fly-spray, disinfectant and musty. These flavors are usually due to milk being allowed to stand in poorly ventilated or dirty stables or to the use during milking of chemicals having strong odors. Strong odors of other foods may likewise be absorbed when unclosed containers of milk are stored with these foods in the refrigerator. Absorbed flavors are partially but not completely removed by aeration of the milk.

Some kinds of bacteria grow in milk without producing much if any perceptible change in flavor. Other types may cause from slight to very pronounced off flavors and aromas. The number of species of such bacteria is very large and the changes produced by their growth result in the development of many kinds of flavor defects. Off flavors caused by bacterial growth do not necessarily mean the milk is extremely unwholesome, but usually do indicate careless handling which may increase the chances of contamination cap-

able of causing injury to the health of the consumer. Warm temperatures may cause relatively few bacteria to increase to large numbers in a short time.

Common souring is caused by certain kinds of bacteria which get into even the most carefully produced milk. Although this flavor is undesirable in market milk, a pleasing sour flavor and curd free from whey or gas bubbles occurring after the milk is held at a warm temperature until curdled is an indication of clean milk. A malty flavor is sometimes produced by a variety of the same species of bacteria which causes common souring.

Barny flavor may be the result of the growth of bacteria which are responsible for the decomposition of manure and usually reach the milk from filthy sources. Certain unclean or putrid flavors are most likely caused by bacteria getting into the milk from utensils which have not been properly cleaned and treated for the destruction of bacteria.

The common sources of bacteria in milk are the cow's udder, the body of the cow, the air, the utensils, the milker and flies. The most important of these is the utensils. Bacterial taints in milk can be avoided only by careful attention to prevent in so far as it is possible the entrance of bacteria from the sources named and by holding the milk at low temperatures to avoid the growth of those which do get into the milk.

When milk is exposed to direct sunlight, it very quickly acquires an off flavor and aroma which, when well developed, is often described as tallowy. The same flavor in varying degrees of intensity is also called cardboard, bottle cap or oxidized. The condition is most often encountered in bottled milk which has been left in the sunlight after its delivery. Tallowiness may develop at temperatures below freezing or warmer. A slight oxidized or tallowy flavor is also often noticeable in milk which has been passed in thin sheets over an areator type cooler, especially when the milk is cooled in this manner from the maximum pasteurizing temperature.

An objectionable heated or cooked flavor may occur in pasteurized milk which has been heated over 143 degrees F. or held at pasteurizing temperature for an unnecessarily long time. This flavor is also absorbed at times from a thin film of milk which has been cooked on parts of the equipment by steaming after careless washing.

Metallic, fishy or tallowy flavors are sometimes the result of exposure of the milk to iron or copper surfaces of utensils or equipment. Well-tinned metals, aluminum, nickel or alloys containing chromium which have been made for milk handling do not cause these flavor defects.

Pails or cans which have been used in transporting gasoline, kerosene, or oil sometimes impart flavors of these materials to the milk later put into them. It is very difficult to prevent taint in the first milk placed in such containers even by the most careful cleaning.

Washing compounds or chemical sterilizers may be left in the utensils in sufficient amounts to impart an alkaline, medicinal, or unclean flavor to milk. The use of soap in cleaning milk containers and equipment is generally not advisable because of the comparative difficulty of rinsing this cleansing agent from the surface. A soluble, free rinsing cleanser or germicide as free from odor as possible is desirable.

Decomposition products of small amounts of milk not removed by previous washing of the equipment may produce slight off flavors in milk immediately upon contact as well as seeding the milk with bacteria which will affect the flavor.

Things Have Changed—So Has Our Milk Market

The problems surrounding the marketing of fluid milk have changed materially not only in the Philadelphia Milk Market but in practically every other shed.

We can all recall the days of the "dipped milk" methods of distribution; of the days when milk was considered "milk"—be it good, indifferent or even of poor quality. In those days, if the consumer did not like the flavor or general quality of the milk, they changed to another dealer or discontinued the use of milk to a material degree.

But today things are different, not entirely to the economic situation, but largely because of the fact that in educating the public to use more milk they have insisted upon a quality product.

This quality product has very materially increased its consumption, it has broadened the use of milk, it has aided in maintaining the health of the consuming public, but in so doing it has forced upon the producer and distributor many factors that were unheard of in the older days.

By the observance of proper sanitation methods of production and marketing the producer and distributor have built up a market that has been looked upon by others with envious eyes. The market has grown to such an extent that eminent physicians have strongly favored the greater consumption of milk in the human diet, but in doing this have surrounded their recommendations as to production and distribution that the product be safeguarded, from the time of its production to that of the time of its distribution to the consumer.

The problems of these safeguarding methods, or regulations, if you so wish to call them, have been many and varied. Many have taken the form of municipal, state or even national regulatory measures, others might be termed individual dealer regulations, and we may ask why. The principal answer for the latter class may be that of one distributor having an individually better supply than the other and can capitalize on its sales value as a competitive measure, so to speak.

But, be that as it may, these various forms of regulations have been growing, and in these days of sharp competition are often changed, almost over night, dependent upon what market the distributor has decided to enter.

These problems are not confined to the dairy industry alone but are equally dominant in almost every other line of agriculture as well as in general business.

What Confronts Us Today

Today we are confronted with one major problem, and that is, if we are to maintain our market, we must see to it that our product is produced and marketed in accordance with our buyers' ideas and in conformity with the public demand. Today conditions strongly favor the buyer, either you meet the demand or you do not. If you do, your market is maintained. If you do not, well there are dozens who would take your place, conform to any demand on the part of the buyer, and be only too glad to do so.

Meeting your market demand may be the long run but a small factor. Cooling your milk in water in the milk house every day in the year; cleaning and keeping utensils in repair; washing them thoroughly and storing them on metal racks in the milk house; or the use of single service strainers; keeping your cow clean; keeping stables clean,—free from cobwebs, whitewashed and painted. The keeping of hogs, poultry, sheep or other animals out of the cow stables, unless partitioned off, do not seem to be particularly difficult jobs. The observance of

(Continued on page 7)

Farmer Aids Toward Lower Costs

Sounds odd, doesn't it? However, farmers with a little thought and probably with little or no money outlay can apply certain farm remedies that may materially lower their cost of operation.

As an example. Are your cows all producing milk at a profit? Does the regular flow of milk from each one of your cows pay for the labor and feed consumed? If a cow is only giving regularly a small amount of milk at a profit. Such cows should be disposed of—sold to the butcher, even when prices are low, because every day that you feed and milk her you may be multiplying your money loss. Another method is to slaughter such cows on the farm, use the meat in the diet or cure it, so as to be available for later use.

Are you wasting seed and fertilizer? You should know the unprofitable acreage on your farm. Why spend time and money in plowing, seeding and cultivating such acreage?

If such acres are unprofitable crop producers, take them out of tillage. Plant such acreage in fruit trees or some profitable timber trees. If the acreage is large enough turn it into forest land. The progress may be a slow one, but you will stop losing money on that particular tract of land.

During the growing season, fruits and vegetables can be canned, preserved and prepared for later use.

Massachusetts Milk Regulation

After many conferences and hearings, says the "New England Dairyman", the Massachusetts Milk Regulation Board, has adopted regulations as to the conditions under which milk must be produced, if it is to be marketed in Massachusetts.

These regulations will apply to milk produced in Massachusetts, also to milk which is produced in other states, but is sold in Massachusetts.

The regulations went into effect October 1st, but will not, it was stated, be actively enforced for several months.

Some of its features provide for healthy cows, absence of communicable diseases on the part of the dairy. Adequate light in the barns, windows shall be kept clean, sufficient ventilation provided, floors and gutter shall be tight, clean and in good repair, walls and ceilings shall be tight, clean and in good repair. They shall be white washed at least once a year, unless furnished with a surface that can be easily cleaned, clean milking stools, cow yards must be kept reasonably clean and dry. Manure must be removed and stored or distributed.

Provisions for milking methods are included. Eight distinct features are provided in connection with the milk house or room. Straining and cooling regulations require immediate straining, while cooling requirements require the milk to be cooled to 50 F. or less and this temperature must be maintained until delivery or collection is made.

There are the customary regulations regarding the care of utensils and the character of such utensils is prescribed as well as their method of cleaning. Every dairy farm shall be provided with a sanitary toilet or privy, properly constructed and maintained in good condition. The regulations are prescribed as the official regulations, established by the Milk Regulation Board, under the Provisions of Chapter 305, Act of 1932.

(Continued on page 7)

Dairy Products Outlook

(Continued from page 1)

butterfat and obtain more calves to sell for beef or veal, than it will to sell the extra grain for what it would now bring on present markets.

Price of Milk and Milk Production
The price situation has had an effect on milk production quite different from that on milk cow numbers. Milk production per cow increased nearly 10% from 1924 to 1929. Production declined from 4,582 pounds per cow in 1929 to about 4,466 pounds in 1931, or about 3%. There was a further drop of about 4% in 1932.

There have been some regional variations owing to feed shortages and differences in the pasture available but, with the possible exception of the southern states in the first few months of the year, reports from all the larger groups of states show lower production per cow in each month of 1932 than in the corresponding months of 1931.

Most of the decrease in 1932 appears to have been due to the necessity of close economy on all items of expense on dairy farms and to the resulting changes in feeding practices.

Total production of milk during 1932 was apparently about the same as during 1931.

Let's Turn the Corner

(Continued from page 1)

dairymen, cooperation among the leaders, cooperate with our buyers.

Let us define our markets and methods. Let us remain within our markets. Let those who would invade our markets stay within their own boundaries. Let's not be selfish—but let us conduct our business on a strictly businesslike basis, according to our own needs and requirements and, when we find a basis of demand, let us produce in accordance with that demand and not endeavor to so broaden our activities that we may have to find it necessary to invade some other territory and, by questionable methods, break down the markets of our neighbors.

We can only build from the bottom up. We believe we have reached the bottom. Therefore, let's start our upward movement, but do so on safe and sound lines, so that our business and our industry may stay with us and be ours for years to come.

Mental Attitude

"Whenever you go out-of-doors, draw the chin in, carry the crown of the head high, and fill the lungs to the utmost; drink in the sunshine; greet your friends with a smile and put soul into every hand clasp."

"Do not fear being misunderstood; and never waste a minute thinking about your enemies. Try to fix firmly in your mind what you would like to do, and then, without violence of direction, you will move straight to the goal."

Keep your mind on the great and splendid things you would like to do; and then, as the days go gliding by, you will find yourself unconsciously seizing the fulfillment of your desire, just as the coral insect takes from the running tide the elements it needs. Picture in your mind the capable, earnest, useful person you desire to be, and the thought you hold is hourly transforming you into that particular individual. Thought is supreme.

"Preserve a right mental attitude—the attitude of courage, frankness, and good cheer. To think rightly is to create. All things come through desire, and every sincere prayer is answered. We become like that on which our hearts are fixed. Carry your chin in and the crown of your head high."

—Quotation from Elbert Hubbard in "Mental Mutterings"

Milk Market Conditions and Prices in Other Leading Territories

Chicago, Ill.

The price of milk for February, says "Pure Milk", official organ of the Pure Milk Association, Chicago, Ill., will be \$1.42 net per hundred pounds, less Adjustment Fund assessment and will apply to 90% of basic milk sold.

The Adjustment Fund assessment for the month of January 1933, is 5 cents making January net prices \$1.37 per hundred pounds on base milk. The operating check off for the month of January is 3 cents per hundred pounds.

The balance of the milk delivered will be sold for 3.5 times 92 score butter, Chicago. All prices apply on 3.5 milk, f.o.b. country plants or platforms within the 70 mile zone, plus any additional differentials effective at sub-stations.

The January manufacturing price applying on the balance of all the milk delivered, is 3.5 times 92 score butter, Chicago flat, or 66 cents net.

Des Moines, Iowa

During the past month, says the "Iowa Daily Marketing News", official organ of the Des Moines Cooperative Dairy Marketing Association, Des Moines, Iowa, we received 2,097,388 pounds of milk, or 59.1 per cent of the total amount of milk received in the city, for which we paid \$1.00 per hundred pounds. The average test of the milk was 3.94 per cent.

Baltimore, Md.

The January price for fluid milk f.o.b. Baltimore, Md., 3.5 butterfat test as quoted by the "Maryland Farmer", was 18 1/2 cents per gallon for Class 1 milk; 12 1/2 cents per gallon for Class 11 milk and 6 1/2 cents per gallon for Class 111 milk.

Hartford, Conn.

The "C. M. P. A. Bulletin", official organ of the Connecticut Milk Producers' Association in its February issue states: "Milk production per farm for the third week in January increased nearly 10% over the production per farm for the same period in November."

"The laws of supply and demand is still working. The average consumer is less able to buy milk or anything else now than he was a year ago. Any increase in cow numbers supply means more surplus."

The price of milk for February was set at 6 cents per quart, delivered at market centers.

Boston, Mass.

While prices of fluid milk in the Boston market, for January, according to the "New England Dairyman", official organ of the New England Milk Producers' Association, have not been agreed upon, those in some of the secondary markets show some further declines from those of November and December, 1932.

The December price for Class 1 milk, 3.7 test in the 181-200 mile zone from

Boston was \$2.02 per cwt. This price averaged 43 cents per hundred, better than that for the same month in 1931. The Class 11 price in December was \$1.06 for 3.7 milk and was 28 cents per cwt. less than December of 1931.

The net price for all milk delivered in 1932 averaged \$1.53 or 22 cents per hundred less than in 1931. The net price, however showed a smaller decrease than either fluid or surplus milk from last year, due to the fact that a greater percentage of the milk produced was sold as fluid milk and a smaller proportion was sold as surplus.

Louisville, Ky.

Quoting from the "Falls Cities Cooperative Dairyman", official organ of the Falls Cities Cooperative Milk Producers' Association, Louisville, Ky., we note that Grade B shippers will receive \$1.90 per hundred pounds of milk for 75 per cent of base. Grade B shipped milk in excess of the 75% of base will be paid for at 73 cents per hundred pounds; Class 111 milk is 70 cents per hundred pounds.

All prices quoted are for 4% milk delivered to the dealers' platforms. The differential for butterfat test above and below 4% will be 2 cents per point for January.

Milwaukee, Wis.

We note in the columns of the "Milwaukee Milk Producers", official organ of the Milwaukee Cooperative Milk Producers' Association, issue of February, 1933, that milk price for February, had not been agreed upon.

The actual manufacturing price according to the plan used since 1922 would have been 68 cents per hundred for 3.5 per cent milk.

Fluid sales reported by individual dealers ranged from 55 to 39.51 per cent, with prices ranging from \$1.60. Outdoor relief sales ranging from 14.50 to 10.32 per cent and manufactured or surplus milk ranging from 45 to 49.73 per cent priced at approximately \$1.00. Average prices, when so quoted range from \$1.27 to \$1.33 per hundred pounds.

New York, N. Y.

Quoting from the "Dairymen's League News", official organ of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, New York, we note that the January average price received for all Grade B milk, in the 201-210 mile zone, testing 3.5 per cent butterfat, including both that sold direct to dealers and that handled in the plants operated by the Association, will amount to approximately \$1.02 per hundred pounds. The net pool price for January was 97 cents per hundred pounds. The cash payment to cover deliveries during the month of January, was announced at 90 cents per hundred pounds.

Henry I. Lauver

Director of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association Passes Away

Henry Ira Lauver, was born on July 1st, 1862, and had lived a full 70 years. His early life was spent in Millin Township, Juniata County, Pa., where he was educated in the public schools and there he spent practically all his life tilling the soil.

For the past 16 years he has been active in the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, having been elected to its Board of Directors in 1919 and on which body he served up to the time of his death. He has always taken a keen interest in all things that would help the farm and the farmer.

He was active in the Millin Grange, P. of H. and served as one of its officers for several years. He also served as a School director and was auditor of that body for twelve years.

Mr. Lauver was elected to represent Juniata County in House of Representatives, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and served two terms from 1923-1927.

He was most approachable and the host of friends throughout the state of Pennsylvania testify to his kindly and friendly attitude to all men of every rank and character.

(Continued on page 5)

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

Official Organ of the
Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc.

August A. Miller, Editor and
Business Manager
Elizabeth McG. Graham, Editor
Home and Health Department
Frederick Shangle, Advertising Manager

Published Monthly by the Inter-State Milk
Producers' Association, Inc.

Business Offices
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Phila., Pa.
235 E. Gay St., West Chester, Pa.

Editorial and Advertising Office
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Phila., Pa.
Bell Phones, Locust 5911 Locust 5932
Keytone Phone, Race 5344

Printed by Horace F. Temple, Inc.
West Chester, Pa.

Subscription
50 cents a year in advance
Advertising rates on application

"Entered as second-class matter, June 3, 1920,
at the post office at West Chester, Pennsylvania,
under the Act of March 3, 1879."



Are we prone to set aside the best things that might lead to cooperative success?

Are we unwilling to do the things individually that may aid in bettering our marketing situation?

Are we disposed in these days of depression to sit idly by and wait for the other fellow to do something to get us all on our feet?

These are problems which confront us now and should have our prompt and immediate attention. Don't wait till the other fellow starts, but go to it at once and tackle the problems which may help you and your neighbors.

Maybe we can't move fast, but a start will help and if a number carry on the same program, the impetus of the movement will increase rapidly.

Some of the little things, little methods looking toward a better milk supply may help things tremendously. Don't wait for your competitor to start and thus get ahead of you and probably take away your market.

Years ago milk was just milk. Today things are different. Some measures were necessary to force the unwilling producer into action. Hence the more and more stringent sanitary regulations.

If all producers were marketing milk that was safe, pure, sanitary, etc., many of these regulations would have been unnecessary, but something had to be done to bring the fellow who was slipping up to the mark and in many cases drastic regulations were written and enforced, so that there could be no possible slip-up.

Many of these regulations have been in effect for a long time. Some of them carry but few new features, but the dairyman who has been dodging proper sanitary methods now may find it a big task to coincide with the specifications laid down.

Your association has long asked for good, safe, clean milk. If its provisions had been followed and strictly adhered to, many of today's regulatory problems would have been little ones.

The watching and waiting policy, while a good one in many instances, continues to hamper our progress. This seems to be true in almost every line of endeavor.

* It may be wise to "Stop, Look and Listen", but if we continue to stand pat on that policy we shall never get ahead.

** Be sure that you are right, is without doubt a wise policy, but our tendency is

hat we spend too much time hesitating and never get ahead.

What we need is some definite action, some determined forward policy and by cooperation, we believe this can be done.

It is high time that this cooperative movement should get under way. It means that everybody from the top to the bottom get together, make definite plans and follow them. "Following them" is a big factor, but it can be done. If everyone cooperates one with the other.

March Milk Prices

Under agreement between the Sales Committee of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association and cooperating buyers in the Philadelphia Milk Shed and under agreement with Dr. Clyde L. King, arbitrator, the prices to be paid producers for basic milk, during March, 1933, are noted below:

The price of basic milk, 3.5 per cent butterfat content, F. O. B. Philadelphia for March, 1933, and until further advised will be \$1.98 per hundred pounds, or 4.25 cents per quart.

Ten per cent of your production, up to and equal to your established basic quantity, will be paid for by cooperating buyers at a cream price. (If you produce above your established basic quantity, ten per cent of your established basic quantity will be sold at a cream price.) The price of basic milk delivered at receiving stations in the 51-61 mile zone, 3.5 per cent fat, will be \$1.48 per hundred pounds, with the usual differentials and variations at other mile-age points.

PRICE OF MILK FOR CREAM
The cream price for the month of March is based on the average of ninety-two score New York butter, plus 5 cents per pound and this amount multiplied by four, will be the price of four per cent milk for cream purposes at all receiving station points. The F.O.B. Philadelphia cream price will be .343 cents per hundred pounds higher than the receiving station cream price. The four per cent price less 20c will be the 3.5% PRICE.

SURPLUS MILK
Surplus milk shipped during March, 1933, will be paid for by cooperating buyers on the average price of 92 score butter New York multiplied by four to determine the four per cent price. The four per cent price less 20c will be the 3.5% PRICE.

Directors Meeting

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Board of Directors of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, which was held in the association's offices, routine business was transacted. It was decided that the regular bi-monthly meeting of the Board of Directors should be held on March 14th and 15th, 1933. The sessions will be called to order at 12:30 P. M.

In Memoriam

HENRY I. LAUVER

MIFFLINTOWN, PENNA.

DIRECTOR OF THE

INTER-STATE
MILK PRODUCERS' ASS'N

WHO PASSED AWAY

[FEBRUARY 24, 1933]

MARKET CONDITIONS

H. D. ALLEBACH

Milk marketing conditions in our area as a whole have not improved any since my last report.

The real problem is that the consuming public has not been able to purchase more milk than in the past few months, and, as far as economic conditions are concerned, there has not been a whole lot of improvement, particularly among the laboring class. These conditions, of course, result in a low buying power, therefore the consumption of milk has not increased.

Production of milk has kept up to where it was in the past few months, as far as our reports show and, for this reason there seems to be no improvement whatever in the marketing of milk in our territory or we might say in the world as a whole. Therefore we will have to continue our program under the same buying plan as we did in January and February, and this will no doubt, continue for several months.

Sales reports, given us by the distributors, show the same percentage of milk being bought at basic price and sold as liquid milk. This plan, as published in the last issue of the Review, as follows:—"That you will use eighty-five per cent of your established basic quantity, less ten per cent for cream." This amount will be paid for at basic price and anything above that will be paid for at surplus price. I went into detail in this matter in my last report, so will not comment on it further at this time.

What Your Association Is Endeavoring To Do

1. Your organization is now endeavoring to reduce the freight rates on milk. At our last Executive Committee Meeting a resolution was passed that we insist that the railroads reduce their freight rates thirty-three per cent. The Dairyman's League of New York have also asked for this same reduction, so we have joined with them in trying to reduce the freight rates to that extent. If we are successful in this it would be a material help to the farmers in the territory. It seems ridiculous for the railroads to hold the same freight rates they had during the war period and, in cases, even higher, when the price of the commodities we have to sell is more than half below the pre-war price. This would be the same as if we would increase the price of milk, if we could somehow reduce the freight rates of milk.

2. In many cases the hauling charge of milk to the receiving station has been entirely too high. Some of these rates are still as high as they were when milk was selling for three dollars (\$3.00) per hundred. Part of this trouble is the fault of the farmers shipping on those routes. Until we get together and all of the producers demand a lower rate and are willing to bring their milk to a hard road, it will be impossible to satisfactorily reduce some of these rates. As long as some of the farmers are going to demand "milk house service", it will naturally keep the rates up. So, the real question is—are we willing to cooperate and all of us do our part toward putting this milk on a nearby platform on a hard road, no doubt reducing the number of trucks hauling milk to receiving stations and putting the hauling rate on a lower basis, thereby saving money for the farmers, and which again virtually would be the same as increasing the price of milk.

3. I am wondering also whether we are paying enough attention to the milk production of our cows on the farm. I do not intend to advocate that our farmers sell their cows at this time, knowing the price you would get for them but, certainly, if we have cows in our herd that are costing us money to keep them there and taking the food from those cows that are paying their way, it appears to me that regardless of price, whether it is high or low, it would certainly pay us to get rid of them. Of course this has been an old cry—sell your boarder cows, but if we dairymen are going to hold the price of milk in our own milk shed, furnishing our own fluid milk markets, we cannot expect the consumer to pay the price in order to let us make a profit, unless we are going to run our dairy business on an economic basis, therefore we will have to watch the production of the cows in our herd, to see whether they are paying expenses or not, and when we find they are not, we should dispose of them to the butcher rather than to another dairyman, regardless of price.

You will at once ask the question, why do we not raise the price of milk high enough to meet expenses. The answer is that we can sell the consuming public only the amount of milk that they will consume as liquid milk. When we come to manufacturing the balance of it, that in excess of fluid milk consumption, we are in world competition and that will have to be paid for by a price governing the butter market of the country. Our surplus therefore is what is bringing down the average weighted price of milk in our territory. We cannot get more for our surplus milk than the world's market price of butter, and the average weighted price for our milk is always based on those conditions, regardless of what the basic price may be. So again I must state that we, as producers, can help control our market if we will, not by selling cattle that are paying their way but by getting rid of these cows we call "boarders" and which we know are not paying their cost of feed and care.

Butter Market

Following an upturn in butter prices during the first two weeks in February, a period of fairly steady price levels ensued only to be followed during the remainder of the month by declines which closely approximated prices early in the month. The butter market for 92 score solid pack butter, New York City, early in the month was quoted at 16 3/4 cents. There was an upward movement reaching 20 1/4 cents at the end of ten days with an easy decline to 17 3/4 cents at the end of the month.

There has been little real stability to the market owing largely to the disposition on the part of buyers to make purchases largely for current needs only. Prices throughout the month have been weak due to uncertain consumer buying.

Production in January showed, according to government reports, some gain over December 1932 and over the estimated production for January 1933, the production estimated for January 1933 was 124,469,000 pounds as compared with 118,978,500 for December 1932 and 121,685,000 in January 1932.

The average price of 92 score butter, New York City, for the month of February, upon which the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association surplus price for that month was computed was \$.1856 cents per pound, as compared to \$.2053 cents, the average price for January.

INTER-STATE Milk Producers' Review

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER BY THE

Philadelphia, Pa., and West Chester,

ASSOCIATION, Inc.

No. 11

Dairy Products Outlook

From governmental statistics, we note that the number of milk cows increased about 4% during 1932, but because of a lower rate of production per cow, there was no increase over 1931 in total milk production.

The number of yearling heifers now on hand is only slightly more than enough to provide the usual percentage of replacements.

With the number of cows on farms greater than ever before, and with the supply of feed grains the largest in the past 12 years, there is the possibility of a material increase in milk production.

A higher proportion of the total milk produced in 1932 was utilized on the farm than in 1931, principally because of the low return from the sale of the milk and cream.

City consumption of milk and most manufactured dairy products declined further in 1932.

In the drastic decline of all prices throughout 1932, dairy products prices suffered relatively less than those of most other farm products, and farm prices of dairy products are still high in relation to the average of other farm products prices. Storage stocks of dairy products are very low. Foreign supplies of butter are likely to be large in 1933 but no significant import improvement is to be expected.

Feed prices are very low in relation to dairy products prices, the price of cows as slaughter animals is so low as to offer no motive for severe culling of dairy herds and farm income from all sources is so meagre as to impel farmers to maintain and possibly increase their dairy output.

The steady increase in milk cow numbers now is in process, which is likely to continue in 1933 although at a lower rate than in 1932, may be expected gradually to reduce the advantage of dairying as compared with other forms of agriculture.

Number of Milking Cows and Milk Reduction

The number of milk cows and heifers 2 years old and over, on farms, increased from 22,129,000 head on January 1, 1928 to 24,379,000 on January 1, 1932, an increase of 10% during the four years.

During 1932 there was a further increase of about 4%. Only about the usual percentage of heifers was added to the herds but an unusually small proportion of the cows were culled out. Culling during 1932 being reduced from the usual average of about 16% of the cows to about 13%. Under ordinary circumstances about 5% of the milk cows now on the farms would have been culled out during the last 3 years, but culling has been retarded in all states by the cheapness of grain, by the ample supply of labor on the farms, and by the low price of cows.

The price of milk cows is so low that most farmers appear to be raising only about the number of heifers they would ordinarily need to maintain the present number of milk cows on their farms.

The number of cows being slaughtered and the receipt of cows at stockyards indicate that the rate of culling is still abnormally low.

In some parts of the country old cows are now worth almost nothing for slaughtering purposes and feed is so cheap that many farmers figure it will pay better to keep the old cows and sell more milk or

(Continued on page 5)

Inter-State Association Battles For Lower Hauling Charges

The problem of securing more reasonable hauling rates on milk is one on which the officials of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association has been battling for some time.

When one goes into these various hauling rates, some of which have been in existence for a long time, it becomes more or less difficult because of the complex conditions under which original agreements were made and under whose authority they were made.

One finds many complex conditions, some agreements are made by individual producers, others by groups of producers, more recently some made by the Association, itself, others by dealers which present a complexity of conditions that cannot always be easily ironed out.

Again we have conditions, of old standing where truck routing has become inter locking, where two or more trucks are covering, in part or on the whole, practically the same area.

We may have conditions where on one route the trucker performs some special services, we have many varied road conditions, which have some bearing on the rate of hauling.

In fact there are many things which can be overcome only by the adoption of universal hauling methods and rate adjustments in accord with the actual hauling conditions.

Under our present system this may appear difficult to attain, but without doubt the whole general system can be brought into some basis of uniformity.

Any plan must, to some extent, be more or less of a flexible nature. Actual truck operating costs may increase or decrease, the cost of fuel has a bearing, the fact as to whether the trucker is a common carrier, the matter of handling and caring for the milk in transit, the time lost in transit by layovers at points of delivery. In addition to this there are many minor things that have more or less bearing on the situation.

Your association is making a definite effort to adjust these various conditions. This however, takes considerable time and progress must, of necessity be slow.

It has already made some progress but has also met with some stumbling blocks that are difficult to solve.

Efficient Hens Lay Eggs at Lower Cost

Egg production costs drop with increased laying ability.

Records kept by cooperators in agricultural extension poultry projects showed that farm No. 1 had an average cost of 21 cents a dozen for the year on a flock averaging 171 eggs a hen.

Farm No. 2 reported a cost of 23 cents a dozen for hens averaging 157 eggs for a year. Farm No. 3 had a cost of 30 cents a dozen for a flock averaging 138 eggs a hen.

Again, Farm No. 4 reported a cost of 32 cents for hens laying 120 eggs each during the year. Average costs of 36 and 37 cents are also reported.

Included in the costs were feed, labor, interest on investment and miscellaneous items. About half of the cost in each case was feed.

A Moment's Side May Help

Is the dairyman, the farmer, his own worst enemy? Has he considered the factors of his marketing situation, fully and completely?

We are not giving advice, but we are wondering.

Is the dairy business, on the whole, any different from the usual line of commercial business, of manufacture or of industry on the whole? We do not believe it is.

It is true, in these days, that markets are meagre, not only for our farm and dairy products, but almost for every manufactured product. Our buyers have but little money to spend. Many have no funds, and many are being fed, clothed and housed by others who may be fortunate enough to contribute or by governmental agencies.

Manufacturing organizations are not forcing their wares on the market, to do so would probably result in price declines. In many cases prices are lower, but today one does not, as a rule, purchase for the sake of buying.

From the standpoint of food, one must have it to exist, to maintain health, to grow and to enable us to carry on. But in these food purchases the buyer is wary. He buys cheaper grades. He buys the foods that are most nutritious.

Many types of low cost diets have been prepared and circulated. In these days they are of inestimable value.

But the point that we wish to emphasize is production. Produce in accord with the demand and that does not mean that you should ship your normal supply to your regular market, but rather that there should be no surplus to force down your own price return nor that in your neighboring market.

It is not only your own market that must be saved but also that of your neighbor. Flooding neighboring markets may mean retaliation. If you flood my market, why should your neighbor not flood yours? It is a poor rule that won't work both ways.

More production, at lowered prices, does not help you pay your fixed charges, your taxes, your interests, it simply makes the burden much harder. You do more work and get less for it. Such a program does not help any producer. In the long run it only brings troubles.

Just think some of these things over—talk them over with your neighbor and endeavor to be guided by those who are in touch with your industry.

Cooperation, on the part of all will go a long way toward bettering the present unsatisfactory business conditions.

Sod Saves Soil

A heavy rain at the soil erosion experiment station near Tyler, Tex., recently washed from cotton fields on moderately sloping land more than 6 tons of soil per acre, reports the United States Department of Agriculture. At the same time only 1 1/2 tons of soil were removed where the land was planted to lespedeza, the slope and soil being the same. No soil was removed from fields of the same kind sodd to grass. These rates of soil loss were determined by actually measuring the eroded material from experimental plots.

Let's Turn the Corner

One of the factors that has caused considerable unrest, both as far as the producer and distributor are concerned, is the problem of individual farmer marketing methods, not in full cooperation with the association program and policies.

This frequently has occurred where individual dairymen have, for one reason or another, lost their market. Where they think they can probably be more successful in marketing their own product, usually in a local way and who do not realize the full cost of distribution methods, and who, under existing conditions, may in the end find themselves operating at a loss.

In many instances these so-called farmer distributors have found it necessary to cut selling prices to gain trade, they may have heavy losses, due to the inability in these days of stress, to collect their milk bills, and when their supply is inadequate, purchase additional milk from other producers and then turn it off at will. Years ago these practices entailed heavy losses to producers. The offering price was attractive, but failure to make payment entailed heavy losses to the producer.

Are these the things we are drifting into? If so, "let's turn the corner." Let every one of our producers, our distributors, our leaders in the industry, put their shoulders to the wheel, and let every one pull in the same direction. In other words, let everybody cooperate—let every one operate on the same basis. Let's set petty policies aside. Surely things would be better if every one were prospering, rather than a few, and in these days there are but few who come into the latter class.

We don't go along with this—we don't go along with that—why? Often because we think we can beat the other fellow to it and make for ourselves more personal gain.

The way to bring about universal success is for every one to gain, some by their own ability may gain more than others—and by the same token may spend more than others. Unfortunately at this time the farmer, due to the meagre return for his products, has but little to spend.

Are we in a state of the survival of the fittest, or are we in that helpful cooperative mood, one that means prosperity for all.

Now these conditions do not apply to the dairymen alone; they apply to all forms of industry. We are in a period of depression and the attacks of our competitor are not going to better the situation. If he continues, he may drag us all down to his own level and conditions may become even more chaotic.

It's the little fellow operating on an unprincipled basis, who crowds out your market. He may have his day—but ultimately falls by the wayside—scattering his losses broadcast.

Established business in these days stands the best chance for ultimate success. True cooperation, all along the line, will prove successful, provided that all parties concerned are actuated by that same spirit and live up to its principles.

The breaking down of that cooperative spirit may lead to failure.

We have waited long for some solution for our difficulties. Why not take the matter seriously? Try full and complete cooperation—cooperation among the

(Continued on page 5)

Control of the Flavor and Odor of Milk

EXTRACTS FROM AN ARTICLE BY Frederick W. Bennett
Georgia State College of Agriculture and The Mechanic Arts

Flavor and odor of milk are usually given more consideration by the consumer than is given any other characteristic which may be judged without laboratory tests. The rejection of milk which is sour or which has other serious flavor defects is responsible for losses of many thousands of dollars annually by dairymen. The dairy industry undoubtedly suffers much greater economic losses from the marketing of milk which has less pronounced flavor defects but which, nevertheless, seriously curtails consumption. Many times we have heard a good potential customer say that he would like to use a larger quantity of milk in his home if he only could get a dependable supply having a sufficiently good flavor to make the milk more appetizing to the members of his household. The tasting of a few glasses of poor milk has been the cause of many people, children especially, drinking less milk or discontinuing its use entirely.

The ideal flavor and odor of milk are very difficult to describe accurately. Perfect milk may be said to have a pleasant and somewhat sweetish taste. Any flavor in milk which is not distinctly characteristic of the product or which is very pronounced is undesirable.

The causes of flavor defects in milk may be classified as follows: (1) materials consumed by the cow, (2) physical condition of the cow, (3) absorption of odors by the milk, (4) bacterial growth in the milk, (5) exposure of the milk to conditions which may cause physical or chemical changes, and (6) the addition of foreign materials.

Flavors and odors of feed consumed are transferred to the milk chiefly through the body of the cow. However, there are many feeds which do not contain highly flavored constituents, or the food undergoes such changes in the animal's body that unusual flavors are not noticeably imparted to the milk. Most of the common dry feeds come in this class. The milk from cows which are fed only on dry feeds may often be criticized for insipidity or lack of desirable flavor as compared with the product from cows receiving some succulent feed.

The flavor of the milk is most affected by feeds when the cows are fed shortly before milking. Partly for this reason many dairymen prefer to milk their cows before feeding them. Green corn, green oats and peas, green soy-beans, pumpkins, and sugar beets do not impart any noticeable flavors when fed at any time. Green rye, green cowpeas, Irish potatoes, dried beet pulp affect the milk to a slight extent when fed shortly before milking. Silage, green alfalfa, green sweet clover, cabbage, turnips and rape seriously taint the milk when they are fed a short time before milking, but may not have a noticeable effect upon the flavor of the milk when fed as long as four to seven hours previous to milking. The effect appears to be greatest when these feeds are first given to the cows following a period of dry feeding.

Wild garlic, or onion, usually taints the milk so strongly as to make it unsaleable as market milk. The taste or odor of garlic may be detected in the milk within one minute after the weed has been eaten or in a few minutes after only the odor of it is inhaled by the cow. Some investigators have found that the garlic flavor so nearly disappears in seven hours after feeding that the taint is not detectible. On the contrary, it has been our experience that the milk is more often tainted as long as twelve hours after feeding and sometimes the second milking is affected. The portions of products of milk which are

richest in fat are most highly flavored by garlic and the taint can be detected either by taste or smell. Aerating the milk, especially at high temperatures, reduces the intensity of this flavor, but a practical and acceptable method of completely removing it commercially is not known. It is, therefore, advisable to keep milk cows out of pastures containing garlic. By thoroughly plowing the land just as the garlic begins to grow rapidly in the fall and spring and sowing it immediately with crops which will completely shade the ground, garlic may be eradicated after treatment for a few seasons.

Bitterweed flavors the milk as strongly as garlic, but affects the odor but slightly. The flavoring element is in solution in the water of the milk and may be so completely removed from the butter by washing in the granular form as to be scarcely noticeable. Aeration has no appreciable effect in removing this flavor from milk. The only known remedy is to keep the cow from eating the weed. Bitterweed may be eradicated by plowing or mowing the pasture so as to prevent reseeding of the plant.

The physical condition of the cow is generally of less importance than the feed as a factor affecting the flavor of milk. However, certain flavor defects which may be attributed to this cause are not all uncommon. Certain individual cows apparently give milk which has a better taste than that given by other cows under identically the same conditions. This difference may be attributed to the inherited tendency of the individual cows to produce milk of different chemical composition.

Inflammation or other abnormal conditions of the udder may cause variations in chemical composition which result in salty, bitter, unclean or other unpleasant flavors in the milk. Constipation of the cow sometimes causes a somewhat putrid flavor in the milk. Specific treatments for these conditions of the cow and the feeding of a more laxative and well balanced ration may eliminate the flavor defects mentioned.

Salty flavor in milk may be caused also by an abnormally high chlorine content or a comparatively low sugar content of the milk, which sometimes occurs when some cows approach the end of the lactation period. Cows producing such milk should be turned dry. When a cow is advanced in lactation, the milk frequently appears normal when drawn, but develops a bitter or rancid flavor on standing for a few hours.

Odors are quickly absorbed from the surroundings by exposed milk. Absorption is a common cause of such flavor defects as barny, cowy, fly-spray, disinfectant and musty. These flavors are usually due to milk being allowed to stand in poorly ventilated or dirty stables or to the use during milking of chemicals having strong odors. Strong odors of other foods may likewise be absorbed when unclosed containers of milk are stored with these foods in the refrigerator. Absorbed flavors are partially but not completely removed by aeration of the milk.

Some kinds of bacteria grow in milk without producing much if any perceptible change in flavor. Other types may cause from slight to very pronounced off flavors and aromas. The number of species of such bacteria is very large and the changes produced by their growth result in the development of many kinds of flavor defects. Off flavors caused by bacterial growth do not necessarily mean the milk is extremely unwholesome, but usually do indicate careless handling which may increase the chances of contamination cap-

able of causing injury to the health of the consumer. Warm temperatures may cause relatively few bacteria to increase to large numbers in a short time.

Common souring is caused by certain kinds of bacteria which get into even the most carefully produced milk. Although this flavor is undesirable in market milk, a pleasing sour flavor and curd free from whey or gas bubbles occurring after the milk is held at a warm temperature until curdled is an indication of clean milk. A malty flavor is sometimes produced by a variety of the same species of bacteria which causes common souring.

Barny flavor may be the result of the growth of bacteria which are responsible for the decomposition of manure and usually reach the milk from filthy sources. Certain unclean or putrid flavors are most likely caused by bacteria getting into the milk from utensils which have not been properly cleaned and treated for the destruction of bacteria.

The common sources of bacteria in milk are the cow's udder, the body of the cow, the air, the utensils, the milk and flies. The most important of these is the utensils. Bacterial taints in milk can be avoided only by careful attention to prevent in so far as it is possible the entrance of bacteria from the sources named and by holding the milk at low temperatures to avoid the growth of those which do get into the milk.

When milk is exposed to direct sunlight, it very quickly acquires an off flavor and aroma which, when well developed, is often described as tallowy. The same flavor in varying degrees of intensity is also called cardboard, bottle cap or oxidized. The condition is most often encountered in bottled milk which has been left in the sunlight after its delivery. Tallowiness may develop at temperatures below freezing or warmer. A slight oxidized or tallowy flavor is also often noticeable in milk which has been passed in thin sheets over an aerator type cooler, especially when the milk is cooled in this manner from the maximum pasteurizing temperature.

An objectionable heated or cooked flavor may occur in pasteurized milk which has been heated over 143 degrees F. or held at pasteurizing temperature for an unnecessarily long time. This flavor is also absorbed at times from a thin film of milk which has been cooked on parts of the equipment by steaming after careless washing.

Metallic, fishy or tallowy flavors are sometimes the result of exposure of the milk to iron or copper surfaces of utensils or equipment. Well-tinned metals, aluminum, nickel or alloys containing chromium which have been made for milk handling do not cause these flavor defects.

Pails or cans which have been used in transporting gasoline, kerosene, or oil sometimes impart flavors of these materials to the milk later put into them. It is very difficult to prevent taint in the first milk placed in such containers even by the most careful cleaning.

Washing compounds or chemical sterilizers may be left in the utensils in sufficient amounts to impart an alkaline, medicinal, or unclean flavor to milk. The use of soap in cleaning milk containers and equipment is generally not advisable because of the comparative difficulty of rinsing this cleansing agent from the surface. A soluble, free rinsing cleanser or germicide as free from odor as possible is desirable.

Decomposition products of small amounts of milk not removed by previous washing of the equipment may produce slight off flavors in milk immediately upon contact as well as seeding the milk with bacteria which will affect the flavor.

Things Have Changed—So Has Our Milk Market

The problems surrounding the marketing of fluid milk have changed materially not only in the Philadelphia Milk Shed but in practically every other shed.

We can all recall the days of the old time "dipped milk" methods of distribution; of the days when milk was considered "milk"—be it good, indifferent or even of poor quality. In those days, if the consumer did not like the flavor or general quality of the milk, they changed to another dealer or discontinued the use of milk to a material degree.

But today things are different, not due entirely to the economic situation, but largely because of the fact that in educating the public to use more milk they have insisted upon a quality product.

This quality product has very materially increased its consumption, it has broadened the use of milk, it has aided in maintaining the health of the community public, but in so doing it has forced upon the producer and distributor many factors that were unheard of in the older days.

By the observance of proper sanitary methods of production and marketing the producer and distributor have built up a market that has been looked upon by others with envious eyes. The market has grown to such an extent that eminent physicians have strongly favored the greater consumption of milk in the human diet, but in doing this have surrounded their recommendations as to production and distribution that the product be safeguarded, from the time of its production to that of the time of its distribution to the consumer.

The problems of these safeguarding methods, or regulations, if you so wish to call them, have been many and varied. Many have taken the form of municipal orders or even national regulatory measures, others might be termed individual dealer regulations, and we may ask why. The principal answer for the latter class may be that of one distributor having an individually better supply than the other and can capitalize on its sales value or competitive measure, so to speak.

But, be that as it may, these various forms of regulations have been growing, and in these days of sharp competition are often changed, almost over night, dependent upon what market the distributor has decided to enter.

These problems are not confined to the dairy industry alone but are equally dominant in almost every other line of agriculture as well as in general business.

What Confronts Us Today

Today we are confronted with one major problem, and that is, if we are to maintain our market, we must see to it that our product is produced and marketed in accordance with our buyers' ideas and in conformity with the public demand. Today conditions strongly favor the buyer, either you meet the demand or you do not. If you do, your market is maintained. If you do not, well there are dozens who would take your place, conform to any demand on the part of the buyer, and be only too glad to do so.

Meeting your market demand may in the long run be but a small factor. Cooling your milk in water in the milk house every day in the year; cleaning and keeping utensils in repair; washing them thoroughly and storing them on metal racks in the milk house; or the use of single service strainers; keeping your cows clean; keeping stables clean,—free from cobwebs, whitewashed and painted. The keeping of hogs, poultry, sheep or other animals out of the cow stables, unless partitioned off, do not seem to be particularly difficult jobs. The observance of

(Continued on page 7)

Farmer Aids Toward Lower Costs

Sounds odd, doesn't it? However, farmers with a little thought and probably with little or no money outlay can apply certain farm remedies that may materially lower their cost of operation.

As an example. Are your cows all producing milk at a profit? Does the regular flow of milk from each one of your cows pay for the labor and feed consumed? If a cow is only giving regularly a small amount of milk, it is probable that she is not producing milk at a profit. Such cows should be disposed of—sold to the butcher, even when prices are low, because every day that you feed and milk her you may be multiplying your money loss. Another method is to slaughter such cows on the farm, use the meat in the diet or cure it, so as to be available for later use.

Are you wasting seed and fertilizer? You should know the unprofitable acreage on your farm. Why spend time and money in plowing, seeding and cultivating such acreage?

If such acres are unprofitable crop producers, take them out of tillage. Plant such acreage in fruit trees or some profitable timber trees. If the acreage is large enough turn it into forest land. The progress may be a slow one, but you will stop losing money on that particular tract of land.

During the growing season, fruits and vegetables can be canned, preserved and prepared for later use.

Massachusetts Milk Regulation

After many conferences and hearings, says the "New England Dairyman", the Massachusetts Milk Regulation Board, has adopted regulations as to the conditions under which milk must be produced, if it is to be marketed in Massachusetts.

These regulations will apply to milk produced in Massachusetts, also to milk which is produced in other states, but is sold in Massachusetts.

The regulations went into effect October 1st, but will not, it was stated, be actively enforced for several months.

Some of its features provide for healthy cows, absence of communicable diseases on the part of the dairy. Adequate light in the barns, windows shall be kept clean, sufficient ventilation provided, floors and gutter shall be tight, clean and in good repair, walls and ceilings shall be tight, clean and in good repair. They shall be white washed at least once a year, unless furnished with a surface that can be easily cleaned, clean milking stools, cow yards must be kept reasonably clean and dry. Manure must be removed and stored or distributed.

Provisions for milking methods are included. Eight distinct features are provided in connection with the milk house or room. Straining and cooling regulations require immediate straining, while cooling requirements require the milk to be cooled to 50 F. or less and this temperature must be maintained until delivery or collection is made.

There are the customary regulations regarding the care of utensils and the character of such utensils is prescribed as well as their method of cleaning. Every dairy farm shall be provided with a sanitary toilet or privy, properly constructed and maintained in good condition.

The regulations are prescribed by the official regulations, established by the Milk Regulation Board, under the Provisions of Chapter 305, Act of 1932.

Dairy Products Outlook

(Continued from page 1)

butterfat and obtain more calves to sell for beef or veal, than it will to sell the extra grain for what it would now bring on present markets.

Price of Milk and Milk Production. The price situation has had an effect on milk production quite different from that on milk cow numbers. Milk production per cow increased nearly 10% from 1924 to 1929. Production declined from 4,582 pounds per cow in 1929 to about 4,466 pounds in 1931, or about 3%. There was a further drop of about 4% in 1932.

There have been some regional variations owing to feed shortages and differences in the pasture available but, with the possible exception of the southern states in the first few months of the year, reports from all the larger groups of states show lower production per cow in each month of 1932 than in the corresponding months of 1931.

Most of the decrease in 1932 appears to have been due to the necessity of close economy on all items of expense on dairy farms and to the resulting changes in feeding practices.

Total production of milk during 1932 was apparently about the same as during 1931.

Let's Turn the Corner

(Continued from page 1)

dairymen, cooperation among the leaders, cooperate with our buyers.

Let us define our markets and methods. Let us remain within our markets. Let those who would invade our markets stay within their own boundaries. Let's not be selfish—but let us conduct our business on a strictly businesslike basis, according to our own needs and requirements and, when we find a basis of demand, let us produce in accordance with that demand and not endeavor to so broaden our activities that we may have to find it necessary to invade some other territory and, by questionable methods, break down the markets of our neighbors.

We can only build from the bottom up. We believe we have reached the bottom. Therefore, let's start our upward movement, but do so on safe and sound lines, so that our business and our industry may stay with us and be ours for years to come.

Mental Attitude

"Whenever you go out-of-doors, draw the chin in, carry the crown of the head high, and fill the lungs to the utmost; drink in the sunshine; greet your friends with a smile and put soul into every hand clasp.

"Do not fear being misunderstood; and never waste a minute thinking about your enemies. Try to fix firmly in your mind what you would like to do, and then, without violence of direction, you will move straight to the goal.

Keep your mind on the great and splendid things you would like to do; and then, as the days go gliding by, you will find yourself unconsciously seizing the fulfillment of your desire, just as the coral insect takes from the running tide the elements it needs. Picture in your mind the capable, earnest, useful person you desire to be, and the thought you hold is hourly transforming you into that particular individual. Thought is supreme.

"Preserve a right mental attitude—the attitude of courage, frankness, and good cheer. To think rightly is to create. All things come through desire, and every sincere prayer is answered. We become like that on which our hearts are fixed. Carry your chin in and the crown of your head high."

—Quotation from Elbert Hubbard in "Mental Mutterings"

Milk Market Conditions and Prices in Other Leading Territories

Chicago, Ill.

The price of milk for February, says "Pure Milk", official organ of the Pure Milk Association, Chicago, Ill., will be \$1.42 net per hundred pounds, less Adjustment Fund assessment and will apply to 90% of basic milk sold.

The Adjustment Fund assessment for the month of January 1933, is 5 cents making January net prices \$1.37 per hundred pounds on base milk. The operating check off for the month of January is 3 cents per hundred pounds.

The balance of the milk delivered will be sold for 3.5 times 92 score butter, Chicago. All prices apply on 3.5 milk, f.o.b. country plants or platforms within the 70 mile zone, plus any additional differentials effective at sub-stations.

The January manufacturing price applying on the balance of all the milk delivered, is 3.5 times 92 score butter, Chicago flat, or 66 cents net.

Des Moines, Iowa

During the past month, says the "Iowa Daily Marketing News", official organ of the Des Moines Cooperative Dairy Marketing Association, Des Moines, Iowa, we received 2,097,388 pounds of milk, or 59.1 per cent of the total amount of milk received in the city, for which we paid \$1.00 per hundred pounds. The average test of the milk was 3.94 per cent.

Baltimore, Md.

The January price for fluid milk f.o.b. Baltimore, Md., 3.5 butterfat test as quoted by the "Maryland Farmer", was 18 1/2 cents per gallon for Class 1 milk; 12 1/2 cents per gallon for Class 11 milk and 6 1/2 cents per gallon for Class 111 milk.

Hartford, Conn.

The "C. M. P. A. Bulletin", official organ of the Connecticut Milk Producers' Association in its February issue states: "Milk production per farm for the third week in January increased nearly 10% over the production per farm for the same period in November.

"The laws of supply and demand is still working. The average consumer is less able to buy milk or anything else now than he was a year ago. Any increase in cow numbers supply means more surplus."

The price of milk for February was set at 6 cents per quart, delivered at market centers.

Boston, Mass.

While prices of fluid milk in the Boston market, for January, according to the "New England Dairyman", official organ of the New England Milk Producers' Association, have not been agreed upon, those in some of the secondary markets show some further declines from those of November and December, 1932.

The December price for Class 1 milk, 3.7 test in the 181-200 mile zone from

Boston was \$2.02 per cwt. This price averaged 43 cents per hundred, better than that for the same month in 1931. The Class 11 price in December was \$1.06 for 3.7 milk and was 28 cents per cwt. less than December of 1931.

The net price for all milk delivered in 1932 averaged \$1.53 or 22 cents per hundred less than in 1931. The net price, however showed a smaller decrease than either fluid or surplus milk from last year, due to the fact that a greater percentage of the milk produced was sold as fluid milk and a smaller proportion was sold as surplus.

Louisville, Ky.

Quoting from the "Falls Cities Cooperative Dairyman", official organ of the Falls Cities Cooperative Milk Producers' Association, Louisville, Ky., we note that Grade B shippers will receive \$1.90 per hundred pounds of milk for 75 per cent of base. Grade B shipped milk in excess of the 75% of base will be paid for at 73 cents per hundred pounds; Class 111 milk is 70 cents per hundred pounds.

All prices quoted are for 4% milk delivered to the dealers' platforms. The differential for butterfat test above and below 4% will be 2 cents per point for January.

Milwaukee, Wis.

We note in the columns of the "Milwaukee Milk Producers", official organ of the Milwaukee Cooperative Milk Producers' Association, issue of February, 1933, that milk price for February, had not been agreed upon.

The actual manufacturing price according to the plan used since 1922 would have been 68 cents per hundred for 3.5 per cent milk.

Fluid sales reported by individual dealers ranged from 55 to 39.51 per cent, with prices ranging from \$1.60. Outdoor relief sales ranging from 14.50 to 10.32 per cent and manufactured or surplus milk ranging from 45 to 49.73 per cent priced at approximately \$1.00. Average prices, when so quoted range from \$1.27 to \$1.33 per hundred pounds.

New York, N. Y.

Quoting from the "Dairymen's League News", official organ of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, New York, we note that the January average price received for all Grade B milk, in the 201-210 mile zone, testing 3.5 per cent butterfat, including both that sold direct to dealers and that handled in the plants operated by the Association, will amount to approximately \$1.02 per hundred pounds. The net pool price for January was 97 cents per hundred pounds. The cash payment to cover deliveries during the month of January, was announced at 90 cents per hundred pounds.

Henry I. Lauver

Director of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association Passes Away

Henry Ira Lauver, was born on July 1st, 1862, and had lived a full 70 years. His early life was spent in Millin Township, Juanita County, Pa., where he was educated in the public schools and there he spent practically all his life tilling the soil.

For the past 16 years he has been active in the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, having been elected to its Board of Directors in 1919 and on which body he served up to the time of his death. He has always taken a keen interest in all things that would help the farm and the farmer.

He was active in the Millin Grange, P. of H and served as one of its officers for several years. He also served as a School director and was auditor of that body for twelve years.

Mr. Lauver was elected to represent Juanita County in House of Representatives, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and served two terms from 1923-1927.

He was most approachable and the host of friends throughout the state of Pennsylvania testify to his kindly and friendly attitude to all men of every rank and character.

(Continued on page 5)

Control of the Flavor and Odor of Milk

EXTRACTS FROM AN ARTICLE BY Frederick W. Bennett
Georgia State College of Agriculture and The Mechanic Arts

Flavor and odor of milk are usually given more consideration by the consumer than is given any other characteristic which may be judged without laboratory tests. The rejection of milk which is sour or which has other serious flavor defects is responsible for losses of many thousands of dollars annually by dairymen. The dairy industry undoubtedly suffers much greater economic losses from the marketing of milk which has less pronounced flavor defects but which, nevertheless, seriously curtails consumption. Many times we have heard a good potential customer say that he would like to use a larger quantity of milk in his home if he only could get a dependable supply having a sufficiently good flavor to make the milk more appetizing to the members of his household. The tasting of a few glasses of poor milk has been the cause of many people, children especially, drinking less milk or discontinuing its use entirely.

The ideal flavor and odor of milk are very difficult to describe accurately. Perfect milk may be said to have a pleasant and somewhat sweetish taste. Any flavor in milk which is not distinctly characteristic of the product or which is very pronounced is undesirable.

The causes of flavor defects in milk may be classified as follows: (1) materials consumed by the cow, (2) physical condition of the cow, (3) absorption of odors by the milk, (4) bacterial growth in the milk, (5) exposure of the milk to conditions which may cause physical or chemical changes, and (6) the addition of foreign materials.

Flavors and odors of feed consumed are transferred to the milk chiefly through the body of the cow. However, there are many feeds which do not contain highly flavored constituents, or the food undergoes such changes in the animal's body that unusual flavors are not noticeably imparted to the milk. Most of the common dry feeds come in this class. The milk from cows which are fed only on dry feeds may often be criticized for insipidity or lack of desirable flavor as compared with the product from cows receiving some succulent feed.

The flavor of the milk is most affected by feeds when the cows are fed shortly before milking. Partly for this reason many dairymen prefer to milk their cows before feeding them. Green corn, green oats and peas, green soy-beans, pumpkins, and sugar beets do not impart any noticeable flavors when fed at any time. Green rye, green cowpeas, Irish potatoes, dried beet pulp affect the milk to a slight extent when fed shortly before milking. Silage, green alfalfa, green sweet clover, cabbage, turnips and rape seriously taint the milk when they are fed a short time before milking, but may not have a noticeable effect upon the flavor of the milk when fed as long as four to seven hours previous to milking. The effect appears to be greatest when these feeds are first given to the cows following a period of dry feeding.

Wild garlic, or onion, usually taints the milk so strongly as to make it unsaleable as market milk. The taste or odor of garlic may be detected in the milk within one minute after the weed has been eaten or in a few minutes after only the odor of it is inhaled by the cow. Some investigators have found that the garlic flavor so nearly disappears in seven hours after feeding that the taint is not detectible. On the contrary, it has been our experience that the milk is more often tainted as long as twelve hours after feeding and sometimes the second milking is affected. The portions of products of milk which are

richest in fat are most highly flavored by garlic and the taint can be detected either by taste or smell. Aerating the milk, especially at high temperatures, reduces the intensity of this flavor, but a practical and acceptable method of completely removing it commercially is not known. It is, therefore, advisable to keep milk cows out of pastures containing garlic. By thoroughly plowing the land just as the garlic begins to grow rapidly in the fall and spring and sowing it immediately with crops which will completely shade the ground, garlic may be eradicated after treatment for a few seasons.

Bitterweed flavors the milk as strongly as garlic, but affects the odor but slightly. The flavoring element is in solution in the water of the milk and may be so completely removed from the butter by washing in the granular form as to be scarcely noticeable. Aeration has no appreciable effect in removing this flavor from milk. The only known remedy is to keep the cow from eating the weed. Bitterweed may be eradicated by plowing or mowing the pasture so as to prevent reseeding of the plant.

The physical condition of the cow is generally of less importance than the feed as a factor affecting the flavor of milk. However, certain flavor defects which may be attributed to this cause are not uncommon. Certain individual cows apparently give milk which has a better taste than that given by other cows under identical the same conditions. This difference may be attributed to the inherited tendency of the individual cows to produce milk of different chemical composition.

Inflammation or other abnormal conditions of the udder may cause variations in chemical composition which result in salty, bitter, unclean or other unpleasant flavors in the milk. Constipation of the cow sometimes causes a somewhat putrid flavor in the milk. Specific treatments for these conditions of the cow and the feeding of a more laxative and well balanced ration may eliminate the flavor defects mentioned.

Salty flavor in milk may be caused also by an abnormally high chlorine content or a comparatively low sugar content of the milk, which sometimes occurs when some cows approach the end of the lactation period. Cows producing such milk should be turned dry. When a cow is advanced in lactation, the milk frequently appears normal when drawn, but develops a bitter or rancid flavor on standing for a few hours.

Odors are quickly absorbed from the surroundings by exposed milk. Absorption is a common cause of such flavor defects as barny, cowy, fly-spray, disinfectant and musty. These flavors are usually due to milk being allowed to stand in poorly ventilated or dirty stables or to the use during milking of chemicals having strong odors. Strong odors of other foods may likewise be absorbed when unclosed containers of milk are stored with these foods in the refrigerator. Absorbed flavors are partially but not completely removed by aeration of the milk.

Some kinds of bacteria grow in milk without producing much if any perceptible change in flavor. Other types may cause from slight to very pronounced off flavors and aromas. The number of species of such bacteria is very large and the changes produced by their growth result in the development of many kinds of flavor defects. Off flavors caused by bacterial growth do not necessarily mean the milk is extremely unwholesome, but usually do indicate careless handling which may increase the chances of contamination cap-

able of causing injury to the health of the consumer. Warm temperatures may cause relatively few bacteria to increase to large numbers in a short time.

Common souring is caused by certain kinds of bacteria which get into even the most carefully produced milk. Although this flavor is undesirable in market milk, a pleasing sour flavor and curd free from whey or gas bubbles occurring after the milk is held at a warm temperature until curdled is an indication of clean milk. A malty flavor is sometimes produced by a variety of the same species of bacteria which causes common souring.

Barny flavor may be the result of the growth of bacteria which are responsible for the decomposition of manure and usually reach the milk from filthy sources. Certain unclean or putrid flavors are most likely caused by bacteria getting into the milk from utensils which have not been properly cleaned and treated for the destruction of bacteria.

The common sources of bacteria in milk are the cow's udder, the body of the cow, the air, the utensils, the milker and flies. The most important of these is the utensils. Bacterial taints in milk can be avoided only by careful attention to prevent in so far as it is possible the entrance of bacteria from the sources named and by holding the milk at low temperatures to avoid the growth of those which do get into the milk.

When milk is exposed to direct sunlight, it very quickly acquires an off flavor and aroma which, when well developed, is often described as tallovy. The same flavor in varying degrees of intensity is also called cardboard, bottle cap or oxidized. The condition is most often encountered in bottled milk which has been left in the sunlight after its delivery. Talloviness may develop at temperatures below freezing or warmer. A slight oxidized or tallovy flavor is also often noticeable in milk which has been passed in thin sheets over an aerator type cooler, especially when the milk is cooled in this manner from the maximum pasteurizing temperature.

An objectionable heated or cooked flavor may occur in pasteurized milk which has been heated over 143 degrees F. or held at pasteurizing temperature for an unnecessarily long time. This flavor is also absorbed at times from a thin film of milk which has been cooked on parts of the equipment by steaming after careless washing.

Metallic, fishy or tallovy flavors are sometimes the result of exposure of the milk to iron or copper surfaces of utensils or equipment. Well-tinned metals, aluminum, nickel or alloys containing chromium which have been made for milk handling do not cause these flavor defects.

Pails or cans which have been used in transporting gasoline, kerosene, or oil sometimes impart flavors of these materials to the milk later put into them. It is very difficult to prevent taint in the first milk placed in such containers even by the most careful cleaning.

Washing compounds or chemical sterilizers may be left in the utensils in sufficient amounts to impart an alkaline, medicinal, or unclean flavor to milk. The use of soap in cleaning milk containers and equipment is generally not advisable because of the comparative difficulty of rinsing this cleansing agent from the surface. A soluble, free rinsing cleanser or germicide as free from odor as possible is desirable.

Decomposition products of small amounts of milk not removed by previous washing of the equipment may produce slight off flavors in milk immediately upon contact as well as seeding the milk with bacteria which will affect the flavor.

Things Have Changed— So Has Our Milk Market

The problems surrounding the marketing of fluid milk have changed materially, not only in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, but in practically every other shed.

We can all recall the days of the old time "dipped milk" methods of distribution; of the days when milk was considered "milk"—be it good, indifferent or even of poor quality. In those days, if the consumer did not like the flavor or general quality of the milk, they changed to another dealer or discontinued the use of milk to a material degree.

But today things are different, not due entirely to the economic situation, but largely because of the fact that in educating the public to use more milk they have insisted upon a quality product.

This quality product has very materially increased its consumption, it has broadened the use of milk, it has aided in maintaining the health of the consuming public, but in so doing it has forced upon the producer and distributor many factors that were unheard of in the older days.

By the observance of proper sanitary methods of production and marketing the producer and distributor have built up a market that has been looked upon by others with envious eyes. The market has grown to such an extent that eminent physicians have strongly favored the greater consumption of milk in the human diet, but in doing this have surrounded their recommendations as to production and distribution that the product be safeguarded, from the time of its production to that of the time of its distribution to the consumer.

The problems of these safeguarding methods, or regulations, if you so wish to call them, have been many and varied. Many have taken the form of municipal, state or even national regulatory measures. Others might be termed individual dealer regulations, and we may ask why. The principal answer for the latter class may be that of one distributor having an individually better supply than the other and can capitalize on its sales value or competitive measure, so to speak.

But, be that as it may, these various forms of regulations have been growing, and in these days of sharp competition are often changed, almost over night, dependent upon what market the distributor has decided to enter.

These problems are not confined to the dairy industry alone but are equally dominant in almost every other line of agriculture as well as in general business.

What Confronts Us Today

Today we are confronted with one major problem, and that is, if we are to maintain our market, we must see to it that our product is produced and marketed in accordance with our buyers' ideas and in conformity with the public demand. Today conditions strongly favor the buyer, either you meet the demand or you do not. If you do, your market is maintained. If you do not, well there are dozens who would take your place, conform to any demand on the part of the buyer, and be only too glad to do so.

Meeting your market demand may in the long run be but a small factor. Cooling your milk in water in the milk house every day in the year; cleaning and keeping utensils in repair; washing them thoroughly and storing them on metal racks in the milk house; or the use of single service strainers; keeping your cows clean; keeping stables clean,—free from cobwebs, whitewashed and painted. The keeping of hogs, poultry, sheep or other animals out of the cow stables, unless partitioned off, do not seem to be particularly difficult jobs. The observance of

(Continued on page 7)

Farmer Aids Toward Lower Costs

Sounds odd, doesn't it? However, farmers with a little thought and probably with little or no money outlay can apply certain farm remedies that may materially lower their cost of operation.

As an example. Are your cows all producing milk at a profit? Does the regular flow of milk from each one of your cows pay for the labor and feed consumed? If a cow is only giving regularly a small amount of milk, it is probable that she is not producing milk at a profit. Such cows should be disposed of—sold to the butcher, even when prices are low, because every day that you feed and milk her you may be multiplying your money loss. Another method is to slaughter such cows on the farm, use the meat in the diet or cure it, so as to be available for later use.

Are you wasting seed and fertilizer? You should know the unprofitable acreage on your farm. Why spend time and money in plowing, seeding and cultivating such acreage?

If such acres are unprofitable crop producers, take them out of tillage. Plant such acreage in fruit trees or some profitable timber trees. If the acreage is large enough turn it into forest land. The progress may be a slow one, but you will stop losing money on that particular tract of land.

During the growing season, fruits and vegetables can be canned, preserved and prepared for later use.

Massachusetts Milk Regulation

After many conferences and hearings, says the "New England Dairyman", the Massachusetts Milk Regulation Board, has adopted regulations as to the conditions under which milk must be produced, if it is to be marketed in Massachusetts.

These regulations will apply to milk produced in Massachusetts, also to milk which is produced in other states, but is sold in Massachusetts.

The regulations went into effect October 1st, but will not, it was stated, be actively enforced for several months.

Some of its features provide for healthy cows, absence of communicable diseases on the part of the dairy. Adequate light in the barns, windows shall be kept clean, sufficient ventilation provided, floors and gutter shall be tight, clean and in good repair, walls and ceilings shall be tight, clean and in good repair. They shall be white washed at least once a year, unless furnished with a surface that can be easily cleaned, clean milking stools, cow yards must be kept reasonably clean and dry. Manure must be removed and stored or distributed.

Provisions for milking methods are included. Eight distinct features are provided in connection with the milk house or room. Straining and cooling regulations require immediate straining, while cooling requirements require the milk to be cooled to 50 F. or less and this temperature must be maintained until delivery or collection is made.

There are the customary regulations regarding the care of utensils and the character of such utensils is prescribed as well as their method of cleaning. Every dairy farm shall be provided with a sanitary toilet or privy, properly constructed and maintained in good condition. The regulations are prescribed as the official regulations, established by the Milk Regulation Board, under the Provisions of Chapter 305, Act of 1932.

Dairy Products Outlook

(Continued from page 1)

butterfat and obtain more calves to sell for beef or veal, than it will to sell the extra grain for what it would now bring on present markets.

Price of Milk and Milk Production
The price situation has had an effect on milk production quite different from that on milk cow numbers. Milk production per cow increased nearly 10% from 1924 to 1929. Production declined from 4,582 pounds per cow in 1929 to about 4,466 pounds in 1931, or about 3%. There was a further drop of about 4% in 1932.

There have been some regional variations owing to feed shortages and differences in the pastureage available but, with the possible exception of the southern states in the first few months of the year, reports from all the larger groups of states show lower production per cow in each month of 1932 than in the corresponding months of 1931.

Most of the decrease in 1932 appears to have been due to the necessity of close economy on all items of expense on dairy farms and to the resulting changes in feeding practices.

Total production of milk during 1932 was apparently about the same as during 1931.

Let's Turn the Corner

(Continued from page 1)

dairymen, cooperation among the leaders, cooperate with our buyers.

Let us define our markets and methods. Let us remain within our markets. Let those who would invade our markets stay within their own boundaries. Let's not be selfish—but let us conduct our business on a strictly businesslike basis, according to our own needs and requirements and, when we find a basis of demand, let us produce in accordance with that demand and not endeavor to so broaden our activities that we may have to find it necessary to invade some other territory and, by questionable methods, break down the markets of our neighbors.

We can only build from the bottom up. We believe we have reached the bottom. Therefore, let's start our upward movement, but do so on safe and sound lines, so that our business and our industry may stay with us and be ours for years to come.

Mental Attitude

"Whenever you go out-of-doors, draw the chin in, carry the crown of the head high, and fill the lungs to the utmost; drink in the sunshine; greet your friends with a smile and put soul into every hand clasp.

"Do not fear being misunderstood; and never waste a minute thinking about your enemies. Try to fix firmly in your mind what you would like to do, and then, without violence of direction, you will move straight to the goal.

Keep your mind on the great and splendid things you would like to do; and then, as the days go gliding by, you will find yourself unconsciously seizing the fulfillment of your desire, just as the coral insect takes from the running tide the element it needs. Picture in your mind the capable, earnest, useful person you desire to be, and the thought you hold is hourly transforming you into that particular individual. Thought is supreme.

"Preserve a right mental attitude—the attitude of courage, frankness, and good cheer. To think rightly is to create. All things come through desire, and every sincere prayer is answered. We become like that on which our hearts are fixed. Carry your chin in and the crown of your head high. We are gods in the chrysalis."

—Quotation from Elbert Hubbard
—Quotation from "Mental Mutterings"

Milk Market Conditions and Prices in Other Leading Territories

Chicago, Ill.
The price of milk for February, says "Pure Milk", official organ of the Pure Milk Association, Chicago, Ill., will be \$1.42 net per hundred pounds, less Adjustment Fund assessment and will apply to 90% of basic milk sold.

The Adjustment Fund assessment for the month of January 1933, is 5 cents making January net prices \$1.37 per hundred pounds on base milk. The operating check off for the month of January is 3 cents per hundred pounds.

The balance of the milk delivered will be sold for 3.5 times 92 score butter, Chicago. All prices apply on 3.5 milk, f.o.b. country plants or platforms within the 70 mile zone, plus any additional differentials effective at sub-stations.

The January manufacturing price applying on the balance of all the milk delivered, is 3.5 times 92 score butter, Chicago flat, or 66 cents net.

Des Moines, Iowa

During the past month, says the "Iowa Daily Marketing News", official organ of the Des Moines Cooperative Dairy Marketing Association, Des Moines, Iowa, we received 2,097,388 pounds of milk, or 59.1 per cent of the total amount of milk received in the city, for which we paid \$1.00 per hundred pounds. The average test of the milk was 3.94 per cent.

Baltimore, Md.

The January price for fluid milk f.o.b. Baltimore, Md., 3.5 butterfat test as quoted by the "Maryland Farmer", was 18 1/2 cents per gallon for Class I milk; 12 1/2 cents per gallon for Class II milk and 6 1/2 cents per gallon for Class III milk.

Hartford, Conn.

The "C. M. P. A. Bulletin", official organ of the Connecticut Milk Producers' Association in its February issue states: "Milk production per farm for the third week in January increased nearly 10% over the production per farm for the same period in November.

"The laws of supply and demand is still working. The average consumer is less able to buy milk or anything else now than he was a year ago. Any increase in cow numbers supply means more surplus."

The price of milk for February was set at 6 cents per quart, delivered at market centers.

Boston, Mass.

While prices of fluid milk in the Boston market, for January, according to the "New England Dairyman", official organ of the New England Milk Producers' Association, have not been agreed upon, news in some of the secondary markets show some further declines from those of November and December, 1932.

The December price for Class I milk, 3.7 test in the 181-200 mile zone from

Boston was \$2.02 per cwt. This price averaged 43 cents per hundred, better than that for the same month in 1931. The Class II price in December was \$1.06 for 3.7 milk and was 28 cents per cwt. less than December of 1931.

The net price for all milk delivered in 1932 averaged \$1.53 or 22 cents per hundred less than in 1931. The net price, however showed a smaller decrease than either fluid or surplus milk from last year, due to the fact that a greater percentage of the milk produced was sold as fluid milk and a smaller proportion was sold as surplus.

Louisville, Ky.

Quoting from the "Falls Cities Cooperative Dairyman", official organ of the Falls Cities Cooperative Milk Producers' Association, Louisville, Ky., we note that Grade B shippers will receive \$1.90 per hundred pounds of milk for 75 per cent of base. Grade B shipped milk in excess of the 75% of base will be paid for at 73 cents per hundred pounds; Class III milk is 70 cents per hundred pounds.

All prices quoted are for 4% milk delivered to the dealers' platforms. The differential for butterfat test above and below 4% will be 2 cents per point for January.

Milwaukee, Wis.

We note in the columns of the "Milwaukee Milk Producers", official organ of the Milwaukee Cooperative Milk Producers' Association, issue of February, 1933, that milk price for February, had not been agreed upon.

The actual manufacturing price according to the plan used since 1922 would have been 68 cents per hundred for 3.5 per cent milk.

Fluid sales reported by individual dealers ranged from 55 to 39.51 per cent, with prices ranging from \$1.60. Outdoor relief sales ranging from 14.50 to 10.32 per cent and manufactured or surplus milk ranging from 45 to 49.73 per cent priced at approximately \$1.00. Average prices, when so quoted range from \$1.27 to \$1.33 per hundred pounds.

New York, N. Y.

Quoting from the "Dairymen's League News", official organ of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, New York, we note that the January average price received for all Grade B milk, in the 201-210 mile zone, testing 3.5 per cent butterfat, including both that sold direct to dealers and that handled in the plants operated by the Association, will amount to approximately \$1.02 per hundred pounds. The net pool price for January was 97 cents per hundred pounds. The cash payment to cover deliveries during the month of January, was announced at 90 cents per hundred pounds.

Henry I. Lauver

Director of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association Passes Away

Henry Ira Lauver, was born on July 1st, 1862, and had lived a full 70 years. His early life was spent in Millfin Township, Juniata County, Pa., where he was educated in the public schools and there he spent practically all his life tilling the soil.

For the past 16 years he has been active in the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, having been elected to its Board of Directors in 1919 and on which body he served up to the time of his death. He has always taken a keen interest in all things that would help the farm and the farmer.

He was active in the Millfin Grange, P. of H. and served as one of its officers for several years. He also served as a School director and was auditor of that body for twelve years.

Mr. Lauver was elected to represent Juniata County in House of Representatives. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and served two terms from 1923-1927.

He was most approachable and the host of friends throughout the state of Pennsylvania testify to his kindly and friendly attitude to all men of every rank and character.

(Continued on page 5)

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

Official Organ of the
Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc.

August A. Miller, Editor and
Business Manager
Elizabeth McG. Graham, Editor
Home and Health Department
Frederick Shangle, Advertising Manager
Published Monthly by the Inter-State Milk
Producers' Association, Inc.

Business Offices
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Phila., Pa.
235 E. Gay St., West Chester, Pa.

Editorial and Advertising Office
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Phila., Pa.
Bell Phone, Locust 5391, Locust 5392
Keystone Phone, Race 5344

Printed by Horace F. Temple, Inc.
West Chester, Pa.

Subscription
50 cents a year in advance
Advertising rates on application

"Entered as second-class matter, June 3, 1920,
at the post office at West Chester, Pennsylvania,
under the Act of March 3, 1879."



Are we prone to set aside the best things that might lead to cooperative success?

Are we unwilling to do the things individually that may aid in bettering our marketing situation?

Are we disposed in these days of depression to sit idly by and wait for the other fellow to do something to get us all on our feet?

These are problems which confront us now and should have our prompt and immediate attention. Don't wait till the other fellow starts, but go to it at once and tackle the problems which may help you and your neighbors.

Maybe we can't move fast, but a start will help and if a number carry on the same program, the impetus of the movement will increase rapidly.

Some of the little things, little methods looking toward a better milk supply may help things tremendously. Don't wait for your competitor to start and thus get ahead of you and probably take away your market.

Years ago milk was just milk. Today things are different. Some measures were necessary to force the unwilling producer into action. Hence the more and more stringent sanitary regulations.

If all producers were marketing milk that was safe, pure, sanitary, etc., many of these regulations would have been unnecessary, but something had to be done to bring the fellow who was slipping up to the mark and in many cases drastic regulations were written and enforced, so that there could be no possible slip-up.

Many of these regulations have been in effect for a long time. Some of them carry but few new features, but the dairyman who has been dodging proper sanitary methods now may find it a big task to coincide with the specifications laid down.

Your association has long asked for good, safe, clean milk. If its provisions had been followed and strictly adhered to, many of today's regulatory problems would have been little ones.

The watching and waiting policy, while a good one in many instances, continues to hamper our progress. This seems to be true in almost every line of endeavor.

It may be wise to "Stop, Look and Listen," but if we continue to stand pat on that policy we shall never get ahead.

Be sure that you are right, is without doubt a wise policy, but our tendency is

hat we spend too much time hesitating and never get ahead.

What we need is some definite action, some determined forward policy and by cooperation, we believe this can be done.

It is high time that this cooperative movement should get under way. It means that everybody from the top to the bottom get together, make definite plans and follow them. "Following them" is a big factor, but it can be done. If everyone cooperates one with the other.

March Milk Prices 3.5%

Under agreement between the Sales Committee of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association and cooperating buyers in the Philadelphia Milk Shed and under agreement with Dr. Clyde L. King, arbitrator, the prices to be paid producers for basic milk, during March, 1933, are noted below:

The price of basic milk, 3.5 per cent butterfat content, F. O. B. Philadelphia for March, 1933, and until further advised will be \$1.98 per hundred pounds, or 4.25 cents per quart.

Ten per cent of your production, up to and equal to your established basic quantity, will be paid for by cooperating buyers at a cream price. (If you produce above your established basic quantity, ten per cent of your established basic quantity will be sold at a cream price.) The price of basic milk delivered at receiving stations in the 51-61 mile zone, 3.5 per cent fat, will be \$1.48 per hundred pounds, with the usual differentials and variations at other mileages.

PRICE OF MILK FOR CREAM
The cream price for the month of March is based on the average of ninety-two score New York butter, plus 5 cents per pound and this amount multiplied by four, will be the price of four per cent milk for cream purposes at all receiving stations. The F. O. B. Philadelphia cream price will be .343 cents per hundred pounds higher than the receiving station cream price. The four per cent price less 20c will be the 3.5% PRICE.

SURPLUS MILK
Surplus milk shipped during March, 1933, will be paid for by cooperating buyers on the average price of 92 score butter New York multiplied by four to determine the four per cent price. The four per cent price less 20c will be the 3.5% PRICE.

Directors Meeting

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Board of Directors of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, which was held in the association's offices, routine business was transacted. It was decided that the regular bi-monthly meeting of the Board of Directors should be held on March 14th and 15th, 1933. The sessions will be called to order at 12:30 P. M.

In Memoriam

HENRY I. LAUVER

MIFFLINTOWN, PENNA.

DIRECTOR OF THE

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASS'N

WHO PASSED AWAY

[FEBRUARY 24, 1933]

MARKET CONDITIONS

H. D. ALLEBACH

Milk marketing conditions in our area as a whole have not improved any since my last report.

The real problem is that the consuming public has not been able to purchase more milk than in the past few months, and, as far as economic conditions are concerned, there has not been a whole lot of improvement, particularly among the laboring class. These conditions, of course, result in a low buying power, therefore the consumption of milk has not increased.

Production of milk has kept up to where it was in the past few months, as far as our reports show and, for this reason there seems to be no improvement whatever in the marketing of milk in our territory or we might say in the world as a whole. Therefore we will have to continue our program under the same buying plan as we did the January and February, and this will no doubt, continue for several months.

Sales reports, given us by the distributors, show the same percentage of milk being bought at basic price and sold as liquid milk. This plan, as is published in the last issue of the Review, as follows:—"That you will use eighty-five per cent of your established basic quantity, less ten per cent for cream." This amount will be paid for at basic price and anything above that will be paid for at surplus price. I went into detail in this matter in my last report, so will not comment on it further at this time.

What Your Association Is Endeavoring To Do

1. Your organization is now endeavoring to reduce the freight rates on milk. At our last Executive Committee Meeting a resolution was passed that we insist that the railroads reduce their freight rates thirty-three per cent. The Dairyman's League of New York have also asked for this same reduction, so we have joined with them in trying to reduce the freight rates to that extent. If we are successful in this it would be a material help to the farmers in the territory. It seems ridiculous for the railroads to hold the same freight rates they had during the war period and, in cases, even higher, when the price of the commodities we have to sell is more than half below the pre-war price. This would be the same as if we would increase the price of milk, if we could somehow reduce the freight rates of milk.

2. In many cases the hauling charge of milk to the receiving station has been entirely too high. Some of these rates are still as high as they were when milk was selling for three dollars (\$3.00) per hundred. Part of this trouble is the fault of the farmers shipping on those routes. Until we get together and all of the producers demand a lower rate and are willing to bring their milk to a hard road, it will be impossible to satisfactorily reduce some of these rates. As long as some of the farmers are going to demand "milk house service", it will naturally keep the rates up. So, the real question is—are we willing to cooperate and all of us do our part toward putting this milk on a nearby platform on a hard road, no doubt reducing the number of trucks hauling milk to receiving stations and putting the hauling rate on a lower basis, thereby saving money for the farmers, and which again virtually would be the same as increasing the price of milk.

3. I am wondering also whether we are paying enough attention to the milk production of our cows on the farm. I do not intend to advocate that our farmers sell their cows at this time, knowing the price you would get for them but, certainly, if we have cows in our herd that are costing us money to keep them there and taking the food from those cows that are paying their way, it appears to me that regardless of price, whether it is high or low, it would certainly pay us to get rid of them. Of course this has been an old cry—sell your boarder cows, but if we dairymen are going to hold the price of milk in our own milk shed, furnishing our own fluid milk markets, we cannot expect the consumer to pay the price in order to let us make a profit, unless we are going to run our dairy business on an economic basis, therefore we will have to watch the production of the cows in our herd, to see whether they are paying expenses or not, and when we find they are not, we should dispose of them to the butcher rather than to another dairyman, regardless of price.

You will at once ask the question, why do we not raise the price of milk high enough to meet expenses. The answer is that we can sell the consuming public only the amount of milk that they will consume as liquid milk. When we come to manufacturing the balance of it, that in excess of fluid milk consumption, we are in world competition and that will have to be paid for by a price governing the butter market of the country. Our surplus therefore is what is bringing down the average weighted price of milk in our territory. We cannot get more for our surplus milk than the world's market price of butter, and the average weighted price for our milk is always based on those conditions, regardless of what the basic price may be. So again I must state that we, as producers, can help control our market if we will, not by selling cattle that are paying their way but by getting rid of these cows we call "boarders" and which we know are not paying their cost of feed and care.

Butter Market

Following an upturn in butter prices during the first two weeks in February, a period of fairly steady price levels ensued only to be followed during the remainder of the month by declines which closely approximated prices early in the month. The butter market for 92 score solid pack butter, New York City, early in the month was quoted at 16 1/2 cents. There was an upward movement reaching 20 1/4 cents at the end of ten days with an easy decline to 17 1/4 cents at the end of the month.

There has been little real stability to the market owing largely to the disposition on the part of buyers to make purchases largely for current needs only. Prices throughout the month have been weak due to uncertain consumer buying.

Production in January showed, according to government reports, some gain over December 1932 and over the estimated production for January 1933, the production estimated for January 1933 was 124,469,000 pounds as compared with 118,978,500 for December 1932 and 121,685,000 in January 1932.

The average price of 92 score butter, New York City, for the month of February, upon which the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association surplus price for that month was computed was \$1.856 cents per pound, as compared to \$2.053 cents, the average price for January.

OUR LATEST MARKET PRICES

The prices, quoted below are for February, 1933, and represent those to be paid by cooperating dealers for that month.
For basic milk 85% of established basic average less 10% of production up to and equal to established basic, will be paid for at basic prices.
Ten per cent of production, up to and equal to established basic, will be paid for at the cream price.
(If production is above established basic, 10 per cent of the established basic will be paid for at the cream price.)
Surplus milk representing that quantity in excess of the basic and cream amounts will be paid for at the average 92 score butter price, New York City.

PHILADELPHIA SELLING PLAN

This price list is issued with the understanding that it is not to be used by producers and that all buyers using it as a basis of payment to producers, shall in addition thereto make the following contributions to the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk purchased from members of said Association.
(1) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk purchased from other producers at prices listed hereon.
(2) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk purchased from any producer at prices listed hereon.
The funds so derived are to be used by the recipient for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, for improvements and stabilization of market and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION PRICES

BASIC PRICE
February, 1933
F. O. B. Philadelphia
Grade B Market Milk

Test Per Cent.	Basic Quantity Per 100 Lbs.	Price Per Qt.
3.05	\$1.78	3.8
3.1	1.80	3.85
3.15	1.82	3.9
3.2	1.84	3.95
3.25	1.86	4.0
3.3	1.88	4.05
3.35	1.90	4.1
3.4	1.92	4.15
3.45	1.94	4.2
3.5	1.96	4.25
3.55	1.98	4.3
3.6	2.00	4.35
3.65	2.02	4.4
3.7	2.04	4.45
3.75	2.06	4.5
3.8	2.08	4.55
3.85	2.10	4.6
3.9	2.12	4.65
3.95	2.14	4.7
4.0	2.16	4.75
4.05	2.18	4.8
4.1	2.20	4.85
4.15	2.22	4.9
4.2	2.24	4.95
4.25	2.26	5.0
4.3	2.28	5.05
4.35	2.30	5.1
4.4	2.32	5.15
4.45	2.34	5.2
4.5	2.36	5.25
4.55	2.38	5.3
4.6	2.40	5.35
4.65	2.42	5.4
4.7	2.44	5.45
4.75	2.46	5.5
4.8	2.48	5.55
4.85	2.50	5.6
4.9	2.52	5.65
4.95	2.54	5.7
5.0	2.56	5.75

CREAM AND SURPLUS PRICE

February, 1933
F. O. B. Philadelphia

Test Per Cent.	Per 100 Lbs.	Per 100 Lbs.
3.05	\$0.86	\$0.66
3.1	0.88	0.68
3.15	0.90	0.70
3.2	0.92	0.72
3.25	0.94	0.74
3.3	0.96	0.76
3.35	0.98	0.78
3.4	1.00	0.80
3.45	1.02	0.82
3.5	1.04	0.84
3.55	1.06	0.86
3.6	1.08	0.88
3.65	1.10	0.90
3.7	1.12	0.92
3.75	1.14	0.94
3.8	1.16	0.96
3.85	1.18	0.98
3.9	1.20	1.00
3.95	1.22	1.02
4.0	1.24	1.04
4.05	1.26	1.06
4.1	1.28	1.08
4.15	1.30	1.10
4.2	1.32	1.12
4.25	1.34	1.14
4.3	1.36	1.16
4.35	1.38	1.18
4.4	1.40	1.20
4.45	1.42	1.22
4.5	1.44	1.24
4.55	1.46	1.26
4.6	1.48	1.28
4.65	1.50	1.30
4.7	1.52	1.32
4.75	1.54	1.34
4.8	1.56	1.36
4.85	1.58	1.38
4.9	1.60	1.40
4.95	1.62	1.42
5.0	1.64	1.44
5.1	1.66	1.46

MONTHLY SURPLUS PRICES

35% At All Receiving Stations

1931	1932	1933
January	.70	.76
February	.77	.67
March	.88	.66
April	1.04	.58
May	.77	.50
June	.74	.46
July	.77	.46
August	.77	.46
September	.77	.46
October	.77	.46
November	.77	.46
December	.77	.46
1933	.59	.79
January	.51	.71

BASIC PRICE

February, 1933
Country Receiving Stations

Quotations are at railroad points, inland stations carry differentials subject to local arrangements. Prices are less freight and receiving station charges.

Test Per Cent.	Basic Quantity Per 100 Lbs.	Price Per Qt.
3.05	\$1.78	3.8
3.1	1.80	3.85
3.15	1.82	3.9
3.2	1.84	3.95
3.25	1.86	4.0
3.3	1.88	4.05
3.35	1.90	4.1
3.4	1.92	4.15
3.45	1.94	4.2
3.5	1.96	4.25
3.55	1.98	4.3
3.6	2.00	4.35
3.65	2.02	4.4
3.7	2.04	4.45
3.75	2.06	4.5
3.8	2.08	4.55
3.85	2.10	4.6
3.9	2.12	4.65
3.95	2.14	4.7
4.0	2.16	4.75
4.05	2.18	4.8
4.1	2.20	4.85
4.15	2.22	4.9
4.2	2.24	4.95
4.25	2.26	5.0
4.3	2.28	5.05
4.35	2.30	5.1
4.4	2.32	5.15
4.45	2.34	5.2
4.5	2.36	5.25
4.55	2.38	5.3
4.6	2.40	5.35
4.65	2.42	5.4
4.7	2.44	5.45
4.75	2.46	5.5
4.8	2.48	5.55
4.85	2.50	5.6
4.9	2.52	5.65
4.95	2.54	5.7
5.0	2.56	5.75

CREAM AND SURPLUS PRICE

February, 1933
At All Receiving Stations

Test Per Cent.	Per 100 Lbs.	Per 100 Lbs.
3.05	\$0.86	\$0.66
3.1	0.88	0.68
3.15	0.90	0.70
3.2	0.92	0.72
3.25	0.94	0.74
3.3	0.96	0.76
3.35	0.98	0.78
3.4	1.00	0.80
3.45	1.02	0.82
3.5	1.04	0.84
3.55	1.06	0.86
3.6	1.08	0.88
3.65	1.10	0.90
3.7	1.12	0.92
3.75	1.14	0.94
3.8	1.16	0.96
3.85	1.18	0.98
3.9	1.20	1.00
3.95	1.22	1.02
4.0	1.24	1.04
4.05	1.26	1.06
4.1	1.28	1.08
4.15	1.30	1.10
4.2	1.32	1.12
4.25	1.34	1.14
4.3	1.36	1.16
4.35	1.38	1.18
4.4	1.40	1.20
4.45	1.42	1.22
4.5	1.44	1.24
4.55	1.46	1.26
4.6	1.48	1.28
4.65	1.50	1.30
4.7	1.52	1.32
4.75	1.54	1.34
4.8	1.56	1.36
4.85	1.58	1.38
4.9	1.60	1.40
4.95	1.62	1.42
5.0	1.64	1.44

MONTHLY BASIC PRICE OF GRADE B OR MARKET MILK

3.5 per cent butterfat content

1931	1932	1933
January	.70	.76
February	.77	.67
March	.88	.66
April	1.04	.58
May	.77	.50



HOME and HEALTH

ELIZABETH McG. GRAHAM, Editor



Spring Cleaning

*Yes, clean yer house, an' clean yer shed,
An' clean yer barn in ev'ry part;
But brush the cobwebs from yer head,
An' sweep the snow-bank from yer heart.
Yes, w'en spring cleanin' comes aroun'
Bring forth the duster an' the broom,
But rake yer foggy notions down,
An' sweep yer dusty soul 'n' gloom.*

*Plant flowers in the soul's front yard,
Set out new shade an' blossom trees,
An' let the soul once froze an' hard
Sprout crocuses of new ideas.
Yes, clean yer house, an' clean yer shed,
An' clean yer barn in ev'ry part;
But brush the cobwebs from yer head,
An' sweep the snow-banks from yer heart!*

SAM WALTER FOSS,
"Whiffs from Wild Meadows."

How About a Bean Loaf?

At this season of the year when vegetables are scarce, try the Cornell University's economical and delicious recipe for a bean loaf.

Use one and one-half cups of dry kidney beans, three teaspoons of salt, one to two cups of grated cheese, two table-spoons of chopped onion, one cup of bread crumbs, one-half cup of milk.

Soak the beans for twenty-four hours in enough water to cover them, then cook the beans until they are soft in fresh water in which the salt has been dissolved. Drain, chop or mash, add onion, cheese, bread crumbs, more salt if desired and enough milk to moisten. Form the mass into a loaf, and bake.



Saving Money In the Home Garden

"When well planned and efficiently managed the home garden offers one of the more important means for effecting savings in the family budget," says Dr. T. B. Symons, Director of Extension for Maryland, in the foreword of a bulletin, "More Vegetables From the Home Garden."

Everyone feels a need this year to put the farm on more nearly a self-sustaining basis than has been done since the modern of "specialties" and easily accessible manufactured supplies.

In order to make the most of the garden, it is suggested that one of two excellent bulletins be secured and studied carefully in making your planting plans. "More Vegetables From the Home Garden", already referred to, which is Bulletin No. 34, free upon request to the Extension Service of the University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland.

The second bulletin is "The Family Vegetable Garden", published by the Division of Agricultural Extension, of Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa., and also free upon request.

Each of these bulletins contain charts for a rotation vegetable garden, which economizes on space and labor, a planting calendar, and directions for the culture of recommended varieties.

Raising Perennials and Annuals From Seed

Mrs. Lee Holloway,

R. D., Hurlock, Maryland

For a flower-garden which will be a source of joy to us and pleasure to our neighbors, we do not have to obtain the services of a landscape gardener, as many people seem to think.

If we could content ourselves with the peony, the iris, rose, columbine, some of our hardy lilies, spring flowering bulbs, such as tulips, narcissus, and a few of our best annuals, we would have a lovely garden with very little output of money or labor. As to our shrubbery, many of our landscape architects, are using our own native trees taken from our woods, and are planting them for either natural or formal effects.

How many of you have tried gardening, and found that you were not quite as successful as you hoped to be? If you have, please don't become discouraged. Find out "How and Why" and try all over again.



(Courtesy Maryland Extension Service
No. 1
Note the ugliness of bare build-
ings and unscreened wood pile

I've found that you will need three old fashioned virtues in gardening as well as anything else in life. If you will arm yourself with these three virtues plus a keen imagination, long time objectives will have no dread for you. These three virtues are courage, patience and faith.

Perhaps the most fascinating thing about a garden is the fact that it is never quite finished. We do not want to build it all at once, but rather start with a few plants and shrubs; by propagating these in a few years we find our garden running over with plants. At least, that was my experience. I found myself with so many surplus plants on hand that I began selling them just to tourists, later women and men from all parts of our county and other nearby counties, came to me for plants. I now raise many plants for sale.

I am often asked how I succeed with my annuals and perennials from seeds. It is never a case of luck. It is just pains-taking care that does the trick.

For my seed bed, first I secure four boards, two of which are about ten or twelve feet long, about eight or ten inches wide and two about eight feet long, nail them so as to form the sides of a rectangular bed 10x3 feet. We mix one-third sand, one part humus, either peat moss or leaf



(Courtesy Maryland Extension Service
No. 2
This is what vines and flowers
I have done to the same place!

planting to permanent places in garden. Some of them will require partial shade all summer or until they are nice strong plants with a good root system.

To propagate cuttings or slips from perennials or shrubbery, roses, etc., I use a shady place for my propagating bed and set them in the bed made of clear moist sand and let them stay there until they have established a good strong root system. Keep bed moist always. There is just one thing more I'd like to mention that adds a lot of joy to your garden—the birds. You will have so many you may find it quite difficult to identify them all.

There are times when I can't live in my garden, for such things as washing dishes and sweeping, must yet be done. While I am doing these I think of my garden.

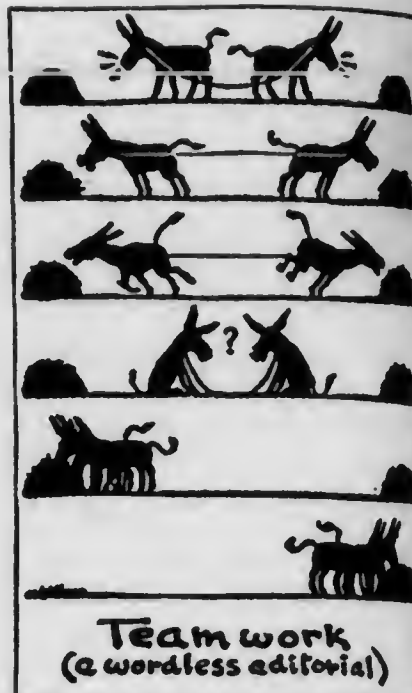
We gardeners have to do some real work sometimes, but oh, how we love it! Kipling expressed it well:

"Our England is a garden, and such gardeners are not made

By saying, Oh how beautiful and sitting in the shade;

And when your back stops aching and your hands begin to harden

Then you'll find yourself a partner in the glory of your garden."



Team work
(a wordless editorial)

Planning and Planting For the Winter Pantry

What other people plan for their winter pantry of canned foods is an interesting subject just now when we are all thinking in gardening terms. Mrs. John Zachais of Port Penn, Delaware, supplies us with the following list which she makes it a practice to can for the winter's needs for her average size family:

10 qts. dewberries 8 pts. plums
14 qts. apple sauce 26 qts. soup mixture
7 pts. cherry juice 108 pts. tomatoes
23 pts. grape juice 11 pts. peas
32 qts. cherries 30 pts. string beans
24 qts. peaches 3 pts. asparagus
11 qts. pears 41 pts. corn
3 pts. preserved damson plums
6 qts. preserved peaches
5 pts. spiced cantaloupes
8 pts. spiced watermelon rind
67 glasses of jelly
22 qts. pickles
17 pts. catsup

By the end of November, Mrs. Zachais working on this approximate basis, has in her winter pantry a total of 145 quarts and 251 pints of canned goods which the Agricultural Extension Service estimates has a value around hundred and two dollars!

With the work of canning scattered throughout the summer months, it will not be over-burdensome, and a family which had such a store put away ahead could be sure of having a sufficiency of those "vitamins" which are being talked of so much as guardians of health in these days when we feel we can't afford to be sick.

"Favorite Recipes From Our Readers"

Nut Bread

3 cups flour (all white or half white and half whole wheat). 1 cup granulated sugar, 3 teaspoons baking powder, teaspoon salt, 1 cup chopped nut meats, egg beaten light, 1 cup sweet milk. Put dry ingredients through sieve together with egg. Add milk, nuts and egg. Mix and turn in buttered pan. Let stand 15 minutes and bake 45 minutes.

Mrs. H. L. Way,
Medis, Penna.

More Vegetables—More Gardening

HANNAH McK. LYONS, M. D.



We need to eat more vegetables. So, if you did not find an opportunity to study the seed catalogues and plan your garden in February, do so at once. It will repay you in satisfaction, in money saved, and last but not least, in family health.

In satisfaction—because you will have a much finer type of vegetable to serve than if you just get a pick up package of seeds without any thought as to whether they are adapted to your needs. Money saved! There is possibly no question that has been more discussed by the farmer and his wife than "Does our vegetable garden pay?" The United States Government has given much attention to this and are so convinced of its value that now when a Federal loan is made to a farmer, a clause is added in the agreement stipulating that he will plant and care for a kitchen garden. After study, the United States Department of Agriculture places the value of the vegetables from a half-acre farm garden at \$250.00 to \$300.00. Then too, you are planning not for just the growing season, but for enough to put away in jars and to store in the cellar or pit so that from the earliest "greens" until killing frost you may have fresh garden things.

Your family's health! Because we are so accustomed to using vegetables we seem to overlook the very essential place they should have in every food plan. There is little danger in eating too much vegetables for they are filled with minerals, vitamins and other things we need. We are told that often hunger with children is due to a lack of vegetables being served them.

Do you recall the olden days when we were to have "boiled cabbage?" It was subjected to two or three hours cooking and came from the pot red and oft times tough. Today we never think of cooking cabbage more than 15 to 30 minutes, depending on whether it is new or old cabbage and it comes from the pot white, just tender, and its valuable minerals intact. Since we have known of the vitamins we have been continued "boil until just tender."

We are given a new classification of vegetables by Ella Burns Myers which I feel may help answer many questions as to how to cook when she says, "On the basis of our present knowledge vegetables can be classified according to the amount of water which is to be used in their cooking."

1—"Tender, leafy greens, such as spinach and Swiss Chard are best when cooked uncovered in almost no water over a medium fire.

2—"Peas, carrots, tomatoes, squash make up a second group to be cooked uncovered and swiftly, in just enough boiling, salted water to prevent scorching.

3—"In this group is potatoes, sweet corn, beets, parsnips, lima beans, green and wax beans, asparagus and artichokes, to be cooked in enough water to cover.

4—"There are the vegetables to be cooked in a large amount of unsalted water—old beets and carrots (as contrasted to young ones) dandelion greens, beet greens, turnip tops, turnips, onions, rutabagas, and the cabbage family including also cauliflower, Brussels sprouts."

Some Viewpoints As to the Present Depression

The present depression, says ex-Governor Frank A. Lowden of Illinois and Henry A. Wallace, editor of Wallace's Farmer of Iowa, in part, in an open letter recently released. "The present depression, unexampled in modern times, is due not to a scarcity of commodities, but to an over abundance.

"We have learned to produce in greater profusion than ever before, but somehow we have failed in the distribution of commodities useful to man. So far as I am aware, the economists are pretty well agreed the proposition that artificial barriers to international trade, to which in recent years the nations of all the world have resorted more than ever before, are one of the causes of this failure in distribution. There has been a perfect epidemic of higher and higher tariff walls, of quota systems and of other devices calculated to check the flow of international commerce. One of the results of this tendency has been to make it increasingly difficult to settle international balances. For in the long run, as everybody knows, international balance must be paid largely in goods and services. Not only must the debtor be capable of paying, but the creditor must be willing to receive, and that means that the creditor must look largely to goods and service as the form in which payment must take.

Before the war, European countries furnished the best market for our surplus farm products and other commodities. We were then heavily indebted to Europe, and she in part at least was able to pay for these commodities with the interest accruing upon her credits to the United States. Over night we passed from the position of a debtor nation to creditor nation, thus further curtailing Europe's ability to take our exports.

"From colonial days, foreign markets for our farm products have played a considerable part in the prosperity of American agriculture. Whatever restricts these markets inflicts serious injury upon our farmer. The shrinkage in these markets is to a considerable extent responsible for the agricultural distress in the United States, with which we are all so familiar.

"No one claims that a revision of the war debt by itself would cure all the evils from which we are suffering. The best informed opinion, as it seems to us, however, is that such a revision would be a beginning of a return to better times.

"Modern developments in science, in industry, in transportation and in means of communication, all indicate the need of closer international cooperation than ever before.

Isn't it the sensible thing for us to do, to sit down with our debtors and attempt to come to some fair and just settlement of this vexatious question? That is what we do in private life. If our debtor finds himself in financial difficulties and defaults in a payment due us, we arrange a conference with him. We may find it wise to greatly reduce his indebtedness. And particularly is this so if he has been our good customer in the past and is likely to be again."

Things Have Changed—So Has Your Milk Market

(Continued from page 2)

these factors will no doubt improve the sanitary situation.

Now some of these problems may seem difficult. They may mean added cost to production, but they are the same problems that others in many lines of business must follow, and do follow if they hope to maintain a standard of production that means the existence of their business.

The dairy farmer must realize that

The Members of Your Family Are Reminded To

LISTEN IN

TO THE

Friday Morning Radio Broadcasts

Over Station WLIT

at 9:15 A. M.

BY THE

Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council

ON SUBJECTS OF INTEREST TO EVERYONE

- March 10th —"The Pre-School Child"
DR. HANNAH McK. LYONS
- March 17th —"Nutrition and Teeth"
DR. THEODORE CASTO, Temple Dental School
- March 24th —"Sweets and Eating Between Meals"
MISS FRANCES F. HOAG
- March 31st —"Overweight and Underweight"
MISS LOUISE EVERTS AND MR. WESLEY HOLMES
- April 7th —"Building for the Future"
MRS. DEL MACAN LAWRENCE

(This series of radio broadcasts given through the courtesy of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce is a part of the educational program of the Dairy Council to aid in maintaining the consumption of milk.)

Horace F. Temple INCORPORATED

Printer
and
Designer

WEST CHESTER, PA.

BELL PHONE No. 1



Hurri-Kool Milk Coolers

Used according to directions, insures the premium, users say. The best buy today.

G. W. McCLOSKEY, Beech Creek, Pa.

Does all you say it will.

M. H. KURTZ, Oxford, Pa.

Paid for several times in premiums.

FRANK H. JOHNSON, Webster Mills, Pa.

Holds bacteria count down.

H. A. SCHELL, Phoenixville, Pa.

Satisfaction Guaranteed, Price \$5.00

HURRI-KOOL DIVISION

N. Manchester, Indiana

WARNER LIME

for all farm requirements

for Whitewash
for Forage Crops

Warner Company

PHILADELPHIA

SEED OATS

SENSATION—One of the most productive Oats in cultivation, 75 bu. and upward per acre are frequent with large white mealy grains weighing 42.44 lbs. per measured bushel of the highest quality. Get our exceptionally low prices for 1933. You should by all means try these Oats. Also Barley, Soy Beans, Seed Corn, Alfalfa, Medium Red, Mammoth, Alaska, Sweet Clover, Timothy Seed and Binder Twine.

Write for catalogue, samples and prices.

THEO. BURT & SONS, Box 91, MELROSE, O.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

FULL OR PART TIME

Reliable Company, in business 32 years, manufacturing high grade products, wants representatives who can sell to dairymen—farmers. Knowledge of cows necessary. Liberal commissions paid weekly. Our men earning \$15.00 to \$75.00 weekly. Selling experience helpful but not essential. For information address Sales Manager, 350 State Street, Binghamton, N. Y.

HAY, GRAIN, FEED, PRODUCE

WANTED—Hay Grain, Potatoes, Apples, Onions, etc. Carloads. For New York, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa.
FOR SALE—Cotton Seed Meal, Oil Meal, Soy Bean Oil Meal, Dairy Feed, Poultry Feed, Alfalfa Hay, Clover Hay, Ear Corn.

Write immediately for our prices

The Hamilton Company, New Castle, Pa.

25% SAVINGS • SECURITY • 100% PROTECTION

RATES 25% to 30% BELOW MANUAL USED BY OTHER COMPANIES—
THAT'S WHAT OUR POLICIES OFFER YOU

No automobile owner can afford the extravagant risk of being unprotected.

A single liability claim may sweep away all you have. And the future, too, may be mortgaged unless you have reliable automobile insurance to meet just claims and fight unjust demands.

Learn for yourself just what our low rates are for your car; you will realize that a single accident may cost you more than your premium for ten years.

STANDARD AUTO POLICY

We write a Standard Automobile Policy covering in the United States and Canada, at a saving of 25% to 30%. Truck Insurance at a 25% saving.

NET GAIN

Save with a company that has made a net gain of 53% in premium writings for 1932 over 1931.

COMPENSATION
Our Workman's Compensation Policy provides protection for the employer as well as the employee and has declared a 15% dividend for 1932 on Commercial risks and 5% on sawmilling and coal mining—nothing on quarrying.

SEE ANY OF OUR LOCAL AGENTS—THERE IS ONE LOCATED NEAR YOU

Penna. Threshermen & Farmers Mutual Casualty Insurance Co.

HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

CLIP THIS AND MAIL TODAY—IT OBLIGATES YOU IN NO WAY

PENNSYLVANIA THRESHERMEN & FARMERS MUTUAL
CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY
HARRISBURG, PA.

GENTLEMEN: I am interested in
Compensation Insurance - - - ☐
Truck or Automobile Insurance - ☐

It is understood that this inquiry is not to obligate me in any way whatsoever.

Name.....
Address.....
Business.....
Payroll.....
Make of Car.....
Model.....

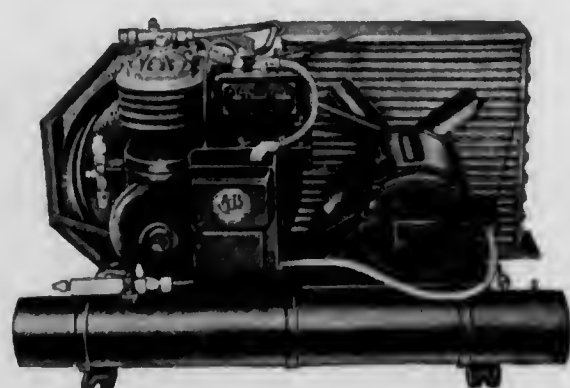


HIGHEST QUALITY REFRIGERATING COMPRESSORS

Are Sold by Authorized Dealers Only

at a Savings of 25% or More!

FOR MILK COOLING AND STORAGE USES



"M&E" Dairy Cabinet Compressor of 750 to 1100 lb. I. M. C. Others from 175 lb. up. Complete with starter and thermo cutout. Electric or gasoline driven to fit available power conditions.

Territory open for additional authorized dealers. Complete personal training given. Write, wire, phone at once.

Seventh Year in Electric Refrigeration

Manufactured by
MERCHANT & EVANS COMPANY
Est. 1866 PHILADELPHIA, PA. U.S.A.

Pioneers in New Hampshire Reds and Started Chicks

Every customer who bought New Hampshire Reds from us last year made money. The wonderful qualities of these chicks are amazing. They live! We brooded over 75,000 last year, and raised over 97%! We guarantee 100% live delivery of chicks, and that 97% of our chicks will be alive at 21 days of age.

Our New Hampshire Reds "took the country by storm" last season. They are all bloodstained and show excellent livability. Broilers weigh 2 lbs. before 7 weeks of age. Pullets lay soon after 4 months. They lay 50% at 5 1/2 months, and 60 to 70% at 6 1/2 months. Eggs weigh 24 to 27 oz. per doz.

All eggs produced in N. H. climate and all breeders under State Supervision of New Hampshire State College.

DAY-OLD CHICKS

NEW LOW PRICES—ALL POPULAR BREEDS
New Hampshire Reds—White Leghorns—Barred—White and Buff Rocks—White Wyandottes—Rhode Island Reds—Light Brahmas—Black Giants—Turkey Poults.

All Steelman's Hi-Quality Chicks are produced from eggs weighing 24 oz. to 27 oz. per dozen. Chicks are big, strong and vigorous. Chicks that live and grow.

It's Cheaper to Buy Steelman's Hi-Quality Started Chicks

at 3 and 4 weeks of age then to brood your own. We produced over 250,000 started chicks last season, shipped to satisfied customers in 14 states. You have no death loss. They are free from White Diarrhea. You save 3 to 4 weeks' time. They need very little heat—constant care is not necessary. We also produce 4-week-old White Leghorn pullets—90% are guaranteed. And at low prices for 1933.

TURKEY POULTS

Those Beautiful Mammoth Bronze

Send for New 1933 Catalog

Highly illustrated. Fully describes our stock and methods of breeding, hatching and brooding. Know with whom you deal. Waste no time—come to headquarters. Mail the coupon and get our catalog.



L.W. STEELMAN
Farm Manager
Specialist at Penn State College
also associated with poultry business, U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.



Steelman Poultry Farms
Box 1422, Lansdale, Pa.

Please send FREE illustrated catalog to:

Name.....
Address.....
City..... State.....

OUR LATEST MARKET PRICES

The prices, quoted below are for February, 1933, and represent those to be paid by cooperating dealers for that month.
For basic milk 85% of established basic average less 10% of production up to and equal to established basic, will be paid for at basic prices.
Ten per cent of production, up to and equal to established basic, will be paid for at the cream price.
If production is above established basic, 10 per cent of the established basic will be paid for at the cream price.
Surplus milk representing that quantity in excess of the basic and cream amounts will be paid for at the average 92 score butter price, New York City.

PHILADELPHIA SELLING PLAN

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION PRICES
This price list is issued with the understanding that it is net to the producers and that all buyers are on a basis of payment to producers, shall in addition thereto make the following contributions and payments:
(1) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk purchased from members of said Association.
(2) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk purchased from other producers at prices listed herein.
(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk purchased from any producer at prices listed herein.
The funds so derived are to be used by the recipient for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, for improvements and stabilization of market and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

BASIC PRICE

Test Per Cent	Basic Quantity Per 100 Lbs.	Price Per Qt.
3.05	1.80	3.85
3.1	1.82	3.9
3.15	1.84	3.95
3.2	1.86	4
3.25	1.88	4.05
3.3	1.9	4.1
3.35	1.92	4.15
3.4	1.94	4.2
3.45	1.96	4.25
3.5	1.98	4.3
3.55	2.0	4.35
3.6	2.02	4.4
3.65	2.04	4.45
3.7	2.06	4.5
3.75	2.08	4.55
3.8	2.1	4.6
3.85	2.12	4.65
3.9	2.14	4.7
3.95	2.16	4.75
4	2.18	4.8
4.05	2.2	4.85
4.1	2.22	4.9
4.15	2.24	4.95
4.2	2.26	5
4.25	2.28	5.05
4.3	2.3	5.1
4.35	2.32	5.15
4.4	2.34	5.2
4.45	2.36	5.25
4.5	2.38	5.3
4.55	2.4	5.35
4.6	2.42	5.4
4.65	2.44	5.45
4.7	2.46	5.5
4.75	2.48	5.55
4.8	2.5	5.6
4.85	2.52	5.65
4.9	2.54	5.7
4.95	2.56	5.75
5	2.58	5.8

COUNTRY RECEIVING STATIONS

Quotations are at railroad points, inland stations carry differentials subject to local arrangements. Prices are less freight and receiving station charges.

Miles	Freight Rates Per 100 Lbs.	Price Per 100 Lbs.
1 to 10 inc.	2.83	1.19
11 to 20 "	2.83	1.34
21 to 30 "	3.03	1.32
31 to 40 "	3.13	1.31
41 to 50 "	3.33	1.29
51 to 60 "	3.43	1.28
61 to 70 "	3.64	1.26
71 to 80 "	3.74	1.25
81 to 90 "	3.8	1.23
91 to 100 "	3.99	1.22
101 to 110 "	4.14	1.21
111 to 120 "	4.24	1.20
121 to 130 "	4.34	1.19
131 to 140 "	4.50	1.17
141 to 150 "	4.60	1.16
151 to 160 "	4.75	1.15
161 to 170 "	4.80	1.14
171 to 180 "	4.90	1.13
181 to 190 "	5.05	1.12
191 to 200 "	5.10	1.11
201 to 210 "	5.20	1.10
211 to 220 "	5.35	1.09
221 to 230 "	5.40	1.07
231 to 240 "	5.50	1.07
241 to 250 "	5.56	1.06
251 to 260 "	5.66	1.05
261 to 270 "	5.76	1.04
271 to 280 "	5.81	1.04
281 to 290 "	5.96	1.02
291 to 300 "	6.00	1.02

CREAM AND SURPLUS PRICE

At All Receiving Stations
Test Per 100 Lbs. Cream Surplus

Test	Per 100 Lbs. Cream	Per 100 Lbs. Surplus
3.05	\$0.51	\$0.31
3.1	0.51	0.31
3.15	0.52	0.32
3.2	0.52	0.32
3.25	0.61	0.41
3.3	0.63	0.43
3.35	0.65	0.45
3.4	0.67	0.47
3.45	0.69	0.49
3.5	0.71	0.51
3.55	0.73	0.53
3.6	0.75	0.55
3.65	0.77	0.57
3.7	0.79	0.59
3.75	0.81	0.61
3.8	0.83	0.63
3.85	0.85	0.65
3.9	0.87	0.67
3.95	0.89	0.69
4	0.91	0.71
4.05	0.93	0.73
4.1	0.95	0.75
4.15	0.97	0.77
4.2	0.99	0.79
4.25	1.01	0.81
4.3	1.03	0.83
4.35	1.05	0.85
4.4	1.07	0.87
4.45	1.09	0.89
4.5	1.11	0.91
4.55	1.13	0.93
4.6	1.15	0.95
4.65	1.17	0.97
4.7	1.19	0.99
4.75	1.21	1.01
4.8	1.23	1.03
4.85	1.25	1.05
4.9	1.27	1.07
4.95	1.29	1.09
5	1.31	1.11

MONTHLY BASIC PRICE OF GRADE B OR MARKET MILK

3.5 per cent butterfat content

1931	1932	1933
January	3.09	6.65
February	3.09	6.65
March	3.09	6.65
April	3.09	6.65
May	3.09	6.65
June	3.09	6.65
July	3.09	6.65
August	3.09	6.65
September	2.76	5.95
October	2.76	5.95
November	2.76	5.95
December	2.76	5.95
1932		
January	2.71	5.85
February	2.71	5.85
March	2.71	5.85
April	2.71	5.85
May	2.71	5.85
June	2.71	5.85
July	2.71	5.85
August	2.71	5.85
September	2.71	5.85
October	2.71	5.85
November	2.71	5.85
December	2.71	5.85
1933		
January	1.98	4.25
February	1.98	4.25

Feb. 1933, Inter-State Prices at "A" Delivery Points

The price of "A" milk of any given butterfat content and bacteria count at any "A" milk delivery point may be ascertained by adding to the base price per 100 lbs. milk at that delivery point, as given in Table below.

Base Prices at "A" Milk Delivery Points

NAME OF DELIVERY POINT	Delivery Point Location in Mileage	Minimum Butterfat Test Requirement in Effect at Delivery	Base Price of 3.50% Milk per 100 Lbs.
Phila. Terminal Market	F.O.B.	Per Cent	\$1.98
47th and Lancaster	F.O.B.	4.00	1.98
31st and Chestnut	F.O.B.	4.00	1.98
Baldwin Dairies	F.O.B.	4.00	1.98
Bruegger-Dairies	F.O.B.	4.00	1.98
Other Terminal Markets	F.O.B.	4.00	1.98
Audubon, N. J.	F.O.B.	4.00	1.98
Camden, N. J.	F.O.B.	4.00	1.98
Norristown, Pa.	F.O.B. less 9 cts.	4.00	1.89
Wilmington, Del.	F.O.B. less 25 cts.	4.00	1.73
Receiving Stations			
Anselma, Pa.	41-50	3.70	1.49
Bedford, Pa.	261-270	3.70	1.24
Bridgeton, N. J.	41-50	4.00	1.49
Byers, Pa.	261-270	3.70	1.24
Curryville, Pa.	51-60	3.70	1.42
Goshen, Pa.	201-210	3.70	1.30
Huntington, Pa.	51-60	3.70	1.48
Kelton, Pa.	51-60	3.70	1.48
Kimberton, Pa.	41-50	3.70	1.49
Landenberg, Pa.	41-50	3.70	1.32
Mercersburg, Pa.	181-190	3.70	1.37
Nassau, Del.	131-140	3.70	1.48
Oxford, Pa.	51-60	3.70	1.48
Red Hill, Pa.	51-60	4.00	1.46
Ringoes, N. J.	51-60	4.00	1.51
Rushland, Pa.	51-60	4.00	1.35
Snow Hill, Md.	151-160	3.70	1.32
Waynesboro, Pa.	181-190	3.70	1.32
Williamsburg, Pa.	221-230	3.70	1.51
York, Pa.	31-40	3.70	1.49
Zieglerville, Pa.	41-50	3.70	1.49
Milk for Cream Purposes	F.O.B. Phila.	4.00	1.06
1st Surplus Price	F.O.B. Phila.	4.00	.86
Milk for Cream Purposes	F.O.B. All Rec. Sta.	A	.71
1st Surplus Price	F.O.B. All Rec. Sta.	A	.51

*Based on Oxford, Pa., less 6 cents per 100 lbs.

A—Same Butterfat Minimum Requirement as in effect for Basic Milk at each Receiving Station.

Note: (1) Definition of Bacteria Classes I, II, III, IV, V

Shippers of A Milk to Receiving Stations during the months of May, June, July, August, September and October, having an average bacteria count for the month of 10,000 bacteria or less, shall receive a bonus of 40 cents per hundred pounds and a shipper with an average count of more than 10,000 and less than 50,000 shall receive a bonus of 25 cents per hundred pounds. During November, December, January, February, March, and April, the above bacteria bonuses shall be paid to those producers only, who have received similar bonuses during three of the previous six months above mentioned, provided that at least one of these three months be July or August. Producers, in addition to the above mentioned, qualifying as above described, shall be paid a bonus of 25 cents per hundred pounds for a bacteria count of 10,000 or less and 15 cents per hundred pounds for a bacteria count of more than 10,000 and less than 50,000.

Class I—Shippers will qualify for Class I bonus of 40 cents per 100 lbs. if the bacteria requirements are met.

(1) at terminal market delivery points are met.

(2) at receiving station delivery points is between 0-10,000.

Class II—Shippers will qualify for Class II bonus of 25 cents per 100 lbs. if the bacteria requirements are met.

(1) at terminal market delivery points are met.

(2) at receiving station delivery points is between 10,001-50,000.

IF THE BACTERIA REQUIREMENTS ARE NOT MET IN FEBRUARY

Class V—Shippers will fail to qualify for any bacteria premium if the bacteria requirements are not met.

(1) at terminal market delivery points are not met.

(2) at receiving station delivery points is 50,001 or over.

The butterfat differential of 6 cents per 100 per cent B.F. will not be paid unless the bacteria requirements are met, nor will bacteria bonuses be paid unless the butterfat test is equal to, or higher than the minimum requirement of the delivery point where the milk is delivered.

Report of the Field and Test Dept. Inter-State Milk Producers' Association

The following statistics show the average operations of all the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association fieldmen in connection with testing, weighing and general membership work for the month of January, 1933:

No. Butterfat Tests Made	8584
No. Plants Investigated	31
No. Membership Calls	16
No. Calls on Members	309
No. Qual. Improvem't Calls	3
No. Herd Samples Tested	343
No. New Members Signed	1
No. Cows Signed	10
No. Transfers Made	5
No. Meetings Attended	18
No. Attending Meetings	1023
No. Broom Thymol Tests	112
No. Microscopic Tests	179

Henry I. Lauver

(Continued from page 3)

Mr. Lauver was born on a farm. His wife, formerly Mary Belle Robinson, passed away in 1928. He is survived by four sons, J. Raymond; Albert J.; James H. and Elmer R. Lauver. A daughter, Isabelle M. died in 1900.

The officers, directors and



HOME and HEALTH

ELIZABETH McG. GRAHAM, Editor



Spring Cleaning

Yes, clean yer house, an' clean yer shed,
An' clean yer barn in ev'ry part;
But brush the cobwebs from yer head,
An' sweep the snow-bank from yer heart.
Yes, w'en spring cleanin' comes aroun'
Bring forth the duster an' the broom,
But rake yer foggy notions down,
An' sweep yer dusty soul of gloom.

Plant flowers in the soul's front yard,
Set out new shade an' blossom trees,
An' let the soul once froze an' hard
Sprout crocuses of new ideas.

Yes, clean yer house, an' clean yer shed,
An' clean yer barn in ev'ry part;
But brush the cobwebs from yer head,
An' sweep the snow-banks from yer heart!

SAM WALTER FOSS,
"Whiffs from Wild Meadows."

How About a Bean Loaf?

At this season of the year when vegetables are scarce, try the Cornell University's economical and delicious recipe for a bean loaf.

Use one and one-half cups of dry kidney beans, three teaspoons of salt, one to two cups of grated cheese, two tablespoons of chopped onion, one cup of bread crumbs, one-half cup of milk.

Soak the beans for twenty-four hours in enough water to cover them, then cook the beans until they are soft in fresh water in which the salt has been dissolved. Drain, chop or mash, add onion, cheese, bread crumbs, more salt if desired and enough milk to moisten. Form the mass into a loaf, and bake.



Saving Money In the Home Garden

"When well planned and efficiently managed the home garden offers one of the more important means for effecting savings in the family budget," says Dr. T. B. Symons, Director of Extension for Maryland, in the foreword of a bulletin, "More Vegetables From the Home Garden."

Everyone feels a need this year to put the farm on more nearly a self-sustaining basis than has been done since the modern of "specialties" and easily accessible manufactured supplies.

In order to make the most of the garden, it is suggested that one of two excellent bulletins be secured and studied carefully in making your planting plans. "More Vegetables From the Home Garden", already referred to, which is Bulletin No. 34, free upon request to the Extension Service of the University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland.

The second bulletin is "The Family Vegetable Garden", published by the Division of Agricultural Extension, of Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa., and also free upon request.

Each of these bulletins contain charts for a rotation vegetable garden, which economizes on space and labor, a planting calendar, and directions for the culture of recommended varieties.

Raising Perennials and Annuals From Seed

Mrs. Lee Holloway,

R. D., Hurlock, Maryland

For a flower-garden which will be a source of joy to us and pleasure to our neighbors, we do not have to obtain the services of a landscape gardener, as many people seem to think.

If we could content ourselves with the peony, the iris, rose, columbine, some of our hardy lilies, spring flowering bulbs, such as tulips, narcissus, and a few of our best annuals, we would have a lovely garden with very little output of money or labor. As to our shrubbery, many of our landscape architects, are using our own native trees taken from our woods, and are planting them for either natural or formal effects.

How many of you have tried gardening, and found that you were not quite as successful as you hoped to be? If you have, please don't become discouraged. Find out "How and Why" and try all over again.



(Courtesy Maryland Extension Service No. 1)

Note the ugliness of bare buildings and unscreened wood pile



(Courtesy Maryland Extension Service No. 2)

This is what vines and flowers have done to the same place!

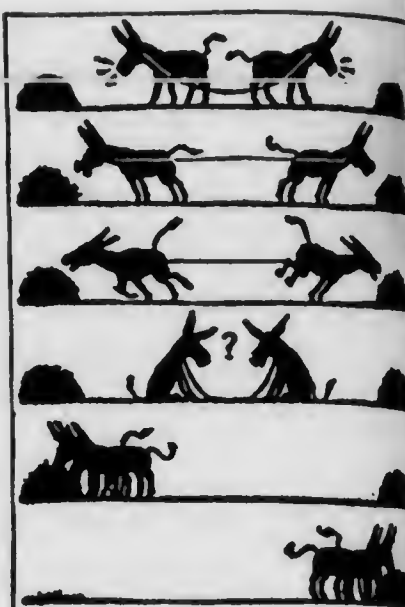
I've found that you will need three old fashioned virtues in gardening as well as anything else in life. If you will arm yourself with these three virtues plus a keen imagination, long time objectives will have no dread for you. These three virtues are courage, patience and faith.

Perhaps the most fascinating thing about a garden is the fact that it is never quite finished. We do not want to build it all at once, but rather start with a few plants and shrubs; by propagating these in a few years we find our garden running over with plants. At least, that was my experience. I found myself with so many surplus plants on hand that I began selling them just to tourists, later women and men from all parts of our county and other nearby counties, came to me for plants. I now raise many plants for sale.

I am often asked how I succeed with my annuals and perennials from seeds. It is never a case of luck. It is just painstaking care that does the trick.

For my seed bed, first I secure four boards, two of which are about ten or twelve feet long, about eight or ten inches wide and two about eight feet long, nail them so as to form the sides of a rectangular bed 10x3 feet. We mix one-third sand, one part humus, either peat moss or leaf

mold—one part good garden soil. Sift together. Smooth bed with a board, then make shallow rows about six inches apart short way of bed. Sow your seed and be careful not to cover more than four times the depth of seeds. I usually sift some of this soil over them lightly and firm down with board. I then cover with burlap and spray generously with water. Never let the seed bed dry out and watch carefully after a few days (not over five), for seedlings to appear. As soon as they peep through remove burlap. Keep the seedlings moist. As soon as annuals are two to three inches high, transplant to the permanent border or garden. If the weather is rather warm, I shade them for a few days from the hot rays of the sun. The perennial seedlings I transplant to another bed about six inches apart and leave till the fall or following spring before trans-



Team work (a wordless editorial)

Planning and Planting For the Winter Pantry

What other people plan for the winter pantry of canned foods is an interesting subject just now when we are all thinking in gardening terms.

Mrs. John Zacheis of Port Penn, Delaware, supplies us with the following in which she makes it a practice to can the winter's needs for her average family:

- 10 qts. dewberries 8 pts. plums
- 14 qts. apple sauce 26 qts. soup mix
- 7 pts. cherry juice 108 pts. tomatoes
- 23 pts. grape juice 11 pts. peas
- 32 qts. cherries 30 pts. string beans
- 24 qts. peaches 3 pts. asparagus
- 11 qts. pears 41 pts. corn
- 3 pts. preserved damson plums
- 6 qts. preserved peaches
- 5 pts. spiced cantaloupes
- 8 pts. spiced watermelon rind
- 67 glasses of jelly
- 22 qts. pickles
- 17 pts. catsup

By the end of November, Mrs. Zacheis working on this approximate basis, has in her winter pantry a total of 145 quarts and 251 pints of canned goods which the Agricultural Extension Service estimates has a value around hundred and ten dollars!

With the work of canning scattered throughout the summer months, it is not an overburdensome, and a family which had such a store put away ahead could be sure of having a sufficient quantity of those "vitamins" which are being talked of so much as guardians of health in these days when we feel we can't afford to be sick.

"Favorite Recipes From Our Readers"

Nut Bread

3 cups flour (all white or half white and half whole wheat). 1 cup granulated sugar, 3 teaspoons baking powder, teaspoon salt, 1 cup chopped nut meats, egg beaten light, 1 cup sweet milk. Mix dry ingredients through sieve together. Add milk, nuts and egg. Mix in buttered pan. Let stand 10 minutes and bake 45 minutes.

Mrs. H. L. Warr,
Media, Penn.

There are times when I can't live in my garden, for such things as washing dishes and sweeping, must yet be done. While I am doing these I think of my garden.

We gardeners have to do some real work sometimes, but oh, how we love it!

Kipling expressed it well:
"Our England is a garden, and such gardens are not made

By saying, Oh how beautiful and sitting in the shade;
And when your back stops aching and your hands begin to harden
Then you'll find yourself a partner in the glory of your garden."

More Vegetables—More Gardening

HANNAH McK. LYONS, M. D.



We need to eat more vegetables. So, if you did not find an opportunity to study the seed catalogues and plan your garden in February, do so at once. It will repay you in satisfaction, in money saved, in family health.

In satisfaction—because you will have a much finer type of vegetable to serve than if you just get a pick up package of needs without any thought as to whether they are adapted to your needs.

Money saved! There is possibly no question that has been more discussed by the farmer and his wife than "Does our vegetable garden pay?" The United States Government has given much attention to this and are so convinced of its value that now when a Federal loan is made to a farmer, a clause is added in the agreement stipulating that he will plant and care for a kitchen garden. After study, the United States Department of Agriculture places the value of the vegetables from a half-acre farm garden at \$250.00 to \$300.00. Then too, you are planning not for just the growing season, but for enough to put away in jars and to store in the cellar or pit so that from the earliest "greens" until killing frost you may have fresh garden things.

Your family's health! Because we are so accustomed to using vegetables we seem to overlook the very essential place they should have in every food plan. There is little danger in eating too much vegetables for they are filled with minerals, vitamins and other things we need. We are told that often hunger with children is due to a lack of vegetables being served them.

Do you recall the olden days when we were to have "boiled cabbage?" It was subjected to two or three hours cooking and came from the pot red and oft times tough. Today we never think of cooking cabbage more than 15 to 30 minutes, depending on whether it is new or old cabbage and it comes from the pot white, just tender, and its valuable minerals intact. Since we have known of the vitamins we have been continued "boil until just tender."

We are given a new classification of vegetables by Ella Burns Myers which I feel may help answer many questions as to how to cook when she says, "On the basis of our present knowledge vegetables can be classified according to the amount of water which is to be used in their cooking."

1—"Tender, leafy greens, such as spinach and Swiss Chard are best when cooked uncovered in almost no water over a medium fire.

2—"Peas, carrots, tomatoes, squash make up a second group to be cooked uncovered and swiftly, in just enough boiling, salted water to prevent scorching.

3—"In this group is potatoes, sweet corn, beets, parsnips, lima beans, green and wax beans, asparagus and artichokes, to be cooked in enough water to cover.

4—"There are the vegetables to be cooked in a large amount of unsalted water—old beets and carrots (as contrasted to young ones) dandelion greens, beet greens, turnip tops, turnips, onions, rutabagas, and the cabbage family including also cauliflower, Brussels sprouts."

Some Viewpoints As to the Present Depression

The present depression, says ex-Governor Frank A. Lowden of Illinois and Henry A. Wallace, editor of Wallace's Farmer of Iowa, in part, in an open letter recently released. "The present depression, unexampled in modern times, is due not to a scarcity of commodities, but to an overabundance.

"We have learned to produce in greater profusion than ever before, but somehow we have failed in the distribution of commodities useful to man. So far as I am aware, the economists are pretty well agreed the proposition that artificial barriers to international trade, to which in recent years the nations of all the world have resorted more than ever before, are one of the causes of this failure in distribution. There has been a perfect epidemic of higher and higher tariff walls, of quota systems and of other devices calculated to check the flow of international commerce. One of the results of this tendency has been to make it increasingly difficult to settle international balances. For in the long run, as everybody knows, international balance must be paid largely in goods and services. Not only must the debtor be capable of paying, but the creditor must be willing to receive, and that means that the creditor must look largely to goods and service as the form in which payment must take.

Before the war, European countries furnished the best market for our surplus farm products and other commodities. We were then heavily indebted to Europe, and she in part at least was able to pay for these commodities with the interest accruing upon her credits to the United States. Over night we passed from the position of a debtor nation to creditor nation, thus further curtailing Europe's ability to take our exports.

"From colonial days, foreign markets for our farm products have played a considerable part in the prosperity of American agriculture. Whatever restricts these markets inflicts serious injury upon our farmer. The shrinkage in these markets is to a considerable extent responsible for the agricultural distress in the United States, with which we are all so familiar.

"No one claims that a revision of the war debt by itself would cure all the evils from which we are suffering. The best informed opinion, as it seems to us, however, is that such a revision would be a beginning of a return to better times.

"Modern developments in science, in industry, in transportation and in means of communication, all indicate the need of closer international cooperation than ever before.

Isn't it the sensible thing for us to do, to sit down with our debtors and attempt to come to some fair and just settlement of this vexatious question? That is what we do in private life. If our debtor finds himself in financial difficulties and defaults in a payment due us, we arrange a conference with him. We may find it wise to greatly reduce his indebtedness. And particularly is this so if he has been our good customer in the past and is likely to be again."

Things Have Changed—So Has Your Milk Market (Continued from page 2)

these factors will no doubt improve the sanitary situation.

Now some of these problems may seem difficult. They may mean added cost to production, but they are the same problems that others in many lines of business must follow, and do follow if they hope to maintain a standard of production that means the existence of their business.

The dairy farmer must realize that

The Members of Your Family Are Reminded To

LISTEN IN

TO THE

Friday Morning Radio Broadcasts

Over Station WLIT

at 9:15 A. M.

BY THE

Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council

ON SUBJECTS OF INTEREST TO EVERYONE

- March 10th —"The Pre-School Child"
DR. HANNAH McK. LYONS
- March 17th —"Nutrition and Teeth"
DR. THEODORE CASTO, Temple Dental School
- March 24th —"Sweets and Eating Between Meals"
MISS FRANCES F. HOAG
- March 31st —"Overweight and Underweight"
MISS LOUISE EVERTS and MR. WESLEY HOLMES
- April 7th —"Building for the Future"
MRS. DEL MACAN LAWRENCE

(This series of radio broadcasts given through the courtesy of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce is a part of the educational program of the Dairy Council to aid in maintaining the consumption of milk.)

Horace F. Temple

INCORPORATED

Printer and Designer

WEST CHESTER, PA.

BELL PHONE No. 1



WARNER LIME

for all farm requirements

for Whitewash for Forage Crops

Warner Company

PHILADELPHIA

SEED OATS

SENSATION—One of the most productive Oats in cultivation. 75 bu. and upward per acre are frequent with large white mesty grains weighing 42.44 lbs. per measured bushel of the highest quality. Get our exceptionally low prices for 1933. You should by all means try these Oats. Also Harley, Soy Beans, Seed Corn, Alfalfa, Medium Red, Mammoth, Alaska, Sweet Clover, Timothy Seed and Binder Twine.

Write for catalogue, samples and prices. THEO. BURT & SONS, Box 91, MELROSE, O.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

FULL OR PART TIME

Reliable Company, in business 32 years, manufacturing high grade products, wants representatives who can sell to dairymen—farmers. Knowledge of cows necessary. Liberal commissions paid weekly. Our men earning \$15.00 to \$75.00 weekly. Selling experience helpful but not essential. For information address Sales Manager, 350 State Street, Binghamton, N. Y.

HAY, GRAIN, FEED, PRODUCE

WANTED—Hay Grain, Potatoes, Apples, Onions, etc. Cash loads. For New York, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—Cotton Seed Meal, Oil Meal, Soy Bean Oil Meal, Dairy Feed, Poultry Feed, Alfalfa Hay, Clover Hay, Ear Corn.

Write immediately for our prices. The Hamilton Company, New Castle, Pa.

modern methods and modern improvements have been gradually developing in the methods of doing business, that he cannot combat them and remain in business, and in these days and times of more and more strenuous competition there is little that can be done to stem the tide.

25% SAVINGS • SECURITY • 100% PROTECTION

RATES 25% to 30% BELOW MANUAL USED BY OTHER COMPANIES—
THAT'S WHAT OUR POLICIES OFFER YOU

No automobile owner can afford the extravagant risk of being unprotected. A single liability claim may sweep away all you have. And the future, too, may be mortgaged unless you have reliable automobile insurance to meet just claims and fight unjust demands. Learn for yourself just what our low rates are for your car; you will realize that a single accident may cost you more than your premium for ten years.

STANDARD AUTO POLICY

We write a Standard Automobile Policy covering in the United States and Canada, at a saving of 25% to 30%. Truck Insurance at a 25% saving.

NET GAIN

Save with a company that has made a net gain of 53% in premium writings for 1932 over 1931.

COMPENSATION

Our Workman's Compensation Policy provides protection for the employer as well as the employee and has declared a 15% dividend for 1932 on Commercial risks and 5% on sawmilling and coal mining—nothing on quarrying.

SEE ANY OF OUR LOCAL AGENTS—THERE IS ONE LOCATED NEAR YOU

Penna. Threshermen & Farmers Mutual Casualty Insurance Co.

HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

CLIP THIS AND MAIL TODAY—IT OBLIGATES YOU IN NO WAY

PENNSYLVANIA THRESHERMEN & FARMERS MUTUAL
CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY
HARRISBURG, PA.

GENTLEMEN: I am interested in

Compensation Insurance - - - ☐
Truck or Automobile Insurance - ☐

It is understood that this inquiry is not to obligate me in any way whatsoever.

Name.....
Address..... STREET AND NUMBER..... CITY..... COUNTY.....
Business..... Payroll..... Make of Car..... Model.....

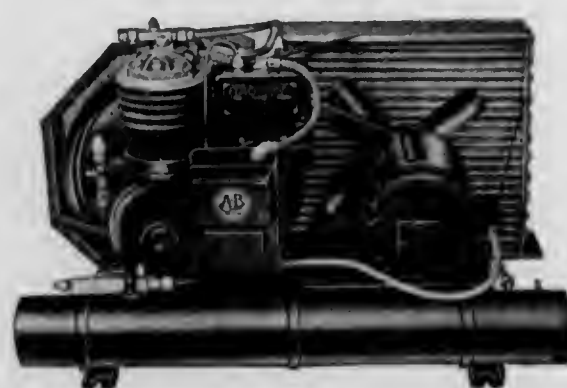


HIGHEST QUALITY REFRIGERATING COMPRESSORS

Are Sold by Authorized Dealers Only

at a Savings of 25% or More!

FOR MILK COOLING AND STORAGE USES



"M&E" Dairy Cabinet Compressor of 750 to 1100 lb. I. M. C. Others from 175 lb. up. Complete with starter and thermo cutout. Electric or gasoline driven to fit available power conditions.

Territory open for additional authorized dealers. Complete personal training given. Write, wire, phone at once.

Seventh Year in Electric Refrigeration

Manufactured by
MERCHANT & EVANS COMPANY
Est. 1866 PHILADELPHIA, PA., U.S.A.

Pioneers in New Hampshire Reds and Started Chicks

Every customer who bought New Hampshire Reds from us last year made money. The wonderful qualities of these chicks are amazing. They lived! We brooded over 75,000 last year, and raised over 97,501. We guarantee 100% live delivery of chicks, and that 97% of our chicks will be alive at 21 days of age.

Our New Hampshire Reds "took the country by storm" last season. They are all bloodtested and show excellent livability. Broilers weigh 2 lbs. before 7 weeks of age. Pullets lay soon after 4 months. They lay 50% at 5 to 5½ months, and 60 to 70% at 6 to 6½ months. Eggs weigh 24 to 27 oz. per doz.

All eggs produced in N. H. climate and all breeders under State Supervision of New Hampshire State College.

DAY-OLD CHICKS

NEW LOW PRICES—ALL POPULAR BREEDS

New Hampshire Reds—White Leghorns—Barred, White and Buff Rocks—White Wyandottes—Rhode Island Reds—Light Brahmas—Black Giants—Turkey Poults.

All Steelman's Hi-Quality Chicks are produced from eggs weighing 24 oz. to 27 oz. per dozen. Chicks are big, strong and vigorous. Chicks that live and grow.

It's Cheaper to Buy Steelman's Hi-Quality Started Chicks

at 3 and 4 weeks of age than to brood your own. We produced over 250,000 started chicks last season, shipped to satisfied customers in 14 states. You have no death loss. They are free from White Diarrhea. You save 3 to 4 weeks' time. They need very little heat—constant care is not necessary. We also produce 4-week-old White Leghorn pullets—90% are guaranteed. And at new low prices for 1933.

TURKEY POULTS

Those Beautiful Mammoth Bronze

Send for New 1933 Catalog

Highly illustrated. Fully describes our stock and methods of breeding, hatching and brooding. Know with whom you deal. Waste no time—come to headquarters. Mail the coupon and get our catalog.



Steelman Poultry Farms
Box 1422, Lansdale, Pa.

Please send FREE illustrated catalog to:

Name.....

Address.....

City..... State.....

Milk Producer

ISSUED MONTHLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE DAIRY FARMER BY THE INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION, Inc.

Philadelphia, Pa., and West Chester, Pa., April, 1933

No. 12

Farmers And The Money Question

F. P. Weaver and F. F. Lininger, Dept. of Agricultural Economics
The Pennsylvania State College

What are the farmer's interests in the money question? Why the recent banking holiday? What about inflation?

Let us agree for the purpose of this discussion that broad changes in the supply of money and credit (purchasing power) sufficient to effect changes in general commodity prices (security prices or both) are regarded as inflation or deflation. It is inflation if money and credit are expanded with consequent rises in commodity prices. It is deflation if money and credit are contracted with consequent falls in commodity prices. This expansion or contraction might be in money alone, in credit alone, or in both. In periods of inflation prices of farm products rise faster than general commodity prices, and in periods of deflation prices of farm products fall faster than general commodity prices (Fig. 1). This

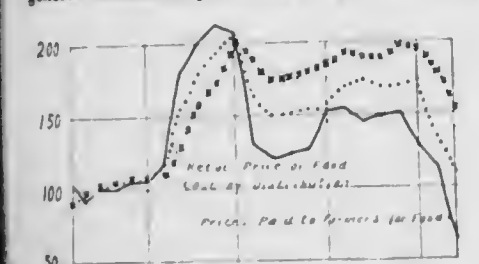


FIGURE 1—When prices rise the costs of distribution lag behind and the farmer gets a larger percentage of the consumer's dollar. When prices fall the reverse occurs.

is true chiefly because of the lag in the costs of distribution. When general commodity prices go up, costs of handling farm products between producers and consumers do not advance as rapidly (wages, salaries and interest payments advance very much slower); therefore the farmer gets a larger share of the consumer's dollar when general prices move upward. When general prices fall, costs of distribution do not fall as rapidly (wages, salaries and interest payments decline very slowly); therefore when general prices fall the farmer gets a smaller share of the consumer's dollar. In practically all industries this situation prevails with respect to the producers of the raw materials.

It is apparent, therefore, that the farmer's best interests would be served if a policy were adopted that would lead to the restoration of the general commodity price level of 1926-1929 or thereabouts. At such a level many burdensome farm debts could be paid since in the approach toward that price level farm prices would regain the purchasing power lost during the last three years of drastic deflation.

The Banking Crisis

Ten billion dollars of money in the United States, the highest level ever reached in our history—and at the same time all the banks in the country closed by presidential edict in order to protect our whole financial structure! Why did we have such an anomalous situation in early March?

At this point in the discussion let us consider the stock of money in the United States. Our money system is based on gold. On February 1, 1933 we had in

this country approximately \$4,553,000,000 of monetary gold in the form of coin and bullion, chiefly the latter. This is approximately one-third of the world's supply. It is more than twice as much as we had in 1914, and is more than we had in 1929. In 1929 business activity was at its peak, but with less gold than in 1933, the banking system was in no difficulty. The recent crisis, therefore, could not be ascribed to insufficient stocks of gold in this country.

Including gold, there was a total money stock of nearly ten billion dollars in the United States on February 1, 1933 (Table 1). A month later, it was over ten billion dollars. About half of our total supply of money was in the form of gold. Coins other than gold represent about a billion dollars, and the remainder was in the form of paper money of various kinds.

Kind of Money	June 30, 1929	February 1, 1933
Gold Coin and Bullion	4,553	4,553
Silver Dollars	540	540
Small Silver Coins	304	307
Nickels and Pennies	120	126
U. S. Notes	347	347
National Bank Notes	704	881
Reserve Bank Notes	4	3
Federal Reserve Notes	2,795	2,937
Total	8,538	9,694

Notwithstanding an increase in money stocks each year between 1914 and 1924, we suffered a severe depression in 1920. From 1924 to 1929 money stocks declined slightly but, nevertheless, we experienced the great stock market boom in this period. Between June, 1929, and February, 1933, our total money stocks increased over a billion dollars, but it has been during these years that we have suffered the severest depression in our history. In early March, available money stocks were more than half a billion dollars above the preceding month, but despite this unprecedented volume of money the banking crisis was upon us. This crisis, therefore, can be explained neither by a shortage of total money nor, as we have seen, by a shortage of monetary gold in this country.

Bank Credit: Bank deposits arise largely from loans extended by banks to borrowers. Back of these loans are tangible assets of all kinds. Instead of receiving money from the banks the borrowers usually get deposit credit at the banks. It is readily seen, therefore, that the total amount of bank deposits may exceed the total amount of money in existence. Excluding gold coin and bullion, which does not circulate as money, bank deposits are usually about ten times as great as all money in existence. Early in 1933 and prior to the bank holiday our bank deposits amounted to about 43 billion dollars, which was more than eight times the amount of all money other than gold in existence (Fig. 2).

What would happen if holders of bank deposits everywhere suddenly attempted to convert into cash these deposits amounting to many times as much as all the money in existence? It is clear the banking system could not meet all such

(Continued on page 9)

Directors of Association Hold Bi-Monthly Meeting

The regular bi-monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc., was held in the Association's offices in the Flint Building, Philadelphia on March 15th and 16th, 1933.

President Allebach, in opening his first session, announced the passing away of one of the members of the Board of Directors, Henry I. Lauver, of Millintown, Pennsylvania on February 24th, 1933. Mr. Lauver has been a member of the Board since 1919 and the following resolution was presented and unanimously adopted, also that it be spread upon the minutes of the meeting and a copy thereof be sent to the family of the late Mr. Lauver.

"Resolved, that whereas, it has been the will of our Heavenly Father, to take from our midst, our fellow director, Henry I. Lauver, who passed from this life on February 24th, 1933 at his home in Millintown, Pennsylvania.

"Therefore, be it further resolved that we, the Board of Directors of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc. in bi-monthly meeting assembled, this 15th day of March, 1933 express its regrets at the loss sustained by the Board of Directors, which he has served since 1919, and of those of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association membership in general and

"Be it Further Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be extended the family of the late Henry I. Lauver and that a copy of the same be spread on the minutes of this meeting."

Secretary, I. Ralph Zollers, read the minutes of the preceding meeting of the Board, which were approved. F. M. Twining, Director of the Field and Test Department, presented a brief outline of the work done in that department since the last meeting of the Board. The Field and Test Department is co-operating with the Quality Control Department of the Dairy Council in endeavoring to eliminate the causes of returned milk.

C. I. Cohee, Secretary of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, stated that 46,121 quarts of milk were purchased at 8 cents per quart for relief milk service. He also referred to the fact that there was a lack of funds from the state to immediately make further purchase at this time. Efforts would be made to obtain further funds to enlarge the scope of this field.

Speaking of inspection work, Mr. Cohee said certain plants had been designated by different dealers, that would have to have their farmers produce milk under the New Jersey Inspection Regulations. We have been authorized by the Board of Directors of the Dairy Council to inspect dairies in keeping with the demands of the market in which the milk is sold, and in some cases this has been enlarged to cover all the plants in certain sections and it would be impossible to segregate the milk from some of the individual plants.

In most cases the matter of temperature of the milk, at the time of delivery was the most serious factor, as the New Jersey

regulations specified a temperature of 60 degrees.

The various legislative programs under consideration in the various states in which the Association operates were discussed by President Allebach and others, having to do with agriculture and dairying in particular.

Various plans were suggested that the dairymen themselves assist in keeping the large surplus of milk off the market. It was stated that if every producer held back say ten pounds of milk and consumed that additional milk on the farm, it would go a long way toward stabilizing the excessive production.

Directors Make Reports of Conditions in Their Respective Territories

Much thought was given to the banking moratorium and to the problems to stabilize banking and agricultural conditions. In many cases cattle sales were reported and in some instances comparatively favorable prices were noted. Low prices for milk and extension of time on sanitary regulations were the subject of consideration from several areas; on the other hand, conditions in some areas were reported satisfactory, particularly when general business and market conditions were taken into consideration.

Following a general discussion it was moved that committees be appointed to interview the Governors of the various states in which we operate, to request that they use their efforts to obtain a moratorium on the unnecessary expenditures for equipment and low temperature requirements promulgated by the various Boards of Health. This program met with the general approval of the Board. In this connection, it was further agreed that an effort be made to have our cooperating dealers concur in this program.

The following committees were named by President Allebach to interview the respective Governors:

Maryland: A. R. Marvel, General Chairman, and J. W. Keith.

Delaware: E. H. Donovan and H. W. Cook.

New Jersey: Frederick Shangle and C. C. Taltman.

Pennsylvania: F. P. Willits and C. F. Preston.

Too much milk, in nearly all the producing areas, seemed to be the order of the day. That, with the low prices for other farm products farmers had increased their production of milk and this has had a depressing influence on the market.

Under the existing conditions producers unfriendly to the association and to its marketing program were more active, but usually most successes in their efforts were the result of farmers receiving decreased prices.

Freight and trucking rates were the subject of some discussion. Lower trucking rates have in a number of instances been obtained but possible lowering of milk freight rates have been taken up with the railroads. This latter problem may require some further study and may have to be taken up with the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

(Continued on page 9)

Many Are Called—A Few Are Rejected

Returned Milk, Unlike Measles, Can Generally Be Prevented

F. M. TWINING

With the arrival of the warm weather season, bringing with it need for greater care in producing milk, and at the same time a consequent increase in other farm activities, there is a strong probability that a great many Inter-State members will again be confronted with that old bugaboo, "returned milk" unless they firmly resolve to take the "bull by the horns" and take measures to prevent the various causes.

While the percentage of "returned milk" is, of course, small in comparison to the total amount sold, nevertheless the money loss to members from this source would pay for the extra precautions necessary to prevent its occurrence many times over. Garlicky milk, greasy milk, sour milk, and milk with bad odors will all contribute their quota of headaches to receiving station men, haulers, and producers. The producer is the one most vitally concerned and the one who suffers the most loss and for the most part the one on whom the responsibility of taking preventative measures depends.

Garlic

The best way to prevent garlicky tainted milk is to keep the cows out of pastures containing garlic. If this is impossible, take them off garlicky pastures from seven to ten hours before milking time and give them some kind of dry feed, and milk in a clean well ventilated stable.

Grass

When first turning cows out in the spring, they should only be allowed on fresh pastures an hour or two at a time and they should be turned out immediately after milking time rather than before. The length of time they are allowed out each day may be gradually lengthened.

Sour Milk

It is the firm opinion of the best informed authorities that poor cooling is associated with a very large percentage of unmarketable milk. Milk should be cooled as quickly as possible after being drawn from the udder of the cow and should be stored so that a low temperature will be constantly maintained. If milk is cooled in cans in a storage tank of well water having no circulation, there should be either a large volume of water in proportion to the volume of milk so that the temperature of the cooling medium will not be appreciably raised by the milk, or the water that has been warmed by the cooling milk should be replaced with fresh water for cold holding period. Tank at least 22 inches wide inside and deep as cans—advise tight cover.

If spring houses are used for milk cooling and storage, be sure the temperature of the water does not rise during heavy rains. If mechanical refrigeration is used, be sure the mechanism is working properly. Use a reliable dairy thermometer and be sure your cooling medium in any kind of storage vat is higher than the milk in the cans.

Properly insulated storage tanks with tight covers help to maintain stored milk at low temperatures. (Valuable information on how to build insulated storage tanks, either with or without mechanical refrigeration units may be secured from the Farm Engineering Departments of the University of Maryland, College Park, Md., or the Pennsylvania State College, State College, Pa.)

"Off" Flavors and Odors

To insure that milk at all times will be free from "off" flavors or bad odors it

is necessary to recognize the three most likely sources from which either may come, viz:—The cows, the utensils, and the stable.

Cows:—It has been found by investigators that a flavor like garlic can be detected in the milk given by a cow within a few minutes after having been eaten. It is, therefore, obvious that any bitter or strong smelling feed eaten by the cows may taint milk before it has even reached the milk pail.

Likewise milk from cows that are suffering from mastitis (garget) or cows nearing the end of their lactation periods may have a bad odor either when first drawn, or more likely, a bad flavor or odor may develop within a few hours, especially if the milk has not been cooled immediately after milking and kept at a low temperature.

Cows, themselves, are rather strong smelling animals and if their flanks, bellies, feet and legs are not clean and dry they give off odors that will be absorbed by the warm, freshly drawn milk, at milking time.

Utensils:—Rusty milk pails, strainers, or milk cans will taint the milk they hold. Unsterilized or greasy utensils or tools covered with milk-stone, those with rough and broken seams into which milk will seep but which can not be cleaned, may furnish "starters" for the development of millions of bacteria of a putrefactive type producing bad flavors and odors of the milk with which they come in contact. Single service strainer cloths should always be used. Sour strainer cloths cause undesirable bacterial growth.

Stables:—Poorly ventilated and unclean stables furnish a likely source of bad milk odors. Good dairy practices will avoid bedding stables or feeding cows during or just before milking time as either will cause the stable air to become filled with particles of dust that can not be kept from getting into and contaminating milk produced within them.

There are, of course, many other causes of milk being unacceptable to buyers, but the ones above given are the most common and the ones most easily controlled. It is a mistake for producers to accept the losses experienced by having milk returned, as a matter of course. Undoubtedly in most cases, some extra precautions to correct them are all that is necessary.

It doesn't do much good to bawl out the receiver as he holds his position by accepting only milk that will satisfy the wife of the consumer and in the opinion of those who have spent much time in checking up on various receivers of milk in the I. M. P. A. territory, in most cases the receiver has been justified in the action taken. It is undoubtedly true that some buyers are more particular and some receivers more skilled than others.

By order of the Board of Directors of the I. M. P. A. the duties of the men of the Field and Test Department have been broadened to include assistance to members in helping to prevent as far as possible, their having milk returned.

It is suggested to members when they receive milk back that they check over their dairy operations carefully, using as a guide the following outline and then if not successful in locating the trouble, drop a card to us and one of our representatives will investigate.

I am confident that with the various means available to the Fieldmen for the

proper diagnosis of production troubles and the elimination of those found by careful practice on the part of our members, we can, by cooperation with each other, get nearly 100% of all milk produced in the territory, past receiving station doors.

Essentials in the Production of Good Quality Milk

Cooling

1. Cool milk to 60° or under immediately. (Use an accurate thermometer.)
2. Place milk cans immediately in storage tank where low temperature will be maintained.

Care of Utensils

1. Rinse pails and strainers with cold water immediately after using.
2. Scrub thoroughly with brush and warm water to which has been added a good dairy cleanser. Never use soap or soap powders.
3. Scald with steam or boiling water. (Intense heat is the objective.)
4. After utensils are sterilized and dried, keep in a clean dry place.
5. Keep seams of all utensils smoothly soldered. Advise seamless utensils.
6. Keep free from rust.

Barn Conditions

1. Never feed cows while milking, or just before.
2. Keep stables clean and well ventilated, as well as free from dust and odors at milking time.
3. Keep cows' udders and flanks clean. Advise clipping.
4. Milk with clean dry hands. Advise wiping udders and flanks with a moist cloth and milking first few streams from each quarter in a separate receptacle.

Cows

1. Turn cows dry 8 weeks before calving time.
2. Discard milk from injured quarters. (Never on floor of stable.)
3. If mastitis (garget) is suspected, consult veterinarian.

General

The causes of flavor defects and bad odors of milk at the farm may be classified as follows:—

1. Materials consumed by the cow. (Green pasture grass, silage, green alfalfa, green sweet clover, cabbage, etc., should not be fed for several hours before milking. Wild garlic or onion must always be guarded against.)
2. Physical condition of cow. (Udder injury, mastitis.)
3. Absorption of odors by milk. (Remove cause.)
4. Bacterial growth in the milk. (Prevent by cleanliness and adequate cooling.)

Improved Pasture Pays

Improved pastures are a cheap source of feed for stock. A farmer in New Hampshire, cooperating with his county agent top-dressed his 5 acres of pasture with 500 pounds of complete fertilizer at a cost of \$75, reports the United States Department of Agriculture. After 4 weeks he turned his cows on this pasture.

Tests made during the six weeks the cows grazed there shows that his herd produced 7,000 pounds more milk than they did in the same period the previous year, although the farmer had one cow fewer and fed 800 pounds less grain. Based on current milk prices he made \$189 on the extra milk and saved \$16 on the grain, netting him an increase in income of \$120.

Farm Price Index Hits New Low Level

The index of prices paid Pennsylvania farmers for important agricultural products fell to a new low level during February, according to the Federal Crop Reporting Service. The index for February 15 stood at 59 in Pennsylvania compared to 49 for the entire United States.

The sharp decrease, amounting to 10 points during the period from January 15 to February 15, was due principally to the decline in poultry and egg prices. Prices of grain, fruit and vegetables, and meat animals held firm during the month, but dairy products dropped five points and poultry products, 45 points.

During mid-February, the purchasing power of the Pennsylvania farmer's dollar was only slightly more than half of what it was in 1910-1914. It is still 10 points above the average for the entire country however.

The following table gives the February 15 prices of important farm products with February 15, 1932, and pre-war comparison:

Commodity	Feb. 1910-14	Feb. 1932	Feb. 1933
Eggs per dozen	304	274	170
Butter per lb.	33	21	10
Wheat per bushel	99	55	35
Buckwheat per bushel	68	39	25
Corn per bushel	67	39	25
Oats per bushel	46	27	18
Potatoes per bushel	74	48	30
Apples per bushel	83	65	35
Beef cattle per 100 lbs.	5.92	4.15	4.00
Hogs per 100 lbs.	7.96	4.00	4.00
Calves per 100 lbs.	8.04	5.20	5.40
Lambs per 100 lbs.	6.32	4.60	4.80
Chickens per lb.	127	123	117
Hay per ton	16.40	8.80	9.00
Wool per lb.	215	14	14
Farm price index:	100	51	49
United States	100	34	34
Grain	100	59	57
Fruit and vegetables	100	59	57
Meat animals	100	51	51
Dairy products	100	68	62
Chickens and eggs	100	91	57
Unclassified	100	46	44
Pennsylvania	100	70	60
Grain	100	56	56
Fruit and vegetables	100	68	70
Meat animals	100	61	61
Dairy products	100	62	57
Chickens and eggs	100	104	39
Unclassified	100	55	55
Prices farmers pay	100	105	106
Farmers purchasing power:			
United States	100	49	41
Pennsylvania	100	67	57

Moratorium On Milk Regulations Adopted By Industry

After several days of conference held at Philadelphia with the distributors of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association was able to obtain from the distributors an agreement for a moratorium on all milk regulations in the Philadelphia Milk Shed that involved the expenditure of additional money at this time. The program is to be extended until January 1st, 1934, providing we can get the Boards of Health in the different states to agree to the same and that they apply the same moratorium on the milk plants that is, as far as expenditure of money is concerned, but with the distinct understanding that the quality of the milk produced must be maintained at its present high standard and that all of the conditions must be kept on the same high standard as heretofore.

This program by no means prohibits the necessary replacement of bad or worn-out equipment, such as milk cans and minor equipment. The same conditions may also apply in connection with some of the equipment in use by distributors.

There is no disposition to lay down on the matter of producing a quality product. The same high grade must be maintained as has been the case heretofore.

The Inter-State Milk Producers' Association is now arranging to get in touch with the various Boards of Health in its territory and to endeavor to have them agree to this program of procedure.

April, 1933

The Price Paid to Inter-State Dairymen for Milk

Some dairymen, we believe, fail to fully understand the basis of prices being paid them for their milk, and some explanation, may be to their interest.

Some believe that the basic, cream and surplus prices, being paid under the Philadelphia Selling Plan actually gives them a relatively small average price for their milk.

This may depend largely on the way the price competition is made.

The average price can only be arrived at by taking into consideration the total amount of milk being paid for in all the classes of milk named, or in other words, the different classes of milk shipped by each individual producer.

To illustrate this we may take the following example:

A dairymen may ship
1000 lbs. 4% fat, basic milk, at \$1.68 per 100 lbs., totalling, . . . \$16.80
100 lbs. milk for cream at 91 cents per 100 lbs., totalling,91
500 lbs. surplus milk at 71 cents per 100 lbs., totalling,355

Total Price Received, \$21.26

The average price paid for all the milk therefore would be \$21.26 divided by the total pounds of milk shipped; in this case 1600 pounds, or \$1.32+ per 100 pounds.

Methods of calculation have been used, in instances, where the actual quantity of milk shipped has not been considered which may result in an error and may therefore show a price relatively smaller than that obtained by using the correct method.

While the method given considers milk of four per cent butterfat content, delivered at receiving stations in the 51-60 mile zone, computations can be made for any mileage point by using the monthly price quotations, based on their butterfat content, which are quoted monthly in the Milk Producers' Review.

The prices so quoted are net prices paid to producers by cooperating buyers, and, do not carry deductions paid for hauling milk from the farm to the receiving station.

One may cite many cases where incorrect methods of calculation have resulted, in what may seem to be incorrect net prices and they have been the cause of unintentional complaints.

Methods of calculation have to be used, in instances, where the actual quantity of milk shipped had not been used in making the computation and this may lead to an error and result in arriving at a price not in accord with the actual facts.

Use of Salt On Land, Not Illegal

"Is it a violation of the law to put salt on land?"

This is a question frequently asked the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, indicating that the question is a common one in many sections of the State.

A careful investigation of the statutes relating to agriculture revealed no law of this nature in effect at the present time. At one time a law was passed to prohibit the salting of the right-of-way of railroads in Philadelphia. It is probable that the impression was gained at that time that the law applied more generally to the State.

Except for the killing of weeds, State officials are at a loss to know why people want to place salt on their cultivated land.

Uncle Ab says that the financiers have at least restored a respect for the penny.

Principal Provisions of the National Emergency Farm Bill

A summarization by the Associated Press, printed in the March 25 issue of the Literary Digest:

"Seeks by balancing production and consumption to reestablish farmers' pre-war purchasing power, based on 1909-1914 prices.

"Permits cotton planters to take options on government-owned cotton, provided they agree to reduce their 1933 production by at least 30 per cent., and arrange for sale of options at a higher price expected to result from curtailed production.

"Gives Secretary of Agriculture power to provide for reduced acreage or production of any basic agricultural commodity through agreements with producers and to provide for rental or benefit payments to the farmers to bring the curtailment about.

"Defines wheat, cotton, corn, hogs, cattle, sheep, rice, tobacco and milk as 'basic agricultural commodities.'

"Fixes the payments to farmers 'in such amounts as the Secretary deems fair and reasonable to be paid out of any moneys available for such payments.'

"Authorizes the Secretary to enter marketing agreements with and to license processors, associations of producers and other agencies handling farm products in interstate or foreign commerce. Such processors and associations would be entitled to receive loans from the Reconstruction Corporation.

"Levies a tax on the processor of any basic agricultural commodity to raise the revenues needed to carry out the emergency law, the tax to equal the difference between current average prices and the fair exchange value based on prewar prices.

"Provides that the act shall cease to be in effect whenever the President proclaims the agricultural emergency has ended."

Extension Improves 345,213 Practices

Improved farm and home practices in 1932, the measurement of accomplishment in the cooperative agricultural and home economics extension work of the state, increased substantially over the previous year, H. G. Niesley, assistant director of agricultural extension at the Pennsylvania State College, announces.

A summary of the improved practices in the 65 counties having organized extension work shows 345,213 for the past year compared with 310,684 in 1931. Totals for the three preceding years were 236,876 in 1928, 247,021 in 1929, and 273,532 in 1930.

Home economics extension workers reported 78,095 improved practices accomplished last year. In the agricultural lines of work dairy husbandry led with 44,328, followed by agronomy with 35,708, entomology with 28,890, poultry husbandry with 28,791, plant pathology with 25,413, and rural sociology with 16,154.

Other lines of work and the number of practices reported are animal husbandry, 13,843; vegetable gardening, 13,826; agricultural economics, 11,766; general, 10,683; fruit growing, 10,291; apiculture, 7,861; ornamental horticulture, 7,217; farm forestry, 5,527; farm management, 4,406, and agricultural engineering, 2,414.

The size of the dairyman's milk check depends on the fat test of the milk; but milk contains other constituents which are more important than fat in determining the usefulness of milk in the human diet.

—L. A. Maynard.

Milk Market Conditions and Prices in Other Leading Territories

Milwaukee, Wis.

We note in the columns of the "Milwaukee Milk Producer", official organ of the Milwaukee Cooperative Milk Producers, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, that the fluid milk price paid producers for 3.5 butterfat milk, f. o. b. city, and that the cream sold by the dealers for fluid purposes would be paid for at the rate of twenty-five cents per hundred pounds of 3.5 milk over the manufactured price.

All other surplus milk to be paid for per manufactured schedule. The manufactured price figured out at 64 cents, on average butter market of \$0.17839 butter.

The price of milk from which fluid cream was derived is 89 cents per hundred.

Fluid milk sales reported by individual dealers ranged from 42.13 to 54.43 per cent, with prices at \$1.60; relief milk sales ranging from 15.01 to 10.91 per cent, at \$1.37 per hundred; manufactured surplus sales ranging from 24.55 to 33.74 per cent at prices quoted at 64 cents per hundred; cream sales ranging from 11.91 to 21.02 per cent, \$0.89 per hundred and with average prices ranging about as follows: \$1.17, \$1.16, \$1.18, \$1.22, \$1.50, \$1.21 and \$1.42.

One dollar and sixty-five cents for fluid milk and the inclusion of the cream feature as in February was agreed on for the month of March.

Peoria, Ill.

The price paid, net to members, for 3.5 butterfat milk, as quoted in the "Milk Producer", official organ of the Illinois Milk Producers' Association, delivered f. o. b. Peoria, for the month of February, was \$1.55 per cwt. for basic milk and 68 cents per hundred for surplus milk.

Class I sales in February represented 46% of total, and were 21% lower than those in January and 23% below those of February a year ago; Class II sales in February aggregated 15% of total and were 3% below those of January and 34% below those of last February; Class III sales in February were 39% of total and were 24% below those of January and 19% below those of February a year ago.

Louisville, Ky.

From the "Falls Cities Cooperative Dairyman", official organ of the Falls Cities Cooperative Milk Producers' Association, Louisville, Ky., we note that the following range of prices is quoted for the month of February:

1—Grade B shippers will receive \$1.90 per hundred for 74% of base.

2—Grade B shippers in excess of 74% of base will be paid at 66 cents per 100 pounds.

3—Class III price is 66 cents per 100 pounds.

All prices quoted are on 4% milk delivered to the dealers platforms. The differential for butterfat above or below 4% milk will be 2 cents per point for February.

Editorially, the March issue of the "Falls Cities Cooperative Dairyman" states: "From the present indications, the deadlock with the milk dealers over (March) prices will have to be settled by arbitration as neither side is willing to give much ground."

Detroit, Mich.

February milk prices, says the "Michigan Milk Messenger", official organ of the Michigan Milk Producers' Association, for 80% of the base, delivered at Detroit, were quoted at \$1.42 per hundredweight, with 3.5 test. From the \$1.60 price paid by Detroit dealers for 80% base, is deducted a pool price of 18 cents.

Surplus is 75 cents with 3.5 test at country receiving stations.

Butterfat is 3 cents a point up or down from 3.5. Quarts retail for 9 cents delivered at homes.

In Detroit sub-markets prices paid for fluid milk range from \$1.00 per hundred to \$1.25 per hundred, usually being curtailed by an 85% of the base clause. These prices are based on 3.5 butterfat content

Chicago, Ill.

The price of milk for March, says "Pure Milk", official organ of the Pure Milk Association, Chicago, Illinois, will be \$1.42 net per hundred pounds less Adjustment Fund Assessment and will apply to 90% of basic milk sold.

The Adjustment Fund assessments for the month of February is \$0.05, making February net price \$1.37 per hundred pounds on base milk. The operating check-off for the month of February is \$0.03 per hundred.

The balance of milk delivered will be sold for 3.5 times 92 score Chicago butter, flat.

All prices apply to 3.5 milk f. o. b. country plants or platforms within the 70 mile zone, plus any additional differentials effective on sub-markets.

Manufacturing milk for February is the balance of all the milk delivered and the price is 3.5 times 92 score Chicago butter, flat or 63 cents net.

Hartford, Conn.

Quoting from the "Connecticut Milk Producers' Association Bulletin", we note that the price of fluid or Class I milk delivered at market centers for the month of March has been reduced to 4 1/2 cents, as compared to 6 cents per quart in February.

"The directors of our Association, the Sales Committee and the Manager have done everything within their power during the past eleven months to prevent this reduction. Repeated warnings as to the result of independent bargaining have gone unheeded.

"Our Sales Committee was unable to hold a 6 cent price on fluid milk when hundreds of producers had set a value of 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 cents a quart by selling their milk for fluid purposes at those prices.

"Two factors appear to be contributory to this condition, an increase of 14,000 more cows during the past two years, and decreased demand, due to the inability of the consumer to buy. Increased supply plus decreased demand equals heavy surplus and apparently therein lies the answer."

St. Louis, Mo.

The official organ of the Sanitary Milk Producers', Inc., St. Louis, Mo. quotes the following prices for milk:

"The net price for basic milk for March is \$1.05 per cwt. f. o. b. country plants for 3.5% milk.

"The February net price for first surplus milk is 71 cents per hundred for 3.5 milk f. o. b. country.

"The February net price for second surplus is 58 cents per hundred for 3.5 milk f. o. b. country.

"Under the association's sales contract with cooperating dealers, 1933 base is determined by averaging the base established in the base period of 1930, 1931 and 1932. The base actually paid for is subject to fluctuations up or down in the proportion that individual buyer's sales fluctuate up or down."

Boston, Mass.

In the March issue of the "New Eng- (Continued on page 10)

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS REVIEW

Official Organ of the
Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, Inc.

August A. Miller, Editor and
Business Manager
Elizabeth McG. Graham, Editor
Home and Health Department
Frederick Shangle, Advertising Manager

Published Monthly by the Inter-State Milk
Producers' Association, Inc.

Business Office
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Phila., Pa.
235 E. Gay St., West Chester, Pa.

Editorial and Advertising Office
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Phila., Pa.
Bell Phone, Locust 5391 Locust 5392
Keystone Phone, Race 5344

Printed by Horace F. Temple, Inc.
West Chester, Pa.

Subscription
50 cents a year in advance
Advertising rates on application

"Entered as second-class matter, June 3, 1920,
at the post office at West Chester, Pennsylvania,
under the Act of March 3, 1879."



In this issue of the Review is printed a very complete discussion of the monetary system of the United States, its credit system and the result of changes on volume of money and credit, prepared by F. P. Weaver and F. F. Lininger of Pennsylvania State College.

This article very concisely states many of the causes and effect of periods of depression and their effects on general business conditions.

The article is presented in a clear and understandable manner, notwithstanding the fact that it is a most difficult one to present in common every day language and it should have the careful study of every one who may have a copy of this issue of the paper.

With the coming of warmer weather our attention must turn to the exercising of more than ordinary care in the preparation of our milk supply.

Proper care and proper handling are necessary throughout the year but during the colder weather some of these precautions may have been relaxed.

With the advent of spring and the warmer weather season, more than ordinary care should be observed.

The consumer, the user of your milk supply, will use greater quantities of your product, if it be pleasing to the taste. If perhaps, the milk may be sour, if it have a garlic or grassy flavor, or contains other objectionable flavors, the consumer may withhold his use of the milk and after that it may become a difficult problem to get him to again become a free and regular consumer.

Just a little care, just a few precautions, the observation of ordinary sanitary measures will mean much toward keeping your supply in proper condition—and a little effort at all times, may mean a great deal in maintaining for you a steady customer and a free user of your product, and as you realize, the greater the demand the better is your market.

Don't jump too fast. We have many problems to consider, many of them should be acted upon promptly, but it is wisdom in these days to act without carefully studying every angle of the situation. It requires time and study to do these things and to have them settled for the benefit of the industry at large.

Many untold programs have been suggested—in the opinions of those who should know; some are good and some may be bad.

Don't just do things for the sake of doing something alone. Every problem

is worthy of consideration. Some criticism but have no solution of the problem to offer—such criticisms are not constructive. To forge ahead, solutions must be offered and until this is done no criticism should be fully worthy of consideration.

The garlic season in milk, is at hand. To make marketable milk these flavors must be eliminated. In garlicky infested areas great caution must be observed in turning cows on such infested fields for general pasture.

The garlic flavor from one cow may contaminate the milk from other cows who may be housed in the same stable with her.

Utmost care must be taken to keep your milk free from garlic odors. The public, to a large degree, refuses to drink milk so flavored, and at no time should the dairyman offer milk for sale when he knows that its condition is such as to restrict consumption.

Quality and good flavor go a long way toward increasing the public consumption of fluid milk.

Dr. C. H. Eckles, widely known authority on dairy husbandry, died in St. Paul, Minnesota, following an operation for gall bladder troubles.

Dr. Eckles has been identified with educational work in dairy husbandry at Iowa State College since 1901 and from 1901-1919 filled the chair of professor of dairy husbandry in the University of Missouri; since that time he was head of the division of dairy husbandry of the University of Minnesota, a position which he held at the time of his death.

Dr. Eckles has been held in high esteem by all who have known and have been associated with him and his death will be a distinct loss to the dairy industry on the whole.

April Milk Prices

3.5% Test

Under agreement between the Sales Committee of the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association and cooperating buyers in the Philadelphia Milk Shed and under agreement with Dr. Clyde L. King, arbitrator, the prices to be paid producers for basic milk, during April, 1933, are noted below:

The price of basic milk, 3.5 per cent butterfat content, F. O. B. Philadelphia for April, 1933, and until further advised will be \$1.98 per hundred pounds, or 4.25 cents per quart.

Ten per cent of your production, up to and equal to your established basic quantity, will be paid for by cooperating buyers at a cream price. (If you produce above your established basic quantity, ten per cent of your established basic quantity will be sold at a cream price.) The price of basic milk delivered at receiving stations in the 51-60 mile zone, 3.5 per cent fat, will be \$1.48 per hundred pounds, with the usual differentials and variations at other mileage points.

PRICE OF MILK FOR CREAM.
The cream price for the month of April is based on the average of ninety-two score New York butter, plus 5 cents per pound and this amount multiplied by four, will be the price of four per cent milk for cream purposes at all receiving station points. The F. O. B. Philadelphia cream price will be .343 cents per hundred pounds higher than the receiving station cream price. The four per cent price less 20c will be the 3.5% PRICE.

SURPLUS MILK.
Surplus milk shipped during April, 1933, will be paid for by cooperating buyers on the average price of 92 score butter New York multiplied by four to determine the four per cent price. The four per cent price less 20c will be the 3.5% price.

MARKET CONDITIONS

H. D. ALLEBACH

There has been practically no improvement worth speaking of, as far as market conditions during March are concerned. Reports from the dealers still show that their purchases of basic milk run above their sales on bottled milk, therefore, we will have to continue our selling plan on the same basis for April as we did for March, which is eighty-five per cent of our established basic quantity at basic price, less ten per cent for cream. This plan, however, is giving us one of the largest amounts of surplus milk that we have ever handled since this organization started. We find that all other milk marketing organizations are in about the same condition.

We find that most organizations have at least thirty to fifty per cent of their milk now being sold as surplus milk. This is not done on account of increased production of their herds entirely, but it is largely due to the low consumption of milk at the present time, and this is, no doubt, caused by the buying power of the consuming public being curtailed to such a point that they are trying to make the dollar go as far as possible.

Extension of Territory

Your association is being accused, by some folks, of extending our territories far from the City of Philadelphia, that milk is being brought in from a long distance. Some time ago some of the Philadelphia dealers had plants built in Virginia and West Virginia. These plants were built there at the solicitation of the railroads and the Chambers of Commerce. Some of those who were then very influential in having these plants established are now finding fault because this milk comes from that haul. This organization has always taken the stand that it was not necessary to build plants that far from the market by any of our buyers, but we have also taken the stand that when the plants were built there, we were going to follow and, if possible, organize those farmers, to see that they got the same price for their milk as those who lived in another territory, except for additional freight rate. We also find that some of our dealers have had plants in Northern Pennsylvania for a long time, even before this organization was formed. They do not bring that milk on the market very often, but the price paid there is figured on our basic-surplus-and-cream prices, paid in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, less the freight from those territories. Therefore, it is figured in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, although we have never tried to organize those territories because they are right between the Dairyman's League and that of the Dairy men's Cooperative Sales Co. of Pittsburgh.

Outside of these cases we cannot find that any other milk is coming on this market from any point farther than the ones mentioned in this report. We do find, however, a lot of cream coming on this market from outside of the territory known as the Inter-State Milk Producers' territory. That cream is offered on the market at a price equal to our surplus price or somewhere near those figures, and in many cases it meets all the regulations being enforced by the Milk Department of the Pennsylvania State Board of Health. Therefore, some question may arise, whether or not we can keep milk or cream out of the State under Inter-State Commerce Regulations, that meets all of the sanitary regulations. In other words, the New Jersey Milk Code which was passed over a year ago by the New Jersey Legislature now has been declared unconstitutional at least parts of it have.

Resolution No. 30, Pennsylvania Senate, which was passed in both the House and Senate, has already held three public hearings. The hearings so far were only to hear complaints from farmers. On Tuesday, April 4th, another public hearing was held when milk organizations of the state were heard. These organizations had been asked to file a brief, setting up the things that they thought should be done. Briefs by the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association were prepared and presented.

It has been called to our attention by a lot of producers that they are not figuring our average weighted price correctly. Our Editor is printing an example of the correct method in this issue of the Review illustrating the way to figure your average weighted price, (see page 3).

We still believe that our selling plan is a sound one; it still gives to the farmer his share of the liquid milk market, and, every producer would thus carry his share of the surplus.

It has been reported that there is no surplus milk on the market. I wish those that make this report would come to our office and let us go with them and show them just where this surplus is. Of course, as I have stated before, it is not on the Philadelphia market; it is handled at the plants that are equipped for manufacturing. The distributors are handling the surplus for us and paying us butter price for it. In most cases we can give you just where this milk is being manufactured and what is being done with the product.

United States Government Statistics all tell us that there are more cows in the United States at present than ever heard of before; although the production per cow is less than it has been for many years we still have a larger production, as a whole, than we have had before and less consumption of liquid milk. These situations are what is giving us this big surplus, not only in our market, but in the world as a whole. If the price of butter in the country as a whole is low, the price of milk is bound to be low, too. He who states that the price of butter has nothing to do with fixing the price of liquid milk, has never endeavored to market fluid milk. Butter does have and always will have, a bearing on the milk price.

Butter Market

Fractional variations in prices were the rule during March, when daily quotations are viewed. Consumptive demand has been more or less irregular and this condition has been reflected in the price situation.

Prices of 92 score butter, solid pack, New York City, opened the month at 17 1/2 cents. There was a gradual upward trend and 20 cents per pound was reached on March 10th. Quotations however then declined with fractional ups and downs and prices again touched 17 1/2 cents at the close of the month.

Government reports indicate that farmers in general are milking more freely than a year ago as their cash income is of their utmost importance at this time. Very little culling of herds has been reported, and, therefore the number of cows and heifers on farms is believed to have exceeded former years.

Butter holdings in cold storage on March 1st, 1933, as reported by the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, showed a total of 11,581,000 pounds, as compared to 15,342,000 pounds one year ago. This shortage of 3,662,000 pounds was about in line with the trade estimates, and had, under the existing conditions, little effect on the market.

Some ideas of April butter values are reflected in the fact that sale of April fresh standard butter, for April delivery, were made in Chicago at 16 1/2 cents. This was late in the month and followed earlier sales at somewhat higher figures.

The average price of 92 score solid packed butter, on which March surplus prices were computed was 18 1/4 cents per pound.

LATEST MARKET PRICES

The prices, quoted below are for March, 1933, and represent those to be paid by cooperating dealers for that month. For basic milk 85% of established basic average less 10% of production up to and equal to established basic quantity, will be paid for at basic prices. Ten per cent of production, up to and equal to established basic, will be paid for at the cream price. Surplus milk representing that quantity in excess of the basic and cream amounts will be paid for at the average 92 score butter price, New York City.

PHILADELPHIA SELLING PLAN

INTER-STATE MILK PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION PRICES
This price list is issued with the understanding that it is net to the producers and that all buyers receive it as a basis of payment to producers, shall in addition thereto make the following contributions:
(1) To the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk produced from members of said Association.
(2) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk produced from other producers at prices listed herein.
(3) To the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council, 2c per 100 pounds (46 1/2 quarts) of all milk produced from any producer at prices listed herein.
(4) The funds so derived are to be used by the recipient for improving standards of quality in production and distribution of milk in the Philadelphia Milk Shed, for improvements and stabilization of market and for an educational campaign advertising the food value of dairy products.

BASIC PRICE

March, 1933

F. O. B. Philadelphia

Grade B Market Milk

Basic Quantity

Per 100 Lbs.

Per Qt.

Price

Per 100 Lbs.

Per Qt.

Price

Per 100 Lbs.

Per Qt.

Price

Per 100 Lbs.

Per Qt.

Price

Per 100 Lbs.

Per Qt.

Price

Per 100 Lbs.

Per Qt.

Price

Per 100 Lbs.

Per Qt.

Price

Per 100 Lbs.

Per Qt.

Price

Per 100 Lbs.

Per Qt.

Price

Per 100 Lbs.

Per Qt.

Price

Per 100 Lbs.

Per Qt.

Price

Per 100 Lbs.

Per Qt.

Price

Per 100 Lbs.

Per Qt.

Price

Per 100 Lbs.

Per Qt.

Price

Per 100 Lbs.

Per Qt.

Price

Per 100 Lbs.

Per Qt.

Price

Per 100 Lbs.

Per Qt.

Price

Per 100 Lbs.

Per Qt.

Price

Per 100 Lbs.

Per Qt.

Price

Per 100 Lbs.

Per Qt.

Price

Per 100 Lbs.

Per Qt.

Price

Per 100 Lbs.

Per Qt.

Price

Per 100 Lbs.

Per Qt.

Price

Per 100 Lbs.

Per Qt.

Price

Per 100 Lbs.

Per Qt.

Price

March, 1933, Inter-State Prices at "A" Delivery Points

NAME OF DELIVERY POINT	Delivery Point Location in Mileage	Minimum Butterfat Test Requirement in Effect at Delivery	Base Price of 3.50% Milk per 100 Lbs.
27th and Lancaster	F.O.B.	4.00	\$1.98
31st and Chestnut	F.O.B.	4.00	1.98
33rd and Locust	F.O.B.	4.00	1.98
Brookline	F.O.B.	4.00	1.98
Other Terminal Markets			
Ardmore, N. J.	F.O.B.	4.00	1.98
Camden, N. J.	F.O.B.	4.00	1.98
Northtown, Pa.	F.O.B. less 9 cts.	4.00	1.89
Wilmington, Del.	F.O.B. less 25 cts.	4.00	1.73
Receiving Stations			
Academy, Pa.	41-50	3.70	1.49
Bedford, Pa.	26-27 1/2	3.70	1.29
Bridgeport, N. J.	31-40	3.70	1.51
Byers, Pa.	41-50	4.00	1.49
Curryville, Pa.	261-270	3.70	1.24
Goshen, Pa.	51-60	3.70	1.42
Huntington, Pa.	201-210	3.70	1.30
Kelton, Pa.	51-60	4.00	1.49
Kimberlin, Pa.	41-50	3.70	1.49
Landenberg, Pa.	181-190	3.70	1.32
Mechanicsburg, Pa.	131-140	3.70	1.37
Nassau, Del.	51-60	3.70	1.48
Oxford, Pa.	51-60	3.70	1.48
Red Hill, Pa.	51-60	3.70	1.48
Ringoes, N. J.	31-40	4.00	1.51
Russland, Pa.	151-160	4.00	1.32
Snow Hill, Md.	181-190	3.70	1.28
Waverly, Pa.	221-230	3.70	1.28
Yerkes, Pa.	31-40	3.70	1.49
Zieglerville, Pa.	41-50	3.70	1.49
Milk for Cream Purposes	F.O.B. Phila.	4.00	1.04
1st Surplus Price	F.O.B. Phila.	4.00	.84
Milk for Cream Purposes	F.O.B. All Rec. Sta.	A	.70
1st Surplus Price	F.O.B. All Rec. Sta.	A	.50

*Based on Oxford, Pa., less 6 cents per 100 lbs.

A. Same Butterfat Minimum Requirement as in effect for Basic Milk at each Receiving Station.

NOTE: (1) Definition of Bacteria Classes I, II, III, IV, V. Shippers of A Milk to Receiving Stations during the months of May, June, July, August, September and October, having an average bacteria count for the month of 10,000 bacteria or less, shall receive a bonus of 40 cents per hundred pounds and a shipper with an average count of more than 10,000 and less than 50,000 shall receive a bonus of 25 cents per hundred pounds. During November, December, January, February, March, and April, the above bacteria bonuses shall be paid to those producers only, who have received similar bonuses during three of the previous six months above mentioned, provided that at least one of these three months be July or August. Producers, in addition to the above mentioned, qualifying during the months of November, December, January, February, March, and April for "A" milk bonuses as above described, shall be paid a bonus of 25 cents per hundred pounds for a bacteria count of 10,000 or less and 15 cents per hundred pounds for a bacteria count of more than 10,000 and less than 50,000, or less and 15 cents per hundred pounds for a bacteria count of more than 50,000 and less than 100,000.

Class I—Shippers will qualify for Class I bonus of 40 cents per 100 lbs. if the bacteria requirements are met.

(1) at terminal market delivery points are met.

(2) at receiving station delivery points are met.

CLASS II—Shippers will qualify for Class II bonus of 25 cents per 100 lbs. if the bacteria requirements are met.

(1) at terminal market delivery points are met.

(2) at receiving station delivery points are met.

IF THE BACTERIA REQUIREMENTS ARE NOT MET IN MARCH

CLASS V—Shippers will fail to qualify for any bacteria premium if the bacteria requirements are not met.

(1) at terminal market delivery points are not met.

(2) at receiving station delivery points are not met.

The butterfat differential of 6 cents per 100 lbs. will not be paid unless the bacteria requirements are met, nor will bacteria bonuses be paid unless the butterfat test is equal to, or higher than the minimum requirement of the delivery point where the milk is delivered.

Report of the Field and Test Dept. Inter-State Milk Producers' Association

The following statistics show the average operations of all the Inter-State Milk Producers' Association fieldmen in connection with testing, weighing and general membership work for the month of February, 1933:

No. Butterfat Tests Made	6942
No. Plants Investigated	37
No. Membership Calls	40
No. Calls on Members	341
No. Qual. Improv't Calls	22
No. Herd Samples Tested	754
No. New Members Signed	5
No. Cows Signed	40
No. Transfers Made	7
No. Meetings Attended	20
No. Attending Meetings	1833
No. Brom Thymal Tests	308
No. Microscopic Tests	392

During the month 61 dairies were discontinued from selling for failure to comply with the regulations—52 dairies were re-instated before the month was up.

To date 253,111 farm inspections have been made.

Report of the Quality Control Department Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council

The following is a report of the work done by the Quality Control Department of the Dairy Council for the month of February, 1933:

No. Inspections Made	2391
Sediment Tests	419



HOME and HEALTH

ELIZABETH McG. GRAHAM, Editor



Keep A-Trying

Say "I will!" and then stick to it—
That's the only way to do it.
Don't build up awhile and then
Tear the whole thing down again.
Fix the goal you wish to gain,
Then go at it heart and brain.
And, though clouds shut out the blue,
Do not dim your purpose true
With your sighing.
Stand erect, and, like a man,
Know "They can who think they can."
Keep a-trying.

—NIXON WATERMAN.

Butler County Plans Egg Cooperative

Butler county poultrymen are planning to organize an egg auction, similar to the three operating in eastern Pennsylvania, reports H. N. Reist, extension agricultural economist of the Pennsylvania State College. At a meeting called in that county to discuss the plans 160 farmers attended and nearly half of them promised to deliver a total of 255 cases a week to the auction.



The Garden in April

Louise E. Drotleff

If you have not already planned your flower garden do so immediately so that you can make all necessary improvements before spring has advanced too far.

Mulch around flowering shrubs, roses, etc., may be removed gradually, and if it is not too coarse it may be worked into the soil around the plants.

A good fertilizer worked into the ground in April will improve the size of your favorite plants.

Hardy annuals may be set out in the garden, but seeds of the annuals should be started in special seed beds or frames in which they should grow until they are two or three inches high, when they may be transplanted to permanent positions. Seed beds or frames, if placed in a sheltered position against a wall or fence where they will receive the full benefit of the sun and yet be sheltered from cold winds, make it possible to sow seeds one or two weeks earlier than would be advisable in the open garden. Seeds planted in this way can be given more attention than when they are scattered all over the garden.

The top soil of your seed bed should be dug up and enriched with fertilizer or manure, then covered with 2 or 3 inches of surface soil made of a compost similar to that used for sowing seeds indoors. The edge of the bed, which has been raised two or three inches to provide perfect drainage, should be held in place with a narrow board or a row of bricks.

The seeds should be planted in rows two or three inches apart and thinned out—if they come up too quickly—until ready to transplant.

The annuals which do not transplant easily should be sown where they are to bloom and thinned out later. Consult your seed packets for varieties.

Canning Meat Saves Time, Money, Health

Grace P. Bacon, Pennsylvania State College

Canning meat when butchering is done is a time, money, and health saver.

Canning meat saves time because it is preparation in advance for busy seasons and unexpected occasions and rush days. Canning meat saves money because a good supply of meat may be had for the table throughout the entire year from home-grown products. All parts of the butchered animal can be utilized effectively, and nothing need be wasted or eaten just to keep it from spoiling. Canning meat saves health because at butchering time there is so much good fresh meat on hand that families might be extravagant

6. Adjust sterilized rubber and lid, wipe all fat from top of jar and rubber with clean cloth, partly seal jars, and seal cans.

7. Process 60 minutes at 15 pounds pressure in the pressure cooker; start counting the time when the pressure registers 15 pounds, or process three hours in the hot water bath, counting the time after the water boils hard and keep it boiling hard the entire time.

8. Remove from cooker or wash boiler, tighten lid, cool, and store in cool place. Do not re-tighten lids when cool. Cool



Courtesy U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

Be Prepared For Hot Weather With Canned Meat

and eat too much of it, making the diet unbalanced.

Can only meat that is fresh and in perfect condition. Cooking will not destroy the poison already present in tainted meat.

1. Wipe the meat clean with a damp cloth and cut in pieces for table use.

2. Brown the meat by roasting or frying as best suited to the particular cut or kind of meat being canned.

3. Use one level teaspoon of salt to each pint of meat.

4. Pack the meat hot in clean, hot, tested, sterilized jars or cans, being careful not to pack too tightly.

5. Rinse out roaster or frying pan with a little water, and add this to jars or cans.

A Practical Ideal

Cooperation is a combination of the practical and the ideal. It offers ample scope for putting into practice the ideas of the practical man as well as the ideals of the idealist. It is not only the most efficient, economical and practical way of doing business but when carried to its ultimate conclusion it recognizes equality and the interdependence of all human beings. It provides a business medium through which progressive and socially minded men and women with high ideals can find satisfaction and peace of mind in useful work. It is revolutionary in that it aims to bring about a more equitable distribution of wealth by returning to its members as nearly as possible the full value of the product of their labor.

The prospect of greater financial returns alone is not enough. Unselfishness, the spirit of sacrifice, the spirit of fair play, of do unto others as you would that they should do unto you, of kindness—these qualities make a great and lasting appeal to the hearts and imaginations of men. Cooperation in its best and truest sense stands for all of these.—A. J. McPHAIL (1883-1931).

Make Hard Water Soft for Washing Clothes

A number of materials are on the market for softening water. Alkalies, such as washing soda and lye, are the best; borax and ammonia are not so effective for water softening as some of the others, but they are less damaging to the skin and fine fabrics if used in excess, according to Pennsylvania State College clothing specialists.

Methods for softening water include:

1. For each gallon of water use two tablespoons of a solution made by dissolving 1 pound of washing soda in 1 quart of boiling water. The extra solution should be kept in bottles with rubber stoppers as it deteriorates very rapidly on exposure to air.

2. For each gallon of water use 1/4 tablespoon of lye dissolved in one cup of water.

3. For each gallon of water use one tablespoon of borax dissolved in one cup of water.

If water is very hard increase the amount of alkali used. The alkali should never be used except in solution.



An Easter Bouquet

The three youngest members of the family of Mr. and Mrs. John Carvel Sutton of Kennedyville, Maryland

Putting Surplus Milk Into Cottage Cheese

Cottage cheese offers itself as one of the choicest ingredients in vegetable salad making. It not only plays a part in adding to the tastiness of the salad, but the contrast of its own whiteness against the reds, yellows and greens of various vegetables makes a striking appeal to the eye.

The making of cottage cheese is an old story in most farm homes, but for those who may be newly started in housekeeping or who wish to refresh their memories, the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., publishes a free Farmers Bulletin No. 1451, entitled "Making and Using Cottage Cheese in the Home."

An additional and good reason for cultivating the taste of the family for cottage cheese dishes now is that it is just another way to "Use More Milk at Home."

American Beauty Salad

6 medium sized beets 1/8 tsp. white pepper
1/2 lb cottage cheese 1/4 tsp. paprika
2 tbsp. cream Mayonnaise
Lettuce

Wash beets and cook in boiling salted water until tender. Remove skins and chill. Scoop out the centers. Season the cottage cheese with the pepper and paprika and add salt if not already added. Moisten with the cream. Fill the beets with the mixture. Garnish with bits of beet taken from the center, and place on beds of crisp lettuce. Serve with mayonnaise.

Cottage Cheese and Chive Sandwiches
Mix 2 tbsp. chopped chives or onions with each cup of cottage cheese. Place with mayonnaise between lettuce leaves, one leaf next to each slice of buttered bread.

Chicken fat is particularly useful for making cakes that have a decided flavor, such as chocolate, spice, or caramel cakes.

"Favorite Recipes From Our Readers"

Water Sponge

2 c. sugar 3 eggs, beaten separately
2 c. flour 1 tsp. baking powder
1/4 c. hot water

Beat sugar thoroughly with egg yolks. Add hot water, and lastly, flour, sifted with baking power.

"GRAN'MA" JACOB JORDY, Annville, Lebanon Co., Pa.

When The Doctor Looks You Over

Hannah McK. Lyons, M. D.



I have just been reading an old diary. The man who wrote it was in college with a brother.

Both gave every promise of brilliant service when college days were done. In about a year the family

were shocked to learn that the brother was a victim of tuberculosis and death claimed him about a year before graduation. The writer of the diary graduated but succumbed to the disease about a year later after a brave effort to take his place in the world.

The source of the disease has always been a mystery in that family of sturdy parentage; outdoor farm life as boys, and no trace of the disease to be handed down in the families. Now after years the old diary unravels the mystery. Evidently there were students in the college with the disease and their "beloved president" was ill and died during this time.

It is just about seventy years since this old diary was written giving the tragic happenings. Since then Dr. Koch has discovered the germ producing this disease. We know how to meet it and the cure to be observed; but are we doing it? Are you observing the danger signals?

- 1—Too easily tired
- 2—Loss of weight
- 3—Indigestion
- 4—Cough that hangs on

These symptoms do not mean that a person has tuberculosis, but any of these is a warning to be heeded by going to a physician for a thorough examination.

In searching for a remedy to combat tuberculosis and for symptoms of diseases which might be early recognized; the National Tuberculosis Association planned for a periodic health examination. Will you take time to look in your dictionary and see just what "periodic" means? I hope it means for you an examination regularly. Not because you are "ill", not because you "are just crawling around", but because, when you are feeling your best the regular time has come when you plan to see your physician, and so you go. Do not let your doctor put you off with the remark, "why, you do not need me, you look fine", etc., and three months later be laid low with a condition that ought to have been detected six months before.

Yes, I have often heard, "I am afraid to go to my doctor, I do not want to know what ails me." And a year later they were a hospital patient undergoing a serious operation.

The time planned by the National Tuberculosis Association for health examination month is April this year.

Would that I could give you here an illustration as emphatically as I first heard it. There were three chairs. One of the chairs had borne a heavy weight and was strained in one joint. A little glue and time to harden and the chair was as good as new again. The second chair had not been cared for after its first strain and a few weak places were present; but with care in mending by an expert mechanic and much time taken, it was made fairly good again. The third chair had been neglected; neither the first or second strains had received any care and it now was loose in each joint. Glue would not hold for any length of time; screws

and nails would soon work loose again, only to be tightened and come loose again.

Can this be applied to people? When first not up to par the physician fixes us without much delay and trouble; but not attended to until more need occurs there is much dosing; with much time spent resting; days and even weeks getting back to normal. The third example we all know: the people who meant to go but were too busy and put it off. They were ashamed to have their friends know they thought they were not well and had many excuses.

The Periodic Health Examination was started to rid of that scourge, tuberculosis. Today we know:—

Tuberculosis is not hereditary

- 1—can be cured if taken in time
- 2—can be prevented
- 3—early diagnosis is all important

But what of that first heart strain; a kidney condition that care will cure; or the small lump that is worrying you and you will tell no one? There are so many ailments that care will cure, while neglect will bring hours of anxiety and suffering. Do not compel yourself to do certain duties when you feel it is impossible; find out why you feel as you do, and have an examination.

Remember that PREVENTION is the key-note of the hour. A 100% body requires:

- 1 food—right kinds and amounts
- 2 fresh air—best gotten by walking
- 3 sleep—exercise and rest
- 4 cheerfulness
- 5 cleanliness
- 6 periodic health examination

Molasses has more food value than sugar and goes well in gingerbread and cookies, or on griddle cakes and waffles.

The oil in canned salmon is a good source of vitamin D, one of the vitamins needed for the health of teeth and bones. Pink salmon is much cheaper than red, and has practically the same food value.

A young wife, wishing to announce the birth of her first child to a friend in a distant city, telegraphed: "Isaiah 9:6." Which passage begins, "For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given." Her friend, not familiar with the Scriptures, said to her husband: "Margaret evidently has a boy who weighs nine pounds and six ounces, but why on earth did they name him Isaiah?"—The Congregationalist.

Without Organization

The tragedy of poor marketing. A little midwest town. In front of a store a blackboard showing what is being paid for produce.

Eggs 11 cents a dozen. What come in are of various colors and quality, and many of them dirty.

Frying chickens 7 to 9 cents a pound.

Roosters 2 cents a pound.

Ducks 3 cents a pound.

There is no cooperative. The farms take what is offered.

An occasional thoughtful farmer wants to know why it is that California producers get more, and why they can ship their eggs to New York to get a premium?—John E. Pickett in Pacific Rural Press.

If You Have a Radio

LISTEN IN TO THE

Dairy Council Friday Morning Broadcasts

Over Station WLIT

at 9:15 A. M.

Subjects:

April 7th—"Feeding a Family for \$6.00"

April 14th—"Cereals"

April 21st—"Feeding a Family for \$8.00"

April 28th—"Menu Planning"

(This series of fifteen-minute radio broadcasts is given through the courtesy of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce. While it is a part of the educational program of the Philadelphia Inter-State Dairy Council to aid in maintaining the consumption of milk in the city, the talks will contain information and recipes of interest to any housekeeper.)

If You're Feeling a Little Sorry For Yourself—Read These Letters

(Editor's Note:—These are actual letters written to a Philadelphia Insurance Company)

Minnesota.

Dear Sir:

Your letter at hand. Am very glad to hear from you. As to my health, I am in the best of health but since I have been on the farm the last two years, it has been impossible to make ends meet. 1931 was such a dry year I had to buy feed to carry me over and in 1932 the price on farm products is simply intolerable. Oats 8c per bu., wheat 38c, corn 10c, barley 21c, hogs 2 1/2c per lb., cattle 1 and 1 1/2c. How in the world can you expect a man to pay \$1.20 per acre tax and 5 1/4% interest? You cannot produce hogs less than 7c, and cattle about 10c as I figure it.

This fall, I had to give a chattel mortgage on everything I got for a little over \$300. I have 17 head cattle, 4 good young horses, 45 pigs and hogs, a few sheep, chickens, ducks and geese, about 1,000 bu. grain besides 25 acres corn and 26 loads hay. Now when spring comes, I have my taxes about \$47, interest \$91.44 and \$100 on the principal to pay, but at the present price, what I intend to sell will never bring that much and I am afraid they will take everything I have. That is why I can't pay life insurance. I wish I could keep it. What would you suggest for me to do? I can't bear to think of losing all I have.

Kansas.

We haven't been to a show or anything that requires a paid admission for over three years.

The last pair of dress shoes I bought three years ago, and Mr. B. got his last pair four years ago. As soon as we get home, we put on our old clothes, so as to make the good ones last as long as possible.

I do get the blues sometimes and then when I see the beautiful sunrise each morning as I wash the breakfast dishes and see the gorgeous colors that the dear Lord paints in the sky, I take new heart and am thankful we have each other and health and strength.

Dear Sirs:

January 3rd and one more interest note due on our little farm which makes three

Farmers And The Money Question

F. P. Weaver and F. F. Lininger

(Continued from page 1)

requests. During the latter part of February and early March many did convert their deposits into gold or other money, with the result that nineteen days after the Michigan bank holiday was declared on St. Valentine's Day, confidence was so shattered and withdrawals of gold and other money from banks were so heavy that President Roosevelt on the day of his inauguration forthwith declared a bank holiday to prevent the further drain of gold and other money from the banking system. With almost miraculous rapidity confidence was again restored in our banking system by the opening of "sound banks."

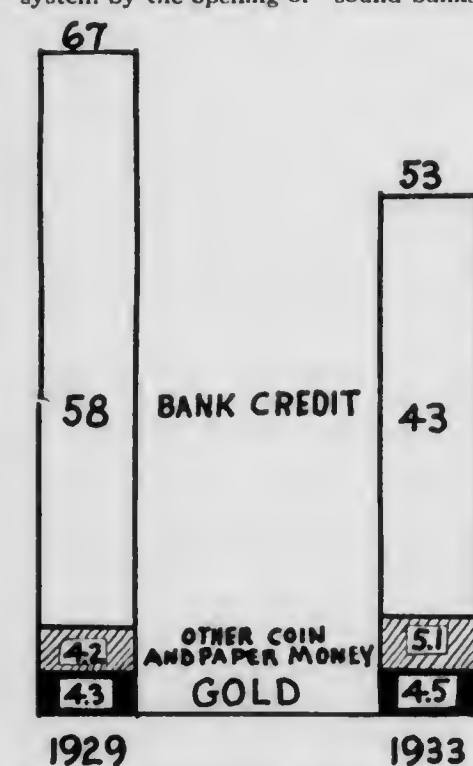


FIGURE 2—Approximate Amounts of Gold, Paper Money, and Bank Credit in the United States—1929 and 1933. (Billions of Dollars)

Although there was more gold and paper money in the United States in 1933 than in 1929, the increase was more than offset by shrinkage in bank deposits.

During the first five days following the opening on March 13 of most of the banks in large cities nearly one-third of a billion dollars of hoarded gold was returned to the system.

The Inflation Question

In the preceding discussion we have indicated briefly that, when considered separately, neither the volume of gold in the United States nor the volume of total money are closely related to business activity, or to what is often spoken of as periods of prosperity and depression. We have yet to consider the relation of the volume of credit to business activity, or rather, since bank credit far exceeds gold and other money, the relation of the combined supply of credit and money to the general level of commodity prices. It must be obvious that since the total volume of bank credit is so much greater than the volume of money, the chief role is played by bank credit. We know that in normal times about 90 per cent of all business operations are transacted by the use of bank checks.

We generally recognize the relation of the supply of a single commodity to changes in the price of that commodity. We are inclined, however, to overlook the fact that the amount of money and credit available may change prices of all commodities without any marked change in their supply. For example, during the World War our gold supplies increased greatly because the heavy foreign demand for commodities brought us gold in payment. At the same time the volume of paper money in circulation was in-

creased enormously through operations incident to financing the war. This was an instance when increased demand for commodities, together with increased supplies of gold and paper money, caused a rise in commodity prices. Of these causes, the increased supply of money was by far the most important. Commodity prices rose two and one-half times as high as they were before the war, or in other words, we had "inflation", due to the increasing of money and credit more rapidly than the increase in production of goods.

In 1925 total bank credit was 47 billions. By 1929 it had expanded to 53 billions, and at the peak four or five billions more. Commodity prices did not rise, despite a heavy domestic and foreign demand for goods. However, this expansion of credit did make its appearance in another form of price rise, namely, security prices. And we had the 1929 stock market boom. These two examples refer to periods in which an expansion of money and credit brought about some form of price rise.

Consider now the deflation of the last three and a half years. Between 1929 and 1933 money stock increased nearly a billion dollars, but bank credit decreased fifteen billion dollars. The net reduction of money and credit was fourteen billion dollars (Fig. 2), and prices fell rapidly. Contributing to this fall in prices, of course, was a reduction in both the domestic and foreign demand for goods.

It must suffice for our purpose to say that changes in the volume of money and credit in existence, as well as the rapidity of their use, do at certain times and over relatively short periods cause changes in commodity prices. It must also be added that in certain instances changes in the volume of money and credit are not causes, but are results of price changes. For example, in certain situations rising commodity markets cause business men to seek new bank loans, and expansion of credit results.

It should be noted also that the supply of gold must bear a relation to paper money. Federal Reserve Notes are backed by "Commercial Paper" (notes and drafts arising in business transactions), and at least 40 per cent by gold. It has been chiefly by increasing these notes that the supply of money has been expanded in the last twenty years. Last year, because of the lack of commercial paper, the Glass-Steagall Amendment permitted the use of government bonds instead of commercial paper backing. The emergency banking legislation permits the expansion of Federal Reserve Bank notes backed by sound collateral, and on March 16 two billion dollars of these notes had been printed, but on that date only \$6,840,999 of this new paper money had been put into circulation.

It has just been shown how prices may rise or fall because for certain short periods of time the volume of money in relation to gold may increase or decrease and also because in times of encouraging business outlook business men and investors borrow freely and thus expand bank credit while at other times the volume of bank deposits dwindle, due to lack of borrowing. Over long periods of time, however, there is a very close relationship between world monetary gold supply and price levels (Fig. 3). This is true because under monetary systems based on a definite weight of gold as the unit of money there is a limit to the extent to which credit and

paper money can be expanded in relation to the gold supply. In times like 1920 and 1929, when the total of paper money and bank credit reached a volume of over fourteen times the amount of gold back of them, the limit of safety was exceeded. This limit is normally around 10 or 12 to 1.

It seems rather clear then that the much desired rise in commodity prices might come through increase of paper money and through expansion of bank credit if a future level was assured high enough to encourage borrowing for business purposes. This procedure could raise

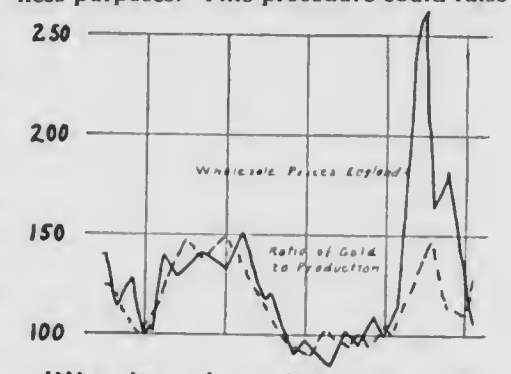


FIGURE 3—Wholesale Prices in England Compared with the Ratio of Monetary Gold Stocks to Physical Volume of Production. For over 100 years English prices were world prices. Inflation and deflation may pull prices away from their normal relation to gold temporarily but over a long period of time the relationship is very close.

prices for any considerable time only to the level that world gold supplies would support without exceeding the 10 or 12 to 1 factor of safety. On the other hand, if the weight of gold in the dollar were reduced to anywhere from 12 to 16 grains per dollar, instead of 23.22 grains as under the present law, a permanently higher level of prices could be maintained with the same amount of gold. In such a case prices would not be stabilized any more than on the present base but they would fluctuate above and below a higher level. In either case the ratio of farmers' incomes to debts, taxes and rents would increase, and during the period of rising to the new level their incomes would even increase more than the costs of farming or the cost of living.

More Milch Cows

The number of cows and heifers 2 years old and over kept for milk on farms January 1, 1933, is estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture at 25,136,000 head. This was an increase of 2.7 per cent over the number a year earlier and 6.6 per cent more than the number on January 1, 1931. The estimate is based on reports received from crop correspondents and special dairy reporters.

The number of yearling heifers kept for milk cows on January 1 is estimated at 4,641,000 head. This is a decrease of about 1 per cent from the number on hand a year ago and a decrease of nearly 3 per cent from the record number two years ago.

The estimates show about 18.5 yearling heifers on hand for each 100 milch cows. Ordinarily about 18 heifers per 100 cows are raised each year to offset culling and death losses. In 1931 and 1932, however, the proportion of the cows culled was the lowest for which records are available.

This low rate of culling has been partially responsible for the increase in the number of milch cows remaining on farms. Records of the number of cows and heifers slaughtered under Federal inspection indicate that the rate of culling has continued low during recent months. It is probable, therefore, that the number of milch cows is still increasing, though at a slower rate than in the last three years.

The "M & E" Refrigerator a Strictly Home Product Made in Penna.

It is a surprising fact that of all the thousands of manufacturing plants in the City of Philadelphia whose diversity in industry is so great, there is no other city in the country as to have within its limits a "Workshop of America". There should be only a few score where the "M & E" electric automatic refrigerator is made. One of those on this list is the Merchant & Evans Co., the makers of the "M & E" electric automatic refrigerator. This firm started business in 1866 when Clarke Merchant, educated at the U. S. Naval Academy, began one of the first successful manufacturing plants of plate and sheet metal in the country. Merchant's nationally known brands of tinplate were the material from which grandmothers' everlasting ham boilers and kitchen utensils were made nearly three quarters of a century ago and formed the roofs, gutters and down spouts of tens of thousands of those old structures built in the 70's and 80's.

The same old brand of Quaker quality, built on the principal of "an honest product at an honest price", that for upwards of two-thirds of a century has gone into these old standard products made by this old Philadelphia firm is now being put into the refrigerator machines for the mechanical and automatic cooling of their milk.

Merchant & Evans Co. are not manufacturers of refrigeration in a nation-wide sense; they do not pretend to manufacture on a mass production basis on the scale of the great national producers. They are, and intend to remain, the conservative, old-fashioned Quaker concern they have always been who design carefully, build conservatively, expand slowly but surely, and take care of their customers in the old-fashioned, thorough-going manner that has given satisfaction and supremacy to first-class goods to their trade, at fair prices, for three generations of American business.

Merchant & Evans Co. sells direct to its dealers at factory prices. They select these factory representatives by the "hand picked" method. They get the best reputed and the most experienced and dependable people available in the logical centers for field distribution; then they give them thorough training, in the "M & E" workshops, to equip them for efficient installation and field service to the people who buy their products. These dealers, held within limits of a fair profit, deal directly with the farmer who needs milk-cooling equipment. When a farmer buys "M & E" refrigerator he gets a guarantee which has stood inviolate for sixty-six years.

Observations briefly summarized the reasons why the "M & E" products have, after long and thorough-going investigation at first-hand, received the unqualified approval and endorsement of the men in authority in the great milk distributing companies. They should appeal to the men who own the herds that produce the milk. What better or safer policy can they follow than to patronize their home concerns whose employees are the consumers of their milk?

The hen that lays 150 eggs a year is worth three times as much as a hen that lays 90 eggs, according to a Minnesota report.

The automobile, unknown thirty years ago, is responsible for about half the county tax and three-fourths of the town tax spent for roads in 1932.

Study Analyses Before Purchasing Dairy Feeds

The dairyman who buys feed most economically, and in so doing reduces his production costs, is the one who buys on the basis of the nutrients for the money spent.

This basis for making purchases can easily be followed in New Jersey, according to K. S. Morrow, associate extension service dairyman at the State College of Agriculture, New Brunswick, because the State feed law requires that certain commercial feed ingredients and all ready-mixed commercial rations must bear statements showing the guaranteed minimum percentages of protein and fat, and the maximum percentage of fibre. Ingredients of mixed feeds also must be listed.

"Dairy rations and supplemental feeds are commonly spoken of in terms of their 'protein content', Mr. Morrow explains. 'Protein is generally the most expensive nutrient in a dairy ration. Since protein is lacking in ordinary farm feeds in sufficient amounts for economical milk production when low protein roughages are fed, it must be secured in purchased commercial feeds.'

"An example of the difference in the cost of the protein unit of two protein supplemental feeds is a case recently noted where both feeds were selling at the same price per 100 pounds. One feed contained about 10 pounds more of total protein per 100 pounds of the feed than did the other. The substitution of the higher protein feed would effect considerable saving in the cost of the entire ration. Certain feeds such as cottonseed meal vary in protein content. By observing the guaranteed analysis as given on the bag, the dairyman can determine what he is buying.

"Feed represents the largest single factor in the cost of producing milk. It is a factor which is subject to quick and definite changes and one which lies to a great extent within the control of the individual dairyman. A saving in feed costs, no matter how small, is quickly reflected in the cost of producing milk."

Rutgers Cow New U. S., N. J. Champion

A 1,312-pound, two-year-old Holstein that in ten months produced nearly fifteen times her own weight in milk is the new United States and New Jersey champion for milk and butterfat production in the class for two-year-old cows, milked three times daily, it was reported here today.

The new champion is Rutgers Holstein Ormsby Nellie, one of the Holsteins in the herd of the New Jersey College of Agriculture and Experiment Station. Her championship record, as reported by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, is 15,487.7 pounds of milk and 495.7 pounds of butterfat. This record exceeds by 2,298.3 pounds of milk and 8.5 pounds of butterfat the former New Jersey and United States championship records made several years ago by Rutgers Concordia Catherine, another Holstein in the herd of the College of Agriculture and Experiment Station.

In making this new championship record Rutgers Hartog Ormsby Nellie consumed a total of 5,490 pounds of grain, 3,650 pounds of beet pulp and 1,525 pounds of hay or 10,375 pounds of feed to produce more than 15,000 pounds of milk.

According to Walter R. Robbers, superintendent of advanced registry at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, Rutgers Hartog Ormsby Nellie is one of a long line of high-producing dairy animals. "The championship record she has established," he said, "is the result of careful breeding and testing for advanced registry."

Importance of Temperature to Dairymen

Lack of cooling or improper cooling is the chief cause of milk returned to producers from plants. Also the majority of high bacteria counts that cause loss of premiums and poor quality milk is usually caused by the same lack of proper cooling facilities.

If milk is not immediately cooled to the proper temperature, bacteria develops rapidly. It is stated that a single bacteria in fresh warm milk will multiply five hundred times in a five-hour period.

Knowing that it is impossible to produce milk that is entirely free from bacteria and that the average number of bacteria in freshly drawn milk, produced under the regular sanitary methods on the farm is between 20,000 and 30,000 per cc., we can realize that if this same milk was not immediately cooled to the proper temperature that in a period of four to five hours we would have milk with a bacterial count of 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 per c.c. This excessive growth of bacteria in milk causes it to become of such inferior quality that if it is not rejected at the receiving plant, and allowed to be mixed with milk of good quality that has been immediately cooled, this good quality milk also loses its keeping qualities, having an off flavor and an objectionable odor and taste.

Sometimes these poor qualities are not noticed, once this poor milk is accepted at the receiving plant, until the consumer finds that the bottle of milk or cream she has received is objectionable to her. This usually results in the loss of that customer.

In order to prevent this rapid development of bacteria in the milk, and thus improve the quality of our product and save the financial loss of having milk returned for the reason that it is too warm or has "off" flavor or odor, it is necessary that the producer have some method to immediately cool his milk to the proper temperature, and facilities to store it so that it will be maintained at this low temperature, until delivered to the receiving plant.—Dairymen's League News.

Inter-State Milk Producers' Association

Incorporated
Flint Building, 219 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Representing over 22,000 Dairy Farmers in the Philadelphia Milk Shed

OFFICERS
H. D. Allebach, President
Frederick Shangle, Vice President
L. K. Zellers, Secretary
August A. Miller, Assistant Secretary
Robert F. Hinton, Treasurer
F. M. Twining, Assistant Treasurer

Board of Directors
H. D. Allebach, Trappe, Montgomery Co., Pa.
S. K. Andrews, Hurllock, Dorchester Co., Md.
J. H. Bennett, Sheridan, R. D., Lebanon Co., Pa.

Ira J. Book, Strasburg, Lancaster Co., Pa.
Fred. Heiler, Lehigh Co., Pa.
Robert F. Hinton, West Chester, Chester Co., Pa.

H. W. Cook, New Castle Co., Del.
E. H. Donovan, Smyrna, R. D., Kent Co., Del.
E. Nelson James, Rising Sun, Cecil Co., Md.

J. W. Keith, Centerville, Queen Anne's Co., Md.
A. R. Marvel, Easton, Talbot Co., Md.
Wm. Mendenhall, Chester Co., Pa.

I. V. Otto, Carlisle, R. D., Cumberland Co., Pa.
Chester H. Gross, Manchester, York Co., Pa.
C. F. Preston, Nottingham, R. D., Chester Co., Pa.

Albert Sarig, Hovers, Berks Co., Pa.
John Carvel Sutton, Kennelville, Kent Co., Md.
Frederick Shangle, Trenton, R. D., Mercer Co., N. J.

R. L. Tusey, Hollisburg, Blair Co., Pa.
Harry B. Stewart, Alexandria, Huntington Co., Pa.
S. U. Troutman, Bedford, R. D., Bedford Co., Pa.

F. M. Twining, Newtown, Bucks Co., Pa.
F. P. Willis, Ward, Delaware Co., Pa.
A. B. Waddington, Woodstown, Salem Co., N. J.

B. H. Welty, Waynesboro, Franklin Co., Pa.
Executive Committee
H. D. Allebach, Chairman
Frederick Shangle
F. P. Willis
R. L. Tusey
E. H. Donovan

A. B. Waddington
E. Nelson James
A. R. Marvel

The Old Fashioned Scalding of Milking Utensils is Wasteful

Takes more time, costs more and is not as effective as the modern way of sterilizing.

By Martha Crane



MARTHA CRANE
Authority on Farm Home Economics

Odors, off-flavor and quick-souring of milk are caused by bacteria remaining and multiplying in utensils after the usual washing. Therefore, the destroying of these bacteria is absolutely necessary.

The old fashioned way of scalding milking utensils is a waste of time and effort because the water does not stay hot long enough to destroy these harmful bacteria—in fact, warm water encourages the growth of bacteria.

In the United States Public Health Service Milk Ordinance and Code, on sterilization, you will find, "The boiling water treatment shall not be accepted as satisfactory compliance unless the utensils are completely immersed for at least 2 minutes in water at 170 degrees F. throughout the period of immersion. Pouring hot, or so-called 'boiling water' from vessel to vessel is not adequate and shall not be accepted."

Heat Methods Very Expensive

The cost of the fuel—the danger of handling boiling water, and the time required for heating the water, are all eliminated in the modern B-K Way of sterilizing.

The B-K Plan costs about one cent per day for the average dairy farm, and is the simplest and most effective farm method of sterilizing. No new equipment is required... simply add two tablespoonsful of B-K to each gallon of water and rinse all surfaces of utensils just before using both night and morning.

Note to Poultry Raisers

Last year's record death rate among baby chicks indicates that respiratory diseases are on the increase. The B-K Plan of Poultry Sanitation has proven highly effective in fighting the spread of contagious poultry diseases. Thoroughly disinfect all poultry and brooder houses with B-K by spraying and add B-K to all drinking water.

Holstein Makes National Record

Mahwin Johanna Ethel, a registered senior three-year-old Holstein cow bred and owned by Albert Winter, Mahwah, New Jersey, has completed a yearly record in Class B and yielded 948.2 pounds of fat and 26,148.7 pounds of 3.6% milk, according to a report issued by The Holstein-Friesian Association of America. Her butterfat record tops the former world record for age and class by the wide margin of 82.4 pounds. The record was supervised by the New Jersey Agricultural College and she has been admitted to Advanced Registry by the Holstein Association due to her proven superior producing ability.

Ethel is a granddaughter of the famous Century Sire, Colantha Johanna Lad being sired by one of his good sons, King of the Johanna Lads, who now has 19 Advanced Registry daughters. Her mother Mahwin Ormsby Ethel Pieterje, made a 10-months record Class B as a senior 3-year-old of 586.6 pounds of fat and 17,207.4 pounds of milk.

Mr. Winter had bred and developed several notable Holstein cows. Probably the best known cow in his herd is Rosamond Korndyke B. who has completed three Class B records each over one thousand pounds of fat. She is the only cow in world to achieve this distinction.

STERILIZE



LABORATORY tests and 20 years of actual experience have absolutely proven that B-K can be depended upon to destroy the bacteria in milking utensils that causes odors, off-flavor and quick-souring of milk.

B-K is guaranteed always uniform in quality and positive in results because a competent staff of chemists and bacteriologists supervise its manufacture and make daily tests for quality and stability.

Sterilize the proven B-K Way. Don't take chances with unproven substitutes. No other sterilizer can offer guaranteed stability and efficiency in killing germs on contact, backed by 20 years of actual experience.

For Valuable FREE Book
"Better Dairy Products" and
"Poultry Health and Poultry Profits"
write to:

GENERAL LABORATORIES, Inc.
447 Dickinson St. Madison, Wis.



B-K Powder is more economical and can be added direct to the water for sterilizing and disinfecting, or made into a stock solution and used as per directions for B-K Liquid... Many still prefer B-K Liquid because the new low price makes it very inexpensive to use.

Directors of Association Hold Bi-Monthly Meeting

(Continued from page 1)

There was a general feeling of unrest among dairymen and farmers, but in these times of trouble and stress, immediate improvement in conditions could hardly be possible.

The chain store marketing program was considered at length. A committee, of which Frederick Shangle was named chairman was appointed, which should visit the representatives of the chain stores and endeavor to obtain a clearer understanding of their milk selling program and to obtain their cooperation in the policies attending their milk marketing methods.

Taking No Chances

The "cullud" lady gave her name, her address, and her age; and then the clerk of registration asked this question: "What party are you affiliated with?" "Does I have to answer dat?" "That is the law."

"Den you just acrat my name offen de books. Ef I got to tell dat party's name, ah don' vote, das all. Why, he ain't got his divorce yit."

The amount of flour from a bushel of wheat is enough to make from 48 to 57 one-pound loaves of bread.

Retrenchment Now Is Farmers' Main Defense

A Summary of the Agricultural Situation by States

Drastic retrenchment all along the line, in family living as well as in the farm business, is the farmer's main defense now, according to a year-end symposium of the agricultural situation all over the country, by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

"Reports from every section," says the bureau, "detail the live-at-home programs, the economies, the trend back toward a subsistence type of farming." "And yet," comments the bureau, "from all quarters is confirmed the story of the migration from town land back to the land, and agriculture once more demonstrates its capacity as an economic shock-absorber in time of trouble.

Low prices of farm products and the disparity between these low prices and the prices of goods and services which farmers must buy, are given as primary causes of farmers' difficulties. "Universally," says the bureau, "the cry goes up that debts and taxes represent an intolerable load upon the farm business, at present price levels."

Reports to the bureau by State agricultural statisticians in the eastern area contain the following highlights. In some of the southern and western states conditions are, if anything, less favorable.

New England: "Potato production is the lightest since 1928. Prices are averaging somewhat above the low level of a year ago. The apple crop is relatively large and prices have been correspondingly low. Many Connecticut Valley tobacco growers are no longer able to obtain production credit under present conditions."

New York: "New York has at last fallen altogether into the agricultural depression. The plunge of milk prices from 153 per cent of pre-war in November 1929 to approximately 65 in November 1932, represents a price decline of about three-fifths in three years. Veal and beef cattle prices followed along at about the same rate. The sharp drops in prices can not be attributed to excessive production, since there has been none, of any moment, of most of the products generally raised in New York."

New Jersey: "Yields of grain, hay, and fruits were about normal, and yields of most vegetables were less than average, but prices received by farmers were considerably lower than during the pre-war period 1910 to 1914."

Maryland: "Production of most important crops was lower than last year's and prices paid to producers have averaged low for practically all commodities; consequently farm income will be considerably below last year's and much below average."

West Virginia: "While farmers complain over the low farm prices, most of them say they have raised adequate grains, general crops, and livestock to enable them to lie through the winter without want."

Virginia: "The continued decline in farm prices and the greatly reduced production of the principal money crops caused a drop of approximately 30 per cent in the total cash farm income as compared with 1931. Fortunately, however, a great majority of Virginia farmers have little or no mortgage debt."

The Saskatchewan, Canada, Poultry Pool, a co-operative marketing organization of which the majority of the directors are farmers' wives, marketed 2,181,024 dozen eggs, 1,228,872 pounds of dressed poultry and 196,947 pounds of live poultry from February 1, to December 15, 1932.

Food Shows Help Farmers' Markets

That staid old institution of many Pennsylvania cities and boroughs—the farmer's market—has taken a leaf from the book of retail grocers' Associations by adopting the food show as a means of advertising the market and the foods sold there. During the past year, three markets in the eastern part of the State have held food shows of at least a week's duration each, that have proved of great value in bringing more consumers to market and stimulating trade at such centers. A food exhibit of eight days duration was staged at the Reading Terminal Market in Philadelphia last November, which was attended by approximately 200,000 persons and increased the sales of farmers and dealers at the market by fifty per cent.

The Fifth Street Farmers Market of Reading held a Food and Home exhibit last summer for a week that attracted approximately 20,000 persons and resulted in an increase of consumers buying at that market. At the close of January this year, the new Twelfth Street Farmers Market at Allentown held a very successful Food and Home Demonstration Week which attracted 30,000 food buyers. An important attraction in conjunction with the latter show was the holding of a cooking school, conducted by a home economics expert in an electrically equipped kitchen, during each of four afternoons throughout the week.

Although most of the space taken at the above food shows was contracted for by food manufacturers or processors, farm products booths were in evidence at each of the exhibits. In addition to the food displays, entertainments in the form of educational motion pictures, music, talks and vaudeville were provided during the evenings at most of the shows. As builders of good will and as advertisers for markets, the managements of farmer's markets that have staged food exhibits, are convinced that food shows are of inestimable value.

State Leads Nation In Direct Sale of Milk by Producers

More milk and cream are retailed by producers in Pennsylvania than in any other State in the Union, according to the Federal-State Crop Reporting Service. Twenty-two per cent of the total sold as milk or market cream in Pennsylvania was retailed by producers in 1931 compared to only three per cent in Wisconsin, the leading dairy State.

This is explained as due to the great number of urban centers scattered throughout the Commonwealth, many of which are located in the midst of good dairy sections.

The total milk production in Pennsylvania last year was estimated at 4,439,000,000 pounds, utilized as follows: 359,000,000 pounds used as whole milk or cream on farms where produced; 409,000,000 pounds made into butter on farms; 139,000,000 pounds fed to calves; 177,000,000 pounds skimmed for sale of butterfat; 742,000,000 pounds retailed by producers and 2,614,000,000 pounds sold wholesale.

Cows tend to produce more milk if the stable temperatures are from 45° to 60°, according to tests made by reputed authorities. It has also been shown that sudden changes in temperature may reduce milk production as much as 15 per cent.

Uncle Ab says that relief, wrongly applied, pauperizes the man who takes it.

Milk Market Conditions In Other Territories

(Continued from page 3)

land Dairyman", official organ of the New England Milk Producers' Association, it states in part, under a caption: "Association Will Meet Competition"—In January the sales committee continued the New England Dairies' six cent price but competition made it necessary to make an adjustment of 25 cents a hundred.

In February the price was reduced to five cents, through the action of the Hood Co., but competition continued and the sales committee offered an adjustment of a half cent a quart on February milk. Dealers must accept this or arbitrate.

The March price has been continued at five cents but if the competition continues another adjustment will have to be made. It will be based on competitive conditions which exist or develop through the month.

"This adjustment program will continue," it further states, "until the New England Dairies is put into operation. It is the only way in which our sales committee can meet a situation which is taking hundreds of dollars out of dairy farmers each month. Except for the operation of the sales committee in attempting to hold the market at as high a level as possible the losses would be much greater."

New York City

The net pool price for February, as quoted in the official organ of the Dairy-men's League Cooperative Association, Inc. for 3.5% butterfat at the base zone 201-210 miles from New York City, is 95 cents per hundred pounds.

The price to be received by dairymen for February milk is two cents per 100 pounds less than they received for January milk. "Seasonal increase in production, which was already far above what was needed for fluid markets, necessitated diverting a large volume of milk into by-products that bring extremely low returns."

Favorable Points In Farm Situation

While extremely acute in many sections, certain circumstances prevailing in Pennsylvania have tended to reduce the severity of the agricultural depression compared to most other leading agricultural states, says the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

For example, the percentage of farms mortgaged in Pennsylvania is 31.6, the lowest of any leading agricultural state with the exception of Ohio. In North Dakota 71.1 per cent of all farms carried mortgage debt in 1929.

Only six states have more mortgage-free farms than Pennsylvania. These are Texas, Kentucky, Ohio, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia. The average mortgage debt in Pennsylvania was \$2,733 in 1929, compared to \$3,561 for the entire country.

Another favorable factor in Pennsylvania has been the relatively low ratio of interest and other charges to the total farm mortgage debt. Only four states—New Hampshire, Wisconsin, Iowa and Nebraska, have a lower ratio. In Florida, the 1929 ratio was reported at 7.57 compared to 5.76 in Pennsylvania.

Buy mixed fertilizers that contain at least 18 or 20 per cent of plant food; as 4-16-4, 4-12-4, or 5-10-5.

Uncle Ab says the sweetest sight in this adversity is all the efficiency experts who are out of a job.

Uncle Ab says he foresees a new era of art in every field.

Healthy Cow Freshens Without Inflamed Udders

Give the cow a rest period between lactation and another and see that she is in good flesh at calving time, advises J. W. Bartlett, dairy husbandman at New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station. Cows should freshen in a healthy condition, producing large quantities of milk without inflamed udders or any other trouble, he said.

The first step recommended by Professor Bartlett in preparing a cow for successful lactation is drying her off properly at least six weeks before freshening. The animal that is properly fed will not be in a poor condition at the time of drying off.

From drying off time until two weeks before freshening, the cow's ration should be bulky, never containing more than 10 per cent of protein. Nine per cent is advisable. Beet pulp and bran should be fed for the last two weeks. Clean, big, mixed hay is the best roughage although good oats have also been used to advantage with the dry cow.

"Rutgers Colantha Segis Grace, when two-year-old milk and fat products remained a world's record for five years has recently freshened and is giving 10 pounds of milk in two milkings, according to Fred Gaunt, head dairyman at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station", Professor Bartlett says. "The present production is undoubtedly due to the method of management to which she was subjected during her dry period. She was given a two months rest period and received, during that time, only hay as the only source of feed until a few days before freshening, when a few pounds of soaked beet pulp were fed."

Horses Increase In Use for Farm Power

Return to an earlier motive power on the farm is seen in the increased demand for good draft mares and geldings. Old Dobbin is staging a comeback.

More than 30,000 horses were brought into Pennsylvania last year by farmers who appreciate the cheap power the horse can give. Inferior horses, however, are a drug on the market.

Good draft sires have increased in number and there has been a resulting increase in breeding operations. More colts are being raised than for many previous years.

Last year there were Gold Medal Club members in nine counties: Clarion, Crawford, Franklin, Indiana, Jefferson, Lawrence, Mercer, Sullivan and Venango.

Care of the horse has accompanied the increased use of this animal on the farm. During the past year C. A. Burge, extension horse specialist, and county agents conducted 22 meetings on feeding and management with 1540 farmers attending. The desire of such farmers to make effective use of horse power was satisfied in nine counties where 15 multiple hitch demonstrations were staged on the use of 4, 5, and 6-horse units.

Retail milk prices have dropped 30 per cent in New York City in two years, while farm prices for milk have dropped 58 per cent. Retail cuts always lag behind producers' cuts.—"Agraph."

Uncle Ab says that most of a man's problems are solved somewhere directly north of the collar button and east and west between the ears.

One hundred pounds of milk testing 3.5 per cent fat will churn about four and one-half pounds of butter, make ten or twelve pounds of cottage cheese, or five pounds of plastic cream.

Don't Cross Cattle Breeds, State Dairyman Advises

New Jersey dairymen who are contemplating the crossing of two breeds of cattle in an attempt to raise the butterfat test of the milk they sell are urged not to follow this practice by E. J. Perry, extension service dairyman at the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station.

"As a rule," he warns, "little is gained by the crossing of breeds of dairy cattle, and frequently the result is disastrous. It is true that action of many milk companies in increasing the minimum butterfat test requirements has created a serious problem for hundreds of dairymen, but the crossing of breeds offers no solution."

The development of the modern breeds of dairy cattle", Mr. Perry explains, "is the result of hundreds of years of selection of individuals showing the characteristics sought by breeders. These characters have become fixed and are transmitted to the offspring with much certainty. By crossing breeds we interfere with the factors which account for these definite characters. The result is not an exact blending of the two breeds but instead a new combination of characters which may mean a loss of most of the valuable traits of each parent."

"The owner of Holsteins, a breed noted for its quantity of milk, may think that by crossing his herd with Jerseys, or a breed noted for its high fat test, that he will combine the quantity of the Holstein with the high fat test of the Jersey. Once in a while this end is partially attained, but just as often the offspring inherits the low quantity production of the Jersey and the lower fat test of the Holstein."

"If necessary, it is better to mix the milk than to mix the breeds. The hard-ship involved in keeping two breeds is to be preferred to attempts to establish a new breed by crossing. The day should soon arrive when every dairyman can feel free to keep the breed of his choice and be assured that he can sell the milk which he produces and receive for it a price that is in proportion to the merits which such milk possesses."

"With few exceptions the healthiest and best producing dairy herds in New Jersey are those which have been raised on the farms where they are producing. Rather than change breeds suddenly a dairyman will usually find it best to stick to the breed of his choice. If it is absolutely necessary that he obtain some cows of another breed, these should be only supplementary to his program of raising and improving his main herd which may be the result of years of study and painstaking work. If he elects to make a complete change of breeds, he should be sure to get animals from herds that have a definite health and production guarantee. County agricultural agents, state veterinarians, breed association officials and responsible cattle dealers are among those who can impart helpful information at such a time."

Long-Handled Brush

Fruit growers may make a simple and cheap aid for painting the wounds of fruit trees pruned with a pole saw or pruning poles by fastening a 10-cent shoe nail to a bamboo or similar pole. The pruning wounds which are beyond easy reach or difficult to get at with a paint brush may then be easily painted with the long-handled brush, which usually has the bristles on the side.

Cooperation of National and State Departments of Agriculture Urged

Closer coordination between federal agricultural agencies and state departments of agriculture has been proposed by William B. Duryee, state secretary of agriculture of New Jersey, and president of the National Association of Departments of Agriculture, in communication to Henry A. Wallace, United States secretary of agriculture, and Henry Morgenthau, Jr., chairman of the Federal Farm Board. Secretary Duryee offered the assistance of the association in attacking national agricultural problems.

Endorsement of the plan to consolidate federal agricultural credit agencies was expressed in the communication to Mr. Morgenthau. The control of all types of agricultural credit by one agency "would greatly increase efficiency and reduce overhead costs", Secretary Duryee said. He asserted that red tape in agricultural credit has greatly curtailed its usefulness.

In the communication to Secretary Wallace, Secretary Duryee expressed the belief that much progress could be made by coordinating the activities of the federal and state departments of agriculture. In it, and also in the communication to Mr. Morgenthau, he stated that a "contact" committee had been appointed by the Association of Departments of Agriculture and that it would be available for a conference on closer federal-state agricultural coordination.

Half of Counties In U. S. Freed of Bovine Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis eradication has passed the half-way mark, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announces. According to the latest notice 1,547 out of 3,037 counties, or more than half of all the counties, are now recognized as modified accredited areas, indicating that tuberculosis among cattle has been reduced to less than 1/2 of 1 per cent in these counties.

The February notice, designated Amendment 1 to Bureau of Animal Industry Order 337, placed 17 additional counties in the list and brought the total above the half-way mark. These 17 counties were distributed as follows: 6 in Tennessee, 2 in Florida, 2 in Georgia, 2 in Illinois, and 1 each in Iowa, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire and Virginia. In addition 1 town located in the State of Vermont was placed in the modified accredited area. The 1,547 counties recognized as modified accredited areas are distributed among 42 States. In addition, the District of Columbia and 72 towns in Vermont are also in the modified accredited area.

These results are a development of about 10 years. The first order of the department, declaring 17 counties, located in 4 States, to be in a modified accredited area, was issued in July, 1923. Now all the counties in the States of North Carolina, Maine, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, Wisconsin, Idaho, and North Dakota are so classified. Besides these 8 States there are 14 other States in which more than one-half of the counties are modified accredited areas and the work is progressing in most sections of the country.

Tuberculosis, bureau officials says, is yielding to the persistent crusade by State and Federal veterinary authorities co-operating with the livestock industry.

Uncle Ab says times are about as we make them: some persons enjoyed the so-called "bank holiday."

1 RIDES YOUR LAWN OF WEEDS



Here's a new chemical discovery that absolutely RIDES YOUR LAWN OF dandelions, buckhorn, plantain, dock, thistle and other tap-rooted and crown-rooted WEEDS over night. Quick and positive action.

WEED-TOX

DOES NOT HARM REST OF LAWN

Easily and quickly applied without injury to grass or other desirable vegetation, but is ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED TO KILL WEEDS, making it impossible for them to revive, even after only one application.

WEEDS GO IN 24 HOURS

One dollar bottle is sufficient to rid the average size lawn of these weeds. Sent complete with applicator and full instructions. No mixing—no fixing—no sprayer—nothing else to buy.

V. & M. PRODUCTS COMPANY
222 W. A., Galesburg, Michigan

Enclosed is \$1. Please send me 1 bottle WEED-TOX with applicator.

Name _____
Address _____

ONE DROP does the WORK

Consignment Sale of Registered Holsteins TUESDAY, MAY 2

TROY, PA. Livestock Sale Pavilion
40 COWS Fresh or due soon 10 HEIFERS 10 BULLS

From leading herds of Bradford and Lycoming Counties, Pennsylvania, and Chemung County, New York. All negative to the test for Bang Disease, tested within 30 days of sale date. Some from herd Accredited for Abortion.

All eligible to enter Tuberculin Accredited Herds. With outstanding records, C.T.A. or Official, or from dams with high production records.

FOR CATALOG APPLY TO

R. H. FLEMING, 315 Main St., Towanda, Penna.

Horace F. Temple

INCORPORATED

Printer and Designer

WEST CHESTER, PA.

BELL PHONE No. 1

Hurri-Kool Milk Coolers

Used according to directions, insures the premium, users say. The best buy to day.

G. W. McClosky, Beech Creek Pa.

Does all you say it will.

M. H. KURTZ, Oxford, Pa.

Paid for several times in premiums.

FRANK H. JOHNSON, Webster Mills, Pa.

Holds bacteria count down.

H. A. SCHELL, Phoenixville, Pa.

Satisfaction Guaranteed, Price \$5.00

HURRI-KOOL DIVISION

N. Manchester, Indiana

HAY, GRAIN, FEED, PRODUCE

WANTED—Hay, Grain, Potatoes, Apples, Onions, etc. Carloads. For New York, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—Cotton Seed Meal, Oil Meal, Soy Bean Oil Meal, Dairy Feed, Poultry Feed, Alfalfa Hay, Clover Hay, Earn Corn.

Write immediately for our prices.

The Hamilton Company, New Castle, Pa.

Asparagus roots 200,000. Mary Washington one year old big and hearty, grown on our plant farms in Southern Georgia where plants are produced that really thrive and live to amount to do something. For more information write

GEORGE C. ROGERS, Jr.

Woodstown, New Jersey

WARNER LIME

for all farm requirements

for Whitewash for Forage Crops

Hammer Company

PHILADELPHIA

"Tomato Plants"

Marglobe and Greater Baltimore varieties grown in the open fields of Southern Georgia ready for shipment about May 5th. The kind that live and produce growers large profits under unfavorable weather conditions. Price \$2.75 a thousand and delivered at zone nearest Express Station.

Will supply growers in the East with millions of these fine stalky plants. Mail orders and correspondence as soon as possible to this office.

GEORGE C. ROGERS, Jr.

Woodstown, N. J.

Cheap Printing for Dairymen

Letterheads, Statements, Invoices, Circulars, Cards, Labels.

Price for Standard Bond Paper

1000—\$2.00

5000—\$6.00

Write for samples and complete quotations.

DAVID NICHOLS & CO.

KINGSTON, GEORGIA

Uncle Ab says that flowers will appear brighter this year than ever.

25% SAVINGS • SECURITY • 100% PROTECTION

RATES 25% to 30% BELOW MANUAL USED BY OTHER COMPANIES—
THAT'S WHAT OUR POLICIES OFFER YOU

No automobile owner can afford the extravagant risk of being unprotected.

A single liability claim may sweep away all you have. And the future, too, may be mortgaged unless you have reliable automobile insurance to meet just claims and fight unjust demands.

Learn for yourself just what our low rates are for your car; you will realize that a single accident may cost you more than your premium for ten years.

STANDARD AUTO POLICY

We write a Standard Automobile Policy covering in the United States and Canada, at a saving of 25% to 30%. Truck Insurance at a 25% saving

NET GAIN

Save with a company that has made a net gain of 53% in premium writings for 1932 over 1931

COMPENSATION

Our Workman's Compensation Policy provides protection for the employer as well as the employee and has declared a 15% dividend for 1932 on Commercial risks and 5% on sawmilling and coal mining—nothing on quarrying.

SEE ANY OF OUR LOCAL AGENTS—THERE IS ONE LOCATED NEAR YOU

Penna. Threshermen & Farmers Mutual Casualty Insurance Co.

HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

CLIP THIS AND MAIL TODAY—IT OBLIGATES YOU IN NO WAY

PENNSYLVANIA THRESHERMEN & FARMERS MUTUAL
CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY
HARRISBURG, PA.

GENTLEMEN: I am interested in

Compensation Insurance - - - - ☐

Truck or Automobile Insurance - ☐

It is understood that this inquiry is not to obligate me in any way whatsoever.

Name.....

Address.....

STREET AND NUMBER

CITY

COUNTY

Business.....

Payroll.....

Make of Car.....

Model.....

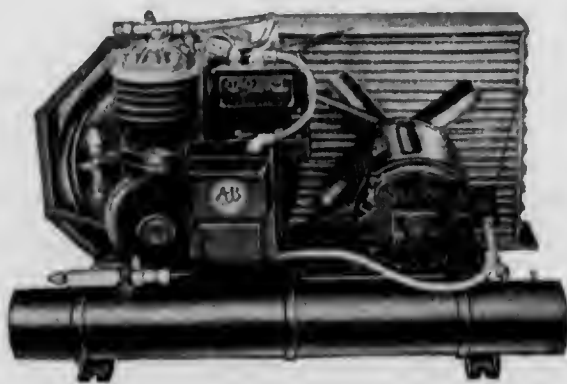


HIGHEST QUALITY REFRIGERATING COMPRESSORS

Are Sold by Authorized Dealers Only

at a Savings of 25% or More!

FOR MILK COOLING AND STORAGE USES



"M&E" Dairy Cabinet Compressor of 750 to 1100 lb. I. M. C. Others from 175 lb. up. Complete with starter and thermo cutout. Electric or gasoline driven to fit available power conditions.

Territory open for additional authorized dealers. Complete free training school Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday of each week free at Philadelphia plant. Write, wire, phone at once.

Seventh Year in Electric Refrigeration

Manufactured by
MERCHANT & EVANS COMPANY
Est. 1866 PHILADELPHIA, PA. U.S.A.

Thousands of these sturdy, heavy duty compressors are in use on the most modern dairy farms in the East—and bring the highest recommendation from dealer and user. Very economical—great surplus power—and remarkably trouble free. Lowest delivered and installed prices give authorized Factory Dealer ample, substantial profit, but eliminates distributors' discount—save your customer 25 per cent or more!

READ THE.....

Milk Producers Review

{Keep Posted On}
{Market Conditions}

Check Your Milk Prices on Official Quotations
(See Page 5)

Do Your Women Folks Read the

"HOME AND
HEALTH PAGE"?

IT WILL INTEREST THEM

And don't forget the Advertisements. Maybe you can save money—and when you do write the advertisers, tell them you saw their ad in the "Milk Producers Review".

**End of
Volume**